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DICTIONNAIRE HIÉROGLYPHIQUE ET DÉMOTIQUE

CONTENANT EN ORDRE MÉTHODIQUE

LES MOTS ET LES GROUPES LES PLUS USITÉS

DE LA LANGUE ET DE L'ÉCRITURE SACRÉE ET POPULAIRE
DES ANCIENS ÉGYPTIENS

LEUR DÉFINITION EN FRANÇAIS EN ALLEMAND ET EN ARABE ET L'INDICATION
DE LEUR AFFINITÉ AVEC LES MOTS CORRESPONDANTS DE LA LANGUE COPTE
ET DES IDIOMES SÉMITIQUES

PAR

HENRI BRUGSCH

TROISIÈME PARTIE



LEIPZIG 1868

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La E gy
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HIEROGLYPHISCH-DEMOTISCHES WÖRTERBUCH

ENTHALTEND IN WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ANORDNUNG

DIE GEBRÄUCHLICHSTEN WÖRTER UND GRUPPEN

DER HEILIGEN UND DER VOLKS-SPRACHE UND SCHRIFT
DER ALTEN ÄGYPTER

NEBST DEREN ERKLÄRUNG IN FRANZÖSISCHER DEUTSCHER UND ARABISCHER
SPRACHE UND ANGABE IHRER VERWANDTSCHAFT MIT DEN ENTSPRECHENDEN
WÖRTERN DES KOPTISCHEN UND DER SEMITISCHEN IDIOME

VON

HEINRICH BRUGSCH

DRITTER BAND

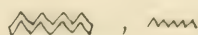







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
















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











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linear , hieratisch , , demot. , , eine Wasserlinie darstellend, hatte aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach die Aussprache mm, mit der Grundbedeutung von „bewegtes, fließendes Wasser.“ Als Schriftzeichen stellt es den Laut des äg. n dar, einen der flüssigsten des ganzen äg. Alphabets. Ueber seine Verwandtschaft und seinen Wechsel mit den Lauten o r und l in ägypt. und ausserdem in den indogermanischen und semitischen Sprachgruppen, vergleiche man die sehr zutreffende Arbeit des Hrn. Fosselin in Zeitschrift 1867 p. 85 fl. Im Koptischen erscheint also n in der Mehrzahl von Fällen als N, in der Minderzahl als Δ (oder P). Das mm der V. Form ist dagegen im Kopt. häufigst abgeworfen.

  naä [Mett. St.],    naī [Sall. 2 1/2, 6/4, 7/2, 12/8 u. s. f.] verwandt mit dem semit.   seder, domicilium, a rad.   sedit, habitavit, (vergl. auch N) in   „seder ammonis“, Diospolis) und mit dem griech. vaia, vaio -s, bezeichnet „Sitz, Wohnung, Stelle“, siege, domicil, place où l'on réside.       nenex ioe per-ku-ä em naä „ich, Isis, bin auch noch hervorgekommen aus (meiner) nem) Sitze“ [Mett. Stele].

    naūat,     naūatén [D. Hist. T. 20/col. 1]

Kopt. erhalten in NEX T. NOX, NOVX, NOVXE jācere, projicere, cum suff. recipr. accumbere.            

āru ānu meheset naūat em kā-sen, die Völker der Nordländer

„ihre Glieder sind hingestreckt worden“ [Burton Excerpt. 42, 1].

ⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ nanē [Gr. demot. 33], kopf. ΝΗΝΙ, m M. *favus* (mellis).

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ nabennu [Anast. 4^{13/3}], radix nabch, verwandt mit dem semit. נָבַח , arab. نَبَّح labravit. „Bellen“, aboyer. Die Stelle l. l.:
ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲉⲙ ⲛⲟⲩⲁ ⲉⲙ unenf em tot-a em
semu hi (emten) nabennu-f „er ist bei mir als Begleitung auf der
„Strasse, er bellt“, bezieht sich auf ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲟⲩⲁ ⲉⲙ p-unēu
Serau „den kleinen Wolfshund“ (l. l. lin. 1).

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ nabē [Anast. 5^{26/4}] für mich ein ἀπαξ λεγόμενον, bezeich-
net eine Handlung die mit dem Auge in Verbindung steht.

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ nabēxi, ein musikalisches Instrument „Leier“, in folgender Stelle:
ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ
ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ
ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ
seba-tuk hos-u em-sa ūabā-u er ka
em-sa ūaros-u er tot em anini-u em-sa kenāniul er hos em
sa nabēxi „du hast gelernt zu spielen auf Flöten, zu singen nach
„den Schalmeyen, zu begleiten mit Worten mit weicher Stimme
„(cf. ἀνομι mollities) die Cither, zu singen nach der Leier (lau-
„te) [Anast. 4^{12/2-3}].

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ nāa [Pyramiden Gr.] nach der Bestimmung von Dr. Bicharz
„Ilex arabica“, nach Dr. Hartmann „Ilex nubiana“ [Zeits. 1864 p. 23].

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲛⲛⲙ nāuau [Medic. pap. 11/6] eine Pflanze der altägyptischen
„materia medica. Une plante médicale.“

𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nārum [pap. quost. II, 7] „Zwerg“, le nain. q. nemina.

𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nās [Todt. 152, c], 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nās [D. Kal. Ins. 81] Bedeutung: „uns-

„lauter, feierlicher Stimme sprechen, daher anrufen, preisen, ablesen,

„lesen, und die Subst. auch: „das was abzulesen ist, das Verzeichniß:

Invoyer, adorer en récitant des prières, réciter, lire; ce qui est

à réciter, à lire. قرأ, عرّس, عزم. In den demot. Inschriften (z. B.

Rhind Pap. 7/10] übersetzt durch das Gleichbedeutende 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 āš (q. v. supra).

In der Bedeutung von „preisen“ cc. mm en, demot. en, wie alle verba

invocandi et laudandi [q. nās infra]. 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nās ro-u nofru

„réciter les excellents chapitres“ [D. Kal. Ins. 81]. In D. Temp. II, 32 links ne-

ben Opferliste: 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nās tebḥ hosp-u ent (har nib)

„Verzeichniß der täglichen Sühnopfer.“ 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nās tebḥ hosp-u ent

[Hel. 551 Lond.]

„es rufen dich an die Geister des Ostens, es loben dich die Geister des Westens“

𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nāk, 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nākī q. infra 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nāk.

𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nā [Todt. 151, c] var. 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nā, 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nāi, 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nāi;

𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nāi [Fall. 3^{13/6}], 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nāai [Todt. 15, 32²] u. s. w.

Kopt. NA T. M. NHY, NHOY T. NHOY M. B. ire, venire. „Kommen, ge-

hen“ venir, aller; 𐎎𐎠. Beispiele sehr häufig.

𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 nā [Pap. Lüd. N^o 6] „Mitleid haben mit, sich erbarmen, Jammern em-

„pfinden über,“ avoir compassion, pitié; 𐎎𐎠, 𐎎𐎠. Kopt. erhalten

in derselben Gestalt NA, NAA T. NA-ḡHT, M. NA-HT TM. miseri


(cc. N oder ḡa), misericors; NEEI B. idem. Hierogl. cc. mm wie in




Kopt. q: 𐎎𐎠𐎠𐎠 si hi nā-la en ar-su



M. magnus, praestans. $\langle \text{Sum. } 4 \rangle \rangle$ est nā ref-
refut [Ros.]

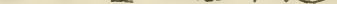
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



au-k senpu-ta en

101(18) 3 (101)(18+2) (18)(18) emluk-nāb-u tī-n-tūa šā rekuia


 ensox nuber nās ī en ās nef. du

"rup."   nās keps neb ken "potens roboris,"

nās en pu nuber en fof-lef „die Macht dieses Gottes ist in seiner

"Hand" d. h. in ihm [Lp. X]. Davon ist abgeleitet:

[*v* masc. gen. cf. Gr. *dēmos*. 72, 103] *ν*, *δ* *nāšt* [*Kaufmann.*],

ul 5 näst [Ros. lin. 20], demot. Uebersetzung des hier. a b m m

neX1 (doch ohne Stamm-Verwandschaft); Kopl. erhalten in NaXTE

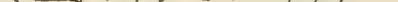
Τ.ΤΕ, ναυτι, ναυτ, Μ.Φ ἐνέργεια, fortitudo, vis,

„Das Vermögen, die Kraft, Stärke.“ Le pouvoir, la force; ٥, قُد.

4K0 M250 + III \geq 0 242/10 III \leq 422 162 7144
ti-net na-nu-teru sa-as-t na-i pe-tra pe-keni pe-nast pe-

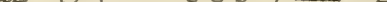
uta₂ „ es gaben ihm die Götter als Lohn dafür den Sieg, die Kraft,

„die Macht, die Gesundheit“ [Ros. lin. 20], Uebersetzung des Hieroglyphis.


 erb- neq nideru nen ken




μεχ4 ἀνχ υῤῥα [lin. 5]; greek. [lin. 35]: ἀνθ' ὧν δεδούκαβιν αὐτῶ σι θεῶν
 ὑρίειαν νίκην κράτος.


nat [Grab zu Saggarah], über einer Frau die Schnüre oder Stricke


drakis, die Inschrift  nāt šes-u en sep

„ das Drehen der Schnüre von Hanf (q. СЕППИ linum).


 // ni [L.D. VI, 118 l. 41] identisch mit  neru q. v. infra.

 //  // nimā, nim [passim]  // nime [Sall. 3, 11],

 nim [Met. Stel.], häufig verstärkt durch ein m präfixum,

 // em-nim; auch mit Vertauschung von nm und on, also




 rem [q. mélang. I, p. 82 und Zeits. 1867, 88], demos. 4) remāu

[Rom.] 45 rem [v. pag. 526 s. voc. peter], älteste Form  rem


[pap. Berl. 2, 3, 4 aus A.] nach H. Goodwin's schöner Entdeckung die




älteren Formen des kopt. NIM T.M.B. quis? quae? quid? „wer? wel-

ches? was?“; qui? quoi? lequel? laquelle? أيش, ايه, من. So in:

  //  au-st-hi-tot ney em-en-

tok nim herā „sie sprach zu ihm: wer bist du denn?“ (Orbin. 15/9).

 (nen) [L.D. I, IV]  (nini) [C. 66 Louvre], var.  (nini, Beni Hassan),

 nini [Berl. Stel.],  nini [Burt. Exc. 43],  nini [Berl.]

u. v. and. Varianten. Grundbedeutung „Jemandem Wasser auf die Hände




„gießen (z. B. nach Fische, wie noch jetzt im Orient cf. L.D. l. l.), jemandem

„seinen Respekt durch die genannte Dienstleistung erweisen (cf. Genesis





18/4), jemanden ehrend empfangen, Achtung vor ihm haben, ihn

„fürchten“ (cf. kopt. NWINI stupefactio) u. s. w. Présenter ses respects

à quelqu'un, vénérer, respecter quelqu'un, , comme un serviteur

son maître.    ari mart-k nini en-hir-k

„deine Mutter bezeigt dir ihre Verehrung“ (C. 66 Louvre). Stel. in Berlin:


    ar (ānu) nini en-hir-k nofert „die Völker

„bezeigen Verehrung deinem schönen Angesicht.“ Stel. K. 9 Leiden:

„Hände marken das Zeichen der Verehrung bei deinem Untergange.“

en nini en her-tuf " die Gefangenen der ganzen Erde sie kommen

„in demüthiger Gebärde aus Respect vor ihm“ [Burb. Ex. 43].









$\forall y, \mu \ni \underline{ny}$ [gr. démos. 28] q.  ref infra

§ λ, 11, 2 νῆς [ν mas. gen. 9π dem. 39] κορ. νοεῖν τ. π, νωῖν μ.

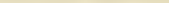

πι σπλῆν, spleen; Heb. Hierogl. Ⲡⲓⲣⲓ renō v. *infra*.

989 g. x nenehu infra.

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ non g. $\frac{1}{x^2}$ non infra.

 neb [s. unten]  (neb),  (neb-2) [passim], demot. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ (entstanden aus dem hierat. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$). $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ (neb-2). Var. der B fñge die Hauptsäch- listen: , , , ,  u. a. m. (vor allen häufig in

den Inschriften von Esneh) „alles sein, die Gesamtheit sein, daher

"jeder, alles;" chaque, tout, toute; \mathcal{K} .  ...  cast














































... neb pet kont niteru nebu, Bast... die Herrin des Himmels, die
























































„Beherrscherin aller Götter“ [Bronze der Göttin in Berlin]. Die Kopf. Gra-







die hat den alten Namen in Form und Bedeutung erhalten in






NIM T. B. omnis, omnes, omnia; NIBEN M. omnis. Aus der



Grundbedeutung „alles sein, die Gesamtheit darstellen, in sich
„vereinigen“ entwickeln sich die fglde

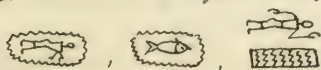
 neb  neb-t [passim], demot. 4 1/2, 4 1/2, 1 1/2 neb-t [q. gr. demot. 38, 47, 49], fem.  neb-t, demot. 1/2, 1/2 neb-t [gr. dem. 85], Varr. der B.  neb,  neb-t,  neb,  und  neb,  neb,  neb,  neb und manche andere Schreibung im Geiste der letzten Schriftperiode. „Herr, Gebieter, Inhaber, Besitzer“ und fem. „Herrin, Besitzerin etc.“, bei leblosen Gegenständen: „ganz bestehend aus, zusammengesetzt aus..“, ganz wie das arab. ب in gewissen Verbindungen. Kopt. erhalten in NHB dominus, herus, in comp. NEB. Folgende Beispiele werden die Anwendung des Wortes in Verbindung mit andern veranschaulichen.  neb-t  per „Herrin des Hauses“ d. h. die Hausfrau, legitime Frau, demot. 1 1/2, 1 1/2 [q. gr. demot. 85].     neb-t kat „Herrin des Mannes“ d. h. Frau die noch einen lebenden Mann hat, im Gegensatz zur Wittwe (q. infra Xar).    neb-t hā „Inhaber des Leichens“ „steins, der auf welchen der Leichenstein Bezug hat“, wie in...         „der Geburtstag des Inhabers“ „dieses Leichensteines war am 13. Choiak“ [Stele in Wien].    neb-ānX [Rec. IV, 7/42],     neb-ānX (pe, masc. gen.) [Rec. IV, 25/45],    neb-ānX [A. RR. 136]    neb-ānX [Stele Zech, Kairo],     neb-ānX [Tomb. de Gurna] u. v. andere Varianten, wörtlich „Herr des Lebens“ d. h. das dem Leben nachgebildete Porträt eines verstorbenen Menschen, gewöhnliche Bezeichnung für den Sargdeckel in menschlicher Gestalt. Der Untere dazu

gehörige Kasten, der Untersatz kiese    ken g. v. und der äusserste grosse Sargkasten    tab g. v. Die genannten Sargtheile wurden aus Stein und Holz gefertigt. G. z. B.            „der Sarg-
sic
„deckel mit dem Porträt des Lebenden war aus Maulbeerbau-
„holz von Tep-Xet-[Land], der Untersatz aus Sykomoren-Holz,
„der grosse (äussere) Kasten von gutem Kalkstein“ [Hele Zech in
Kairo].       nen-t neb-ānX ken „es ward herbei-
„gebracht der Sargdeckel und der Untersatz“ [RR. pl. 8 col. 38].
         „bezüglich des Sargdec-
kels mit dem Porträt des Osiris des Westens, so wird er hergestellt
„aus Sykomorenholz“ [Rec. II, 7/42].    useX neb tet,
   (useX) en neb tet [L. Beut. Text. 9 u. 41] Name eines ägyptis.
Colliers, dessen Abbildung l. l. gegeben ist, eigentlich „das breite (Hals-
band) Herr des Lebens.“    neb en usem, Bezeichnung eines
anderen (l. l. 41),    neb en bāk, Name („Herr des Sperbers“)
eines andern in Gestalt eines die Flügel ausbreitenden Sperbers (l. l. 40)
  neb en ner „Herr des Feiers“, Name eines andern in Gestalt
eines Feiers mit ausgebreiteten Flügeln (l. l. 40). Zum Schluss sei
bemerkt, dass das demot. $\frac{1}{2}$ pe neb in der Stelle Todt. 125, 7 also
Uebersetzung des hierogl.    paub g. v. dient, so wie das  neb sehr häufig determinirt erscheint wie:      u. s. f., je nach Rang und Stand des gemeinten Herrn.

  neb [Rhind pap. 13/2]:   neb id quod   nebet q. v.






 neb   nebt [Champ. gr. 376]   nebeu

[L. Aest. Texte Taf 33 col. 59 var. zu Todt. 17, 50 statt   nebau], var.









neb [vergl. Zeits. II p. 65] „schwimmen“, nager,



flotter sur l'eau, كام, سبح, قَب; Kopt. NEEBE, NHHBE natare. L. Aest.

Texte:      nebbu hi ba-uf „flottant sur ses

[Beisp. s. voce seba.

„roules“, von der Sonne gesagt. q. NEBI, NHB1 natare, navigare. 5. auch












 neb,   nebau [Todt. 17, 50-154, 2 u. var.]    nebt

  nebt [Zeits. 1864 p. 66], Grundbedeutung „durch Feuer

„flüssig (gleichsam schwimmen) machen z. B. Glas, Metalle; daher schnell-







„gen, durch Schmelzen bilden, wie z. B. Figuren, Schmuckstücke.“ Fon-

dre (des métaux),     nebau [D. Temp. Ins. II 41/13], Dend.













Mar.:     nebau.        kerh-

su nib en erpe-señ neb en nub hat „alle Gefäße ihres Tempels wa-

ren geschmolzen aus Gold und Silber“ [Turin, Hor Statue]. Ähnlich:

      neb-² nes me² nu sebau „er hat ihn




(der Hathor) einen goldenen Kranz formen lassen“ [D. Temp. I. II 42/39]































            neb ūa² nebau nes (tuban)





em (nub²) (Hathor) „die Herrin des Kranzes, welchen Gott Tuban



„ihr gebildet hat aus Gold“ [ib. 41/13]. Aus dieser speciellen Bedeu-




lung des Wortes entwickelte sich die allgemeinere in:


 neb,   neb „bilden, formen, bauen“, former, construire, bâ-

für, , , offenbar verwandt mit dem hebr. , *bi aedifica-*
vit, extruxit, auch von dem bilden des Menschen gesagt. So heisst
Chnubis:                           

 neb [D. Temp. I. I., 89 $\frac{1}{2}$],  neb [B. Dend. Mar.],  neb [ fem.















gen. kal. v. Edfu],  nebā [Karn. D.],  nebā [Dend. Mar.]

 neba-1 [cf.  emlot],  neb [Zeits. 1867 p.

75 Anm.]  nēb [B. Naüst. Taf. p. 15] „der Schlägel, Klöppel, dessen

man sich bei der oben S. 327 ausführlicher beschriebenen Ceremonie

der Grundsteinlegung bediente (cf. naβi, naβi M. lancea, ξιβύρις, aber

masc. gen.). Beispiele s. oben S. 328.              

an taif- neb-1 en tot-1 ar pe-sek em-bah neder-1 sen „es ist sein




[gr. Kald. von Edfu.




„Schlägel in seiner Hand um die Weite vor dieser Göttin auszuführen.“

Es scheint in dem Worte neb, nebā die Grundbedeutung des hebr. נָבַח agi-

vorguliegen.]

tauit (manum, cribrum, baculum, serram etc.) cf. Gesen. Lexic. 600, a.

















 nebā-t [Todt. 149, 55],  nebā-t [Descrip. de l'Ég. V, 41],  nebāu

[cf. seti],  neb-t [cf. sup. amē p. 79],  neb-1,  nebā-t



[B. passim]. Bedeutung „Flamme, Feuer, besonders das schmelzende (cf. oben

„neb, nebāu „schmelzen, flüssig machen“), verzehrende Feuer, die Feuers-

„gluth;“ feu, flamme, feu qui fait fondre les métaux etc. Jb. Sarc. Petisio









[Berl.]:                 nā-nā nebā-1-ā er Xeft-k Osiri

„ich habe gerichtet mein (vernichtendes) Feuer gegen deinen Feind Osiri.“

 nebāu [Todt. 153, 6],  neb-t [Lugosor] „ein Flechtwerk,

„Stuhl, besonders auch der Stuhl in welchem man, in den älteren

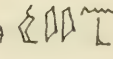
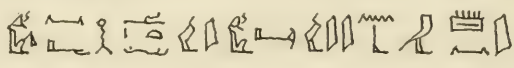
„Zeiten, auf einem Esel zu sitzen pflegte.“ Chaise, chaise de baudel,

chaise servant anciennement de selle;        


šop-1 ūarī-t ām neb-t-1u „er (Amenophis III) hat angenommen (den Brauch)



[Lugos, Archib.]

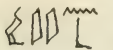
„des Wagens an Stelle der Reitsühle.“ Das Wort durchaus erhalten (mit Vertauschung des n in r) im Kopt. ΕΡΒΙΤ sella gestatoria, sella camelī, ج. Daher auch abgeleitet das Verbum:

→  nebū „in einem Reitsuhl tragen, sicher tragen wie im Schoofe“, so in  āmon em nebū-ā au ʔof [I, 30/12.



ʔ heñā-ā „Amon ist meine Tragstütze, seine Hand ist mit mir“ [Rec.

 neb-t [Med. pap. 5/2] besonderer Theil einer Pflanze.

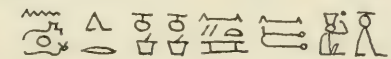
 neb-t v. supra  nebā

→  nebū v. sup. lin. 4.



 nebebu v. neb, „schwimmen.“




△  nebneb [B. Dend. Mar.] 1. Form des Stammes  neb, „schwim-



men“, mit der Bedeutung von „überschwemmen“, inonder, so z. B. in


 nen-ʔ neb enti nebneb er nen-ʔ „er bringe [l. l.]

„zu dir das Wasser des Seins, welches überschwemmt hat zu seiner Zeit“





 nebs [L. D. II, 69-70],  nebes [l. l. 147],  nebes [l. l.

92],  nebes [l. l. 87],  nebes [Opferstein, Berl.],  nebes


[L. Aeth. Text. 40]  nebes [D. Hist. Ins. 35]  nebes [Geogr. I N° 580]







demot.  nebes [l. l. N° 541], ist der Baum, welchen die Alten







Sycaminus nannten. Formelle entspräche jedoch im Kopt. ΕΡΒΙCΙ can-nabio. Die Früchte des Baumes (in den ll. ll. hinter dem Baum genannt)







heißen:  sa-n-nebs,  sa-n-nebs,  sa-n-nebs,  sa-n-nebs













nebs „Frucht der Sycamine.“ Mit dem Baum scheint identisch zu



sein  neb(es) q. v. sup. s. voc. nresti.








  nebti [Dend. Mar.],   nebti [D. Temp. I. I, 87/4],   nebti













[Dend. Mar.]   neb-² [D. Temp. I. I 93/26],   neb [Dend. Mar. q. supra  neb = ], und manche andere Variante, bezeichnet „die Herrin, die Frau, auch die Göttinnen im Gegensatz zum Manne“.

La maîtresse, la femme, la déesse.       neb-tu (han) neo (tai) u em uben-s „die Weiber loben sie (Hathor), die Männer „erscheinen bei ihrem Aufgange“ [Dend. Mar. q. D. Temp. I. II 42/37]. Ähnlich:

      nebti lexen-señ en ka-s „die Weiber sie preisen ihren Namen“ [Dend. Mar.]. Oft erwähnt, und nebeneinander, die Gruppen:       señemu nebtu „die Gebieter und die Herrinnen“ [q. D. Temp. I. I 87/4, 93/26 etc.].









  nebti [D. Kal. I. 100, Temp. I. II, 35/6] bezeichnet „Gefäß, Krug, Flasche“ vase, cruche, bouteille; بالا ص, جرة.

  nebtu,   nebtu,   [Wien. pap. démot.] Kopf. NEBT  Sorea.





  nebet,   nebet,   nebet,   nebet,   nebet [B.], sehr häufiges Zeitwort, abzuleiten vom Stamm   neb, nebä „der Schlä-







„gel, Hammer“; Bedeutung: „beschlagen, behämmern, besonders von























„Metallplatten gesagt, die aufgehämmert werden“; ferrer, garnir d'un

métal; بَس.         ā-ui hi-s em ās mā en Tep-Xet nebet em (āpot?) sebet „die Thürflügel an ihr (der Thüre)


„sind von echtem Cederholz von Thönizien, beschlagen mit asiati-

„schen Erz“ [Karnac] var.     [ibid.]. Bisweilen tritt also

Sinn-Variante ein   neb (v. supra), wie in     [I 87/2. D. Temp.

offenbar im Zusammenhang mit der semitischen Urwurzel 𐤎 (cf. 𐤎𐤕, 𐤎𐤕𐤕, 𐤎𐤕𐤕, 𐤎𐤕𐤕) „geminare, accrescere“, bezeichnet „den Samen, „besonders den Getreidesamen, die Getreidekörner, das Korn“, la sémence, sémence du blé, grains, blé; 𐤎𐤕𐤕, 𐤎𐤕𐤕. Das Wort sehr häufig in den Texten, wie z. B. in 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 ta-à nek mu (renu) āš em nepi-u „ich gebe dir das Wasser der neuen Überschwemmung und „eine Fülle an Getreide. Daher:






















𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 rep-1 „die Getreide = Göttin“, mit einem Aehren-Bündel  auf dem Kopfe. Nom d'une déesse personnification du blé. So z. B. in L.D. IV. 57, 𐤕 : 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 rep-1 neb-1 (1a) s-ūar-1 (1a) „Nep-t, die Herrin der Nahrung, welche vermehrt die Nahrung.“

𐤕𐤕𐤕 rep, 𐤕𐤕𐤕 rep (Millisten, cf. Rev. arch. 1865 p. 196), 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 rep [Geogr. I. N^o 1189^a], 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 rep [Todd. 110^a, 13] „mit Wasser überschütten, begießen, überschwemmen, gleiches mit Überschwemmungs-Wasser die „Erde besamen“, arroser, inonder, et les subor. النيل, سقى.

𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 rep, ein besonders in der B. häufiges Wort. Sinn „Feind, Widersacher“, ennemi, 𐤕𐤕𐤕. 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 „die Apophis Schlange, dieser Widersacher der Sonne“ [Mell. Hel.].

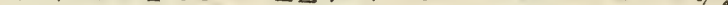
𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 reper [Desc. V, 40] var. 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 repra, vollständig identisch mit 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 rep [v. jupra] und verwandt mit 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 refri v. infra.

𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 reper, 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 reper [D. Temp. I. I, 48/3], scheint, in Zusammenhang mit den vorigen Stämmen, den Ort wo man Getreide sät „oder aufbewahrt“ zu bedeuten. 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 𐤕𐤕𐤕 unnu hi

l. l.                     

hes-t X_a has pir em nepek-(ti)-5.die

2 ^{mm} \square repes „Stecken“ (mit Lange, Speer etc.); piquer; ^w Sti. D. Temp. J. I, 36,

22:  (pat) ref pat

am-ref Xent ($\frac{1}{2} = \text{nnn} = \frac{10}{2}$ 9. v.) reput-ref sonst (sic!)-u „er hat
„ausgestreckt die Fänge, er hat ergriffen den Dreizack, er hat gestochen
„die Frevler.“

ref. Dieser Stamm, der sich im Kopf erhalten hat in den Ableitungen:

неѣ М. неѣѣ Т. паша; неѣѣѣ, нннѣѣ Т. неѣѣ, ннѣѣ М. паша, паша-
не, navigare, navigatio; неѣѣ, неѣѣѣ, неѣѣѣ Т. неѣѣѣ М. неѣѣѣ В. flare,

afflare, sufflare, spirare; spiritus, flatus, halitus, inspiratio; nige

T. Niyi M. Niy T.M. nebula, nimbus, νεφέλος, bietet Verwandtschaft







dar einerseits mit dem Hebr. שִׁירָה spiravit, spiritum e naribus ef-

flavit, $\Pi \underline{\mathfrak{D}} \underline{\mathfrak{I}}$, \mathfrak{E}^i , \mathfrak{E}^i flavit, spiravit, afflavit, sufflavit, flando dis-
persit, diſjecit, efflavit (animam, vitam), andererseits mit den indo-

























german. nap feucht sein, nepa wasser (q. $\begin{smallmatrix} \square \delta \\ \equiv \end{smallmatrix}$ supra) νεῖψω, nimbus,

nubes, nubere (sich bewölken), νεφέλη, νέφος, nebula, althd. nēbul,

Nebel, soc. nâvâ, allpers. nâvi, vaṽs, -vno-, navis, navia etc.

  nef,   nefi,  (nef, nefi) [*passim*] „wehen, blasen, anwehen, anblasen“; souffler; als Subst. „der Wind, das Wehen, Anwehen“ „Anblasen, der Athem, Odem, auch der Lebensathem“ (dann  masc. gen.) „le vent, le souffle, la respiration, la vie. Demot. 4' 7' 7' 11 12,

4' 7' 7' 11 12, 4' 7' 7' 11 12 nū (kopt. v. *supra*). — 8' 1' 4' = 7' 7' 3' 4' 7' 11 12
nū em-sa-f en ro-k „souffle après lui de la bouche“ [*p. gnost. Leid XII*, ^{8/7}]

är nefi-k er-fo-f äuf em seneni äar-f kat uauu mä kabu tebu

„wenn du hinbläst wo er ist, er der ein Liebenant sein will, so



„fällt er schleunigst um wie ein Blatt am Baumast“ [*Anast. I* ^{10/5}].







































 =    =   =                   säpi si em xet-f em

nef nefer em ro-f „Bildner (Schöpfer) eines Sohnes nach seinem Stam-

„me durch den vollkommenen Odem aus seinem Munde“ [Tafel

des Chnubis, Edfu, kleiner Tempel im Süden des Großen]. Daher abgeleitet

  nef-t [*cf. Chab. voy. 87*] „der Weher, Fächer“; éventail, ägg, and




                         xem-nef, plur              xemu-nefu „einer der keine

„Luft, Athem hat, der verschluckt ist, sich erkältet hat.“ [*cf. Koptisch*

























γΑΜΝΙCΙ, ΠΙ, *difficultas spirandi, asthma*; „s'enrhumer; être

enrhumé, *gagner un rhume*; رشح, ترشح. *cf. Zeits. 1867, 15* nach: „ich gab

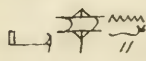
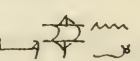
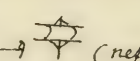
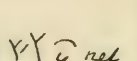
Brote dem Hungerigen, Wasser dem Durstigen, Kleider dem Nackten“ liest man:

                        uarku en xem-nef „Einsalbung dem Verschluckt-

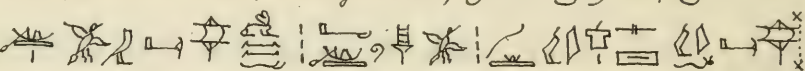
„ten“ [*H. Playe l. l. „unctionem abstritis (vulnerabis)“*]. *Pl. Étud. p. 19*:

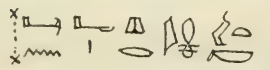
                        nen xer xemu-nefu her-f „des rhumes.

„ne tombent pas sur lui" (on parle du neg.) H. Peyle: „des vents fu-
nestent etc.).

 nefi [Todt. 99, 3] var.  nef,  (nef), demot.  nef
[mass. V, P. Berl. AX. 18, das griech. Aufschr. zu col. IV, l. 3 übersetzt ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΗΣ]

„schiffen, Schiffer sein, Schiff-fahrt treiben, Schiffer, Schifffahrt", naviguer,
être naubonnier, naubonnier, navigation; نوتي, سافر في بالسفر.


Kopt. v. supra. 

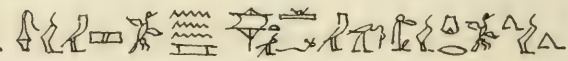
 tu-k mā Xer-foi en nip auf sessän p-hän un-

nf (nef) em pe-(uau) „du machst dich gleich einem Flandarbeiter

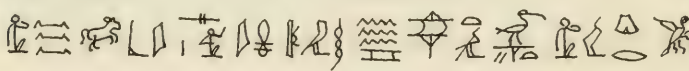
„zu Schiff, der geschickt ist in Bezug auf das Schiffwesen und der

„Schifffahrt treibt auf dem Kähne" [Anast. II 2/7].

 (nef) „die Wolke, die Regenwolke, der Regen", nuée, nuage, pluie,

غمام, غمامة, ط. Kopt. v. supra. 

tu (Aus?) p-keru kern-f^{ta} (nef) p-šenu, [Sall. I, 8, 6 und in lin 5 ab:

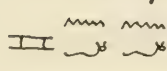
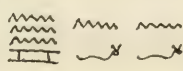
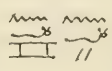
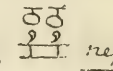
 pe-keru Tot-ti sa-

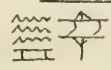
(nef) nešem mā sa ab, heisst das Wort: „Abkühlung durch Regen", so

hier also: „die Rede des Thoht ist wie ein Regen angenehm dem Dur-

„stigen" und vorher „kommt die Rede (des Thoht), so findet er Kück-






„lung der Hitze."










 nefnef,  nefnef,  nefnef,  nefnef [Nil =

listen von Edfu u. Dendera], 1. Form des Verb.  nef „benetzen, besuch-
































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
























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




































































































   nefnef [v. Zeils. 1867 p. 85] von Hm. Goodwin sehr richtig als
var. von   nefnef q. v. infra aufgeführt.

  nefa [Anast. I, 4. l. ult.],    nefai [Pl. éud. p. 39],
  nefau [Todd. 89, 2], plur.   nefau [Abyd. Mar]

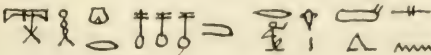
und manche andere leicht erkennbare Variante; Grundbedeutung
„nebeln, benebelt sein und in der Irre gehen, sich verirren auf dem
„Wege, dann im moralischen Sinne: irren, in Irrthum verfallen,
„der Irrthum, der Fehler, die Schuld die aus dem Irrthum hervor-
„geht u. s. w.“ Cf. Kopt. $\text{NOBE T. NOBI, NOVB, M. NABE, NAB, B. n,}$
 $\text{n, } \Phi$ peccatum, culpa, woker ϵp — peccare. Beispiele sehr häufig.

         nefau Xrofu Xenu hi tef „die
„Sünden der Kinder, welche nichts wissen wollen von ihrem Vater“
[Abyd. Mar.].                   
   nauk-tesē šebennu nen hi nefai Xer-u-4 nō penā ben
setu tes „deine Sätze sind verwirrt, sie sind falsch, alle deine Worte
„sind verdreht, nicht sind sie geordnet“ [Anast. I 4/8].


  nefer,    (nefer),    nefri,    nefri,
in B:               [cf. D. Temp. I. I u.
II passim], demot. $\text{v} \text{t} \text{+}$, $\text{v} \text{t} \text{+}$, $\text{v} \text{t} \text{+}$, $\text{v} \text{t} \text{+} 3$, $\text{t} \text{+} 3$, $\text{t} \text{+}$ nofer [Fr. demot.
65, 74], auch participial $\text{v} \text{t} \text{+} 3 \text{y} \text{t}$ auf-nufer [Lp. II] Grundbedeutung
„herausgehen (aus einem Raume, einer Arbeit etc.), vollenden, an
„das Ende gelangen, vollendet sein (cf. perficere, perfectum esse), voll-
„kommen sein, schön, gut, herrlich sein, und die Subst. u. Adjectiva.“

„finir par, parvenir à...; sortir d'un ouvrage, être parfait, complet,
beau, bon, excellent, et les subst. et les adj. . כֹּל, מָוֶה, כָּל, בֵּיב, תָּמַר, לִבְיָאס.
Kopt. erhalten in ΝΟΥΡΕ, ΝΟΒΡΕ T. ΝΟΥΡΙ M. Τ utilisas, com-
modum, ḡ- utilis esse, prodesse ; ΝΟΥΥΕ T. ΝΟΥΥΙ M. bonus. [Man
wolle bemerken daß das Silbenzeichen  ein Saiten Instrument dar-
stellt, nefer, nefel, dessen Name sich im hebr. נֶפֶל, נֶפֶלֶת, נֶפֶלֶת, gr.
νάβλα, ναύλα lat. nablum sehr wohl erhalten hat]. „Enden wo-
mit“ ist hierot.   nefrī er, im Gegensatz zu   sā
em, so in:                         sāā
em tā pen en kūs Xes-t nefrī-t er tōt en Neherin, anfangend mit
„diesem Lande der elenden Kuschiten, endigend mit dem Gebiete von
„Mesopotamien“ [Geogr. I № 309 Taf. VII]. G. ibid. № 302; in diesem Sinne ist
nefrī er eine var. von  er-men g. v. infra [G. l. l. 355^a]. Hel. K. g. Leid.
                             anx-señ em ma nefru-k „ihr Leben besteht
„in dem Anschauen deiner Vollkommenheiten.“          
paus em au en her nofer „die Götterschaar preist dein schönes Ange-
„sicht“ [l. l.].                        au-nefer-k em har pen
er sef „du warst heute glücklicher als gestern“ [Kat. Bokenichonsu].
        





entsprechend dem französischen „grâce à, à la faveur de,“ so z.B. in flg.




Satz:  sen fir-à em nefru koth „il

„m'a échappé à la faveur de la nuit“ (Pl. de Rouge in *Attaques* etc. 10).

Häufig die Formel:  nefri man-run ar-nak en...

„Herrlich ist das Denkmal, welches du gesetzt hast dem... (Totte NN).




Die weibl. Form des Adject. ist  neben , ,  nefer-t.*)

,  nefer [cf. sup. menk],  nefer-t „puer, puella“, Jüng-


„ling, Jungfrau“ (eigentlich „die im vollkommensten, schönsten Le-



bensalter stehenden); jeune homme, jeune fille, jeune; شاب, شابة.








Auch von dem Truppenkörper der „Legion der Jünglinge“ gesagt, wie in

dem Titel: , ,  suten an an nefru „Basilicogrammal und

„Schreiber der Legion der Jünglinge“ [Weg von Assuan nach Philae]. In




Abidos [Mar.] die Rede von den  nefer-tu ^[Frauen.] fi-ā „Palast-Jung-


,  nefer „das junge Ross, Fohlen“, jeune cheval, (woher in B.






 statt  nefer v. sup.] , , , ,  ak ny

„semsem-u ūā-u ent nefru“ „der Stall der Stuten und die Gebäude

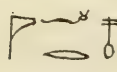
„für die Fohlen“ [Pianchi-Stele, Bulag].

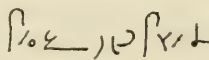
*) Die Causat. Form dieses Verbs ist  se-nefer „gut, schön ma-
chen“, demot.  su-nefer,  fi-nefer [cf. Gr. dem. 90], cc.

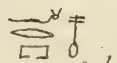
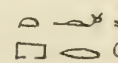

 em tot in dem Sinne von „schützen, bewahren“, wie in [Mell.]

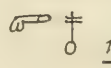
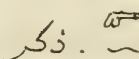
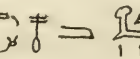
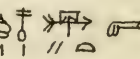

, , , ,  se-nefer (fi)-l em tot fa-medu

bän-t „er schütze dein Herz vor diesem bösen Feste.“ Wegen  cf. keru.

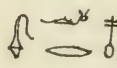
 refer „der Gute“, besonderer Name für Osiris, in den Rhind-pap.

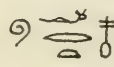
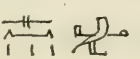

10, 2 paraphrasirt durch:  refer ent au Osiri „der Gute, welcher ist Osiris.“

 ,  refer „die Pforte, das Thor“, la porte; باب, nach der demos. Uebersetzung  [q. r₀ infra] in den Rhind-pap. 9, 7-21, 5.

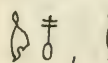
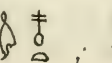
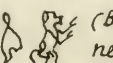
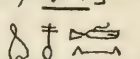
 refer „der gute“ mit Bezug auf das männliche Glied, daher zu übersetzen „der Phallus“, le phallus;  .  =  „“

hat saki referu em refer-f „der Ehemann besaamend die Jungfrau“
„en mit seinem Phallus“ [Titel des äg. Pan D. Temp. I, 32/5].

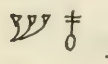
 refer „das milde, wohlthuende leuchtende und wärmende Feuer“, le feu bienfaisant [q. Harr. pap. mag. VIII, 5]. q. 77 ignis, ن.

 refer-t [Bonom. 11, C] „Strick zum Binden“, corde pour lier, attacher,  .  unem refer-t em tot-sen

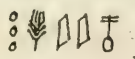
[enden Personens.
„es ruht der Strick in ihrer Hand“ [Bonom. 13, C] über Strick trag-

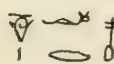
 ,  ;  ^(B.) refer-t [q. hen] Nebenbezeichnung für die obere (weiße) Krone der äg. Könige.  šop-nek refer-t „du hast em-

„pflanzen die obere Königskrone“ (Champ. d. 132, 2).


 refer „die schöne“ sc. Pflanze“, plante, شيش, siehe oben p. 298

s. voce ulebes das Beispiel. Möglich daß das Wort identisch ist mit

 refri, q. r. infra.

 refer [Sall. II 1/10 - 3/4] oder vielleicht refer-hit zu lesen, be-

zeichnet das Gute mit Bezug auf das Herz, die Stimmung, daher

etwa zu übersetzen l. l.  em unnu-t enti


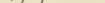
refer (Ref.) oder nur refer „in günstiger Stunde“. Vielleicht dies nur Bezeichnung einer gewissen Stunde; vergl. den folgenden Art.

* $\bigcirc \neq \emptyset$ nefert-1, eigentlich „die Gule“, eponymischer Name der tiefsten Stunde des Tages, la onzième heure du jour, zufolge dieser In-



schrift: unne-1 XI ent (kare)

Nepher-t ran-s "die elfte Stunde des Tages, Nepher-t heißt sie" [Grab
des Bekenners bei Saggarah].

$\frac{11}{12} \frac{1}{0}$, $\frac{2}{1} \frac{1}{0}$ negui of supra refer.


 nepri [Tods. 109, 9] 
 nepri [plur. D. Kal. T. 67], demotisch:

$\dot{u}_i \vee \vdash, \dot{u}_i \vee \vdash \}$ neper, nafer [gr. démot. 26, 99], verwandt mit


 reper g. v. supra, und vielleicht identisch mit  reper g.

v., erhalten im kopt. ναφρι , M. \dagger granum, acinus, ῥῶζ . Oft nur

(nefrī) geschrieben, cf. sup. ušem p. 298. Allgemeinste Bedeutung des


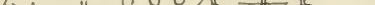
Wörter, die unsere deutschen "Halm".

A A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Σ  šāā-tu nefti am em erhu nu „es sprossen die Aehren“

← $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ refer [Toth. 15, 27] var. $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ refer-t, bezeichnet einen von

Holz construirten Gegenstand.

 refre [D. kal. Ins. 100, a, 7] „Fest-gewand, Feir-kleid,“ Kabillement
 de fête. L.l.:  sexeker (šop)u-o em


neure-s" geschmückt sind ihre Bildwerke mit ihren Feierklei-

"denn." Ob verwandt mit  nefer-1 ? v. sup.

21. 20 nefer-ken, die Blume Chrysanthemon, la fleur Chrysanthé-

er-ken ²ki-¹tot¹ ran-f en sa-kerer-t (nub) „Chrysanthemon, Nefer-


„ken ist sein (scil. ägyptischer) Name, auch geheißen Goldblume.“

zu Todt. 125,6], caus.  serem, Grundbedeutung: „abnehmen,

„Kleiner, schwächlich, elend, unglücklich sein oder werden, sich ver-
ringern“; diminuer, être, devenir petit, minime, misérable etc.



نقص, قل, نقص, قلل. Korphisch erhalten in لام M. marcescere,

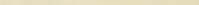
animo deficere, tabescere. Dieser Stamm bildet mehrere Ableitungen:

p. 158],  nemu [Champ. Mon. 81, bis, 3, über dem Bilde eines ver-


krüppellen Zwerges, cf. mu, aqua, supra], demot. $\{ \frac{1}{5} \} \overline{11}$ nāum [1 gnost.

Pap. Leid. II. 7] „der Zwerg, der Krüppel“, le nain, l'estropié; ج. ب. س. ج. ب. س.

Abstract.  \supset  vermittelt "Zustand einer zwerghaften Gestalt, eines

"Krüppels" [Pl. *ébud.* 165] "ein Krüppel werden"  50p nem-
(sic)

ma-t[ibid.] eigentlich „annehmen den Krippelzustand.“

 nem [L. Ausw. 16, 6 lin. 16] „Klein machen die Augen, halb wachen,

halb schlafen, schlaftrunken sein, schlummern," ferner à moitié le

yeux, faire petits les yeux, somneciller, dormir d'un sommeil le-



ger; Jes. Verwandt ist hebr. דָּוַם dormire, דִּמְיוֹן dormitatio, levis


sonmus.  ar

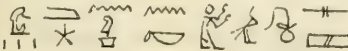
(mentel) la em nem kek lenas (men)t hems en enti am-a „cs ist

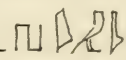
„der Wösten ein Land von Schlaftrunkenheit und Finsterniß, ein schwer-

„rer Sitz für diejenigen, welche darinnen sind.“ [l.l.]. Von dieser Wurzel


wird abgeleitet die 1. Form  nemnemem [s. unten], und
 nem „der schlummernde, ruhende“ (Stern) d. h. der Fixstern, im

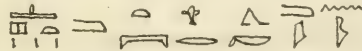
Gegensatz zum Wandelstern oder Planeten; *Boile fixe* . So in:

 seš-ua nek nem-u „die Fixsterne beleben dich an“ [Hel. Leid. u. pap. 2.

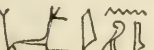
 nem-ia [Hel. K. 9 Leid.],  nem-ia [pap. 92. 8 Berl.], erhalten,

in Gestalt einer 8. Form im Kopt. $\lambda\omega\omega\mu\epsilon\tau$. *amplēdi*, häufiger die ver-



stärkte Form *nemti* oder die 4. Form  nem-ni g. v. inf. Auf der Stele


K. 9 in Leid.  nem-ia-k h3r-1 em hosp-u „du



„hast umarmt (ganz umfasset) den Himmel am Abend.“

 nem-ia [Khab. Mel. II. 96]; Kopt. $\lambda\omega\omega\mu\epsilon\tau$. *consumi*, *teri*. Hier


von ist abzuleiten das viel häufigere:

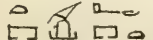
 nem-ni-t [6. Form], Todt. 17. 68 var.  ne-

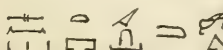
ma-t [cf. auch Todt. 15, 32] dem.  nem-t [Rhind, 5, 1], —

 nem-t [demot. Todt. zu Rit. 125],  nem [Roset.

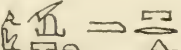

demot. Text. l. 15] „Verderben, Vernichten, Hinschwinden u. s. w.“ (cf. Kopt.

$\lambda\omega\omega\mu\epsilon\tau$. *tabes*); destruction, anéantissement, . Sehr häufig

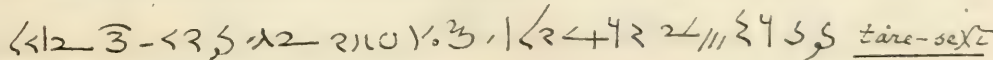
 a-t (nem-t) „Ort der Vernichtung“ cf. Rhind pap. 5, 1.


 xepu-k xer em(nem-ni)-sen „eine

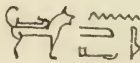
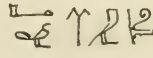
„Feinde stürzen in ihr Verderben [Todt. 15, 32, 6]. Im Todt. 125, 29 heisst








„der Blutfresser“ (Richter)  per em(nem-ni) [var. 

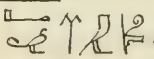






 nem-t] „welcher herkommt aus dem Ort der Vernichtung.“

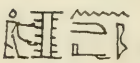
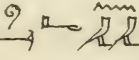
 tare-sext






















na-sebā-u en-un pen Xun te-set en nem „schlagend die Frev-
ler, welche darinnen waren, gebend sie (= ) in das Verderben“
(Ros. l. l.); der griech. Text überträgt: τοὺς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀσεβεῖς πάντας
ἀνεφθεῖρεν [lin. 26].









































 nemā [Abyd. Mar.],  nemmā [B. D. Temp. T. 10, 2],












































letzteres 6. Form von nemā, verbunden durch Verwandtschaft mit nem
„sthlummern“ (cf. auch unten nemmā) bezeichnet „ruhen, sthlum-
mern“, reposer, sommeiller; , , , , , ,  res

hir-nib-u nemā „(der Gott) wacht über die schlummernden Menschen“
[Abyd. Mar.].        but kot mest nemmā
„ohne Schlaf, hassend die Ruhe“ [l. l. D.]

 nemā [Abyd. Mar.],  nemmāu [Sall. II 1/3, 6. Form].

„aufmauern, aufreißen“, ouvrir en maçonant; So in Abydos (Mar.)
                     šerā-tu em ha-l.... nemā
(sobt)-uf „das was zugemauert worden war an dem Heiligtume des
„etc., da öffnete man seine Mauern.“












                      nemāia „überziehen (mit Stoffen)“, drapper, garnir. Roman p. 3
lin. 15:                   au-un
kelek āst Xen-s au-u-nemāiu en (hebs) en suben „es befan-
den sich viele Ruhebelln in ihr (der Stube), überzogen mit Byss =
„soos = Stoffen.“ cf. auch p. 765 l. 20.

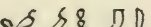
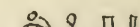
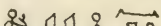
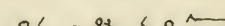
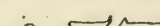

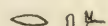
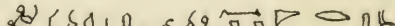
                      nemue [plur.]               nemem [4. Form] kam.     ne-
me,  nem,  (nem)  nem [cf. Zeits. 1866 p. 90 u. v. infra]


und Varr.], $\Delta \overset{\sim}{\Pi} \Delta$ nem-si oder nemem [D. Temp. I. I, 48, 7], $\Delta \nabla$

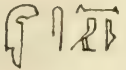

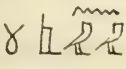
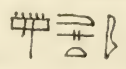

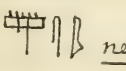



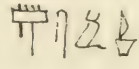
[Salt. II ^{12/2}] und viele andere Varianten „sich ausstrecken, aus-
spannen über, umfassen, umarmen“, cf. kopt. *adn amplecti*.

nemt-nep-nem-t „er hat umspannt den Hlin-“
„mel“ (l.l. 35/2). em em.

⇒    remremu [Abyd. Mar.] 1. Form von  rem g. v. supra
mit denselben Bedeutungen. L. l. ⇒        nekou
-k en em remremu „du bist wach am selbst im Schlummer.“

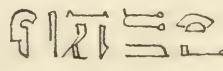
 nemhu [Ril. 125, 6 u. var.], andere var. 
nemh,  nemhu [Rec. I, 30 l. 13],  nemem-
hu, 6. Form [Anast. IV ¹⁰/₄],  nenemhu [D. Temp. I, I ³/₃₋₄]
 fem. gen. caus.  se-nemh „klein, arm, gering, un-
 „glücklich sein und die subst. (abzuleiten von nem „klein sein“), être
 „petit, jeune, pauvre, malheureux et les subst. صغير, شقي. Daher
 Gegensatz von  user g. v., wie in 

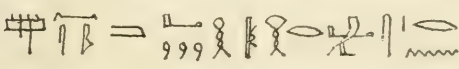
user rā nememphu sebāu „reich (mächtig) ist die Sonne, arm (elend)
 „ist der Frevler“ [L.D. II, 115 l. 31]. Demotisch übertragen durch abīn
 „infelix“, v. supra s. voc. abīn.  nem-
emphu neb sau „alle arme Leute sättigen sich“ [Anast. 4, 10 l. 7].
q. auch mēnē

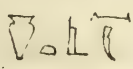
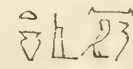

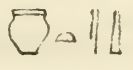

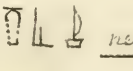
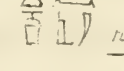
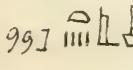

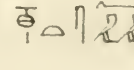
 nems [Abyd. Mar.],  nemmes, 6. Form [Todd. 78, 15],
 nemmes [Mell. Sicel.],  nems-t [Karn.]  nems,
 nems [Abyd. Mar.],  nems [q. māt, supra] u. a. varr., dem-
 otisch: ,  nems [Wien. Papr.]. In A. 

neben folgender Abbildung [v. Lep. Aelt. Texte, Taf. 35].




bezeichnet „jeden Stoff der über irgend etwas zum Schutz und dergl.
 „mehr ausgespannt wird, daher besonders das Kopfsuch (ähnlich
 „der modernen Kopfjeck der Araber), aber auch sonst Bekleidungs-
 „stücke.“ Couverture.  xā-t em nems

„die bist geschmückt mit dem Kopfsuch“ [Abyd. Mar.], dagegen, ibidem, :
 ro en smet hā em nems „Kapi-
 „tel von der Umhüllung des Leibes mit der Decke (Mantel).“

 nems-t [L.D. II 147],  nems-t [U. II, 146],  nems
 -t [ll. II, 87],  nems-t [ll. II, 69-70],  nems [A. Opfer-
 löste, Berl.],  nems-t [L. Aelt. Texte.],  nems-t [Geogr. III,
 99]  nems-t über 4.  [L. Aelt. Texte 43],  nems-
mes-t [v. unten Beispiel] und viele andere Varianten, bezeichnet genau

dasselbe als im Koptischen das Wort γοομεc T. hydria, nämlich
 einen irdenen (daher roth ausgemalt in den Inschriften) Krug, ein

irdenes Gefäß, einen großen Topf, vase, cruche de terre cuite, am häufigsten gebraucht in dem Sinne von „Wasserkrug“, so z.B. in folgender Stelle:

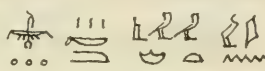
Stelle:  to-ai señ Xer nemmes-

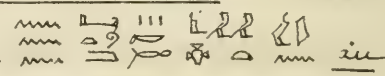
tu hi kebē en ka-k „ihre Hände haben Wasserkrüge um abzuküh-

len deine Person.“ [cf. pl. 5, Horr. Lamentat. d'Isis et de Nepht.]. In der B. ist:

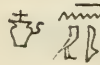
 nemmes-t [fem. gen.] neben  nemmes; auch Name ei-

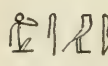
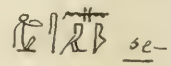
nes aus Metall konstruirten Trinkgefäßes; man vergl. z.B. D. Temp. I.

I, 76, 1:  au nemmes-tu-k en uasem „es sind

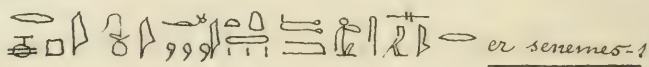
„deine Trinkgefäße aus Kupfer.“ Neben:  zu

nemmes-tu-k mek-ut en mu „es sind deine Krüge voll Wasser“ l. l. 76/3

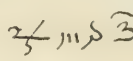
 rem [Sarc. des Horemheb, Wien] scheint nur Verkürzung vorstehender Formen zu sein.

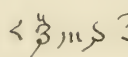
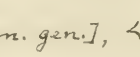
 remo, Stamm der mir nur in seiner Causat. Form  se-

nemes bekannt ist. Bedeutung, so scheint es, „versetzen mit“, oder der ähnliche. In einem Grabe zu Theben sagt man, in Bezug auf den Toten,

man sei gekommen:  er seremes-

em lau af äta arp „um zu versetzen dich mit Broten, Rindfleisch, Wein.“

 nemē [passim Sp. z. B. XVI], Kopt. NOM T. T, T, T vis, robur, fortitudo. Woher:

 la-nemē-t [fem. gen.],  la-nemē [Leid. gnost.

pap. XII, u. passim] bezeichnet einen bestimmten Theil des thierischen

Körpers. & auch Sp. XI. Im Koptischen habe ich vergebens nach dem

entsprechenden Worte gesucht.

Am Schlusse der mit nem gebildeten und zusammengesetzten Stämme

erwähne ich die sehr häufige Gruppe (cf. de Rouge, *comb. d'ahmes*),

𐤎𐤋, 𐤎𐤋𐤋, 𐤎𐤋𐤌, 𐤎𐤋𐤍, 𐤎𐤋𐤎, 𐤎𐤋𐤏 nem [passim, die Lesung durch
Hrn. de Rouge aufgestellt], hierat. 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍, demot. 𐤎𐤋𐤌 [Rhind-pap. 6,
2-8, 11], 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 [gnost. pap. II, 22], 𐤎𐤋 [Rosett. lin. 28] u. a. varr.

Grundbedeutung des Wortes, das ich noch heute mit dem koptischen
orwgm, orwgm T. orwgem M. B. 1, addere, iterare 2, respondere, inter-
pretari 3, iterum, re- (in compos.) cf. auch 𐤎orwgm T. iterum - zu =
sammensetzen, ist 1, hinzufügen, daher wiederholen, noch einmal
„etwas thun oder erleiden, daher wieder - in compos.“; ajouter, répé-
ter, faire ou souffrir une autre fois, re- dans les composés. 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍, 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍,

𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍. Daher 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 nem-ānx „wiederleben, ein anderes mal
leben, ein zweites mal leben, wiederaufleben“, vivre une autre fois,
revivre z. B. 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 nem-ā ānx-ā em-xet
met „ich lebe noch einmal nach dem Tode“ [Todd. passim]. Daher

auch häufiger Titel der Verstorbenen 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 nem-ānx „der ein an-
dermal lebt“, Titel des Apis: 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 nem-ānx en 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍

„das andere, zweite Leben des Psah“ [Serapeum, passim]. Ebenso:

𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 nem-xer oder 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 nem-tot „ein anderes mal, von neu-
em sprechen, reden“, wie in 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 nem-t tot xer kon-t

„von neuem sprach er zu I. Heiligkeit“ [Hel. der Binkereot]. 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍

nem spir „noch einmal herantreten, von neuem herantreten“, wie in

𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 𐤎𐤋𐤌𐤍 nem-ref seper er pa neuer āa em

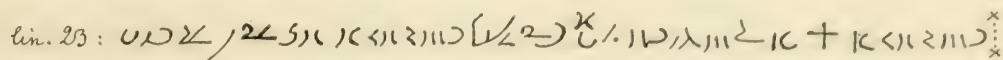
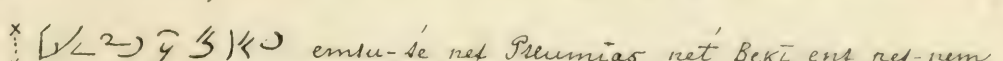
[Rec. I, 22, 11], und ähnliche Beispiele. Hiervon abgeleitet:

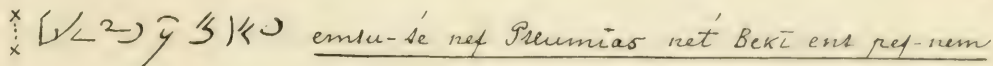
second, ثانی. In Silsilis (q. Rec. I, 82, 5 u. 6) erwähnt unter Ramses II

"nach dem Könige" [L.D. III, 29, Titel].

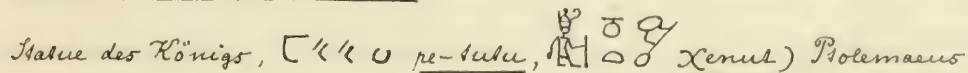
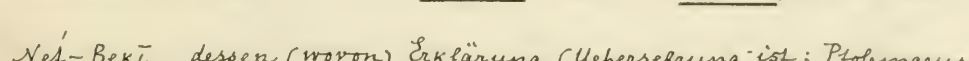
„gesehen hat, nichts hat er wiederholt (was) er gehört hat.“ [Toth. 133, 9].

gleichbedeutend mit ḥ sekā q. v. infra. In dem demot. Texte der Ros.

lin. 23:  

 emtu-se nef Ptoemias net Beki ent ref-nem

Ptoemias aur-nexl Kern „daß sie nennen sollen ihn (scil. die

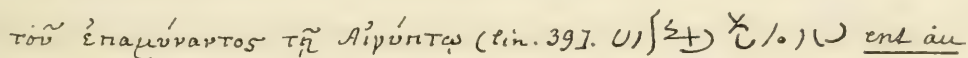
Statue des Königs,  re-tulu,  Xenu) Ptoemaeus

„Net-Beki, dessen (wovon) Erklärung (Uebersetzung ist: Ptoemaeus,

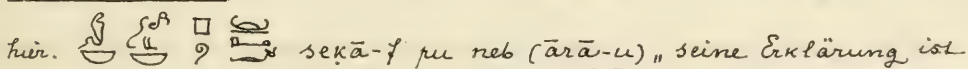
„welcher gestärkt hat Aegypten“ [cf. sup. p. 427, woselbst der hierogl. Text].

Wie Hr. Chabas (voy. 93) zu der Erklärung „qu'il vive, ou qu'il prospère, Ptolémée!“ kommt, ist mir unverständlich. Der griech. Text über-

trägt den ganzen Papyrus durch: ἡ προσονομασθήσεται Πτολεμαίου

τοῦ ἐπαμύναντος τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ (lin. 39].  ent au

ref-nem suben „wovon seine Uebersetzung ist: der König etc (l. l. 27],

hier.  sekā-f me neb (ārā-u) „seine Erklärung ist

„diese: der Herr der Kronen etc [l. 10], griech. [......]τι ἔστιν τοῦ

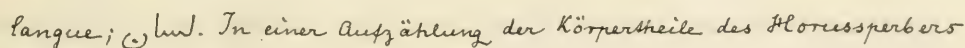
Βασιλέως (lin. 45, 46). Hr Chabas l. l. überträgt „qu'il prospère, le seig-

neur des diadèmes!“ Auch in Titeln wie in: 

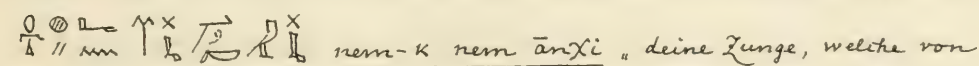
„der Mund des Königs von Ober-Aegypten (d. h. der Sprecher), der Dolmetsch

„des Königs von Unter-Aegypten“ [L. D. III, 241, C]. Hiervon abgeleitet ist

 nem, eigentlich „der Widersager“, Bezeichnung für die „Zunge“, la

langue;  In einer Aufzählung der Körperteile des Horussperbers

[cf. D. Temp. I. 40, 5] erscheint zwischen „Lippen“ und „Zähnen“ genannt

 nem-k nem ānxi „deine Zunge, welche von

„neuem auflebt.“ Zum Schluß merke man an:

 Nem-ānxi „der von neuem lebende“ (hil-listen) als sehr passende


Benennung der alle Jahre von neuem eintretenden Wasserfluth des Niles. cf. Beispiel infra s. voce sti, seti.

1, nen hat in der älteren guten Zeit unzweifelhaft die Aussprache von nen; man vergleiche nur nen „ego“ [Tob. 17, 5] und die Var. nenek [L. Aeth. Texte 1, 30], nen und nen-t [v. unten], nen und nen, kanen und ka-nen, kanen [v. inf.] u. a. m. Lepsius hat daher so Unrecht nicht das Verbum nen durch nen zu transcribiren, nur scheint es inconsequent, wenn er nen durch enok statt durch nenek wiedergibt.




1, nen, Kopf. entspricht durchaus NANE, ENANE M. NANOY. T.

B. bonus, bona, bonum „gut sein, in gutem Zustande sein, sich in guter Verfassung befinden, der gute Zustand“, être bon, excellent, en bon état, le bon état; خير, طيب. Anast. 1^{10/3}: au-f em nen em per-f „er ist im Wohlstand in seinem Hause“.

„In gutem Zustande ist
„ seine Dienerschaft, in gutem Zustande sind seine Rinderheerden,
„ welche auf dem Felde sind; die Rinder, welche in dem Stalle sind,
„ sind in gutem Zustande; sie yressen ihr Futter tagsäglich, ihre
„ Schlachtknechte geben ihnen Grünfutter nebenbei; die Rosse meines
„ Herrn sind in gutem Zustande.“ [Fall. I, 4, 7 flg.]

nen-5 em nenti-a, sie hat in Besitz genommen ihre Stadt samt
„ihren Bewohnern“ [D. Temp. I. II, 45⁷/18].  nen-

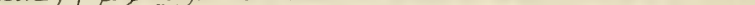
ti-u An em kē „die Bewohner von Tentyra sind in Jubel“ [Dend. D. Kal.

 nen, nun [pafsim],
  nun [Esne],
  nun [D. Kal. J. 55], dem.

2222 nun [Gr. démos. 27. 45], masc. gen. ~~of~~ q. unben, Kopl. NOVY T.

M. II, NON abyssus, profundum, abyssus inferni. Ein großes, tie-

„fest Wasser, der Ocean, besonders auch der Himmels ocean;“ l'océan, l'o-

céan céste; اوقيانوس. 






śā en (ānt) en āmāntu er šal p-run en ābota „Anfangend von

dem Lande der Temk im Westen bis dahin wo sich ausbreitet der

"Ocean im Osten" [s. Zeits. 1865 p. 26].

1, 2 heute, neu s. die Grammatik; $\delta \tau\omega$, $\delta \tau\eta s$, η , $\delta\epsilon \tau\omega$, $\tau\eta s$.







→ $\langle \sigma \rangle$ vide → $\langle \sigma \rangle$ rennu.









nen [passim], 

nen [B]; entspricht dem

Kopt. $\text{N}\alpha\text{I}$, $\text{N}\epsilon\text{I}$ illi qui, illi, illae und ist Stammhaft verwandt mit

dem chald. ܐܬܬܐ *it*, ܐܬܬܐ *ee*. Häufig nur Plural Artikel, variiert dann

mit ^{mm}~~t~~, ^{mm}ren und ^{mm}~~t~~ na. S. die Grammatik. G. auch 198¹ ren

nen, , , , ,  nen, nennu [4. Form,





Todt. 71, 14 u. var. J; , , , u. a. m. [G. Goodwin, in

Zeits. 1867 p. 82 figde]. Cf. auch de Rougé', érud. sur une stèle 150 suiv., ähnlich

„sein, die Ähnlichkeit, das Ebenbild, die Statue; ressembler, ressemblance,

صورة
resemblance, portrait, statue, figure qui ressemble, شبه, مثل, تمثيل.



q. im Koptischen Na tanguan, sicul, New Syrio.






8  nen [Todd. 145, 31], varr.  nenne, 8  nenne,  nen

Kopt. erhalten in λοοv T. vestis, vestitus, λωov M. fimbria, margo,

λοοv E T. seniae vel simile muliebre ornamentum capitis., um-

binden, umgürten, bekleiden, Band, Kleid, Gewand; habiliter, habil-





















lement,  8  nen-à kâ-uk em nuber ter, ich

„bekleide deinen Leib mit dem heiligen Ruche“ [Edu.     ]

net nenne sen-à-o em nenne „Mit verhüllt ihren Bruder in den Nomos-

„Städten“ [ibid. q. auch unten s. voc. sekā].
















  nen [D. Temp. J. 79, 27],   nen [Desc. V, 24],    nenne

[4. Form],                [Anast. 6 4/13, 1 20/5],     

nenē [Dend.] q. Pl. Stud. 75 und Chab. voy. 149. „Aufhören etwas zu thun,

„ruhen, sich erholen, sich zur Ruhe setzen, unthätig sein (q. NON relaxa-
















tio) und die Subst.“, *cesser de faire q. ch. se reposer, s'asseoir pour se reposer,*

et les subst.               






























(nenp)f er nen-f nenp-sen (nanp)f nen-f er sen-f Xep nun „wächst er [der

































„Nil] zu seiner Zeit so ist sein Name „der diesjährige“, hört er auf [zu

„wachsen] in seiner Epoche, so ist er [geheissen] Ocean, (das Meer)“ [Edu,

Richard D.].                nenē-t em bak „aufhören mit der

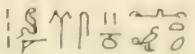
„Arbeit“ [Anast. 3, 3 dos l. 2], unthätig sein, in diesem Sinne häufig; daher

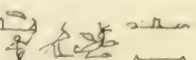
                   nenne [4. Form, Todd. 149, 19],           nenē [Todd. 149, 39]

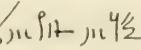

                  nen [ib. 7, 2], pl.               nenut-t-u „der welcher unthätig,

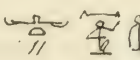
„ist, der Ruhende, Bezeichnung der zur Unthätigkeit, Leblosigkeit in der

em neuen (Kern), ich bereite ein vor-schriftsmäßiges Grab (Begräb-





nifo) da wo kein Grab war" [Stele im Vatican].  nen-2 (son)

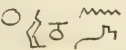



riu-(meh?) - 5 em nuberu „nicht ist ihres gleichen unter den Göttern“
[wörtlich „nulla secunda ejus inter deos“ Dendera]. 


nen 1a-a, demot.  nen-2 tui „nicht habe ich gestohlen“
[Todd. 125, 17].  nenek un (Tot) en nen-

1a-1. nef „ich öffnete die Hand (d. i. ich war freigebig) gegen den,
„welchem Mangel war“ [N^o 53 Bul.]. 
an-ti-na 1a-u en foker sesa-na nenti „ich habe Brote gegeben


dem Hungerigen, ich habe gesättigt den Mangel leidenden“ [C, 55 Louv.]

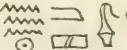
Im demot.  auch übertragen durch  1em,  em-mon
 nen, cf. supra nini.


 [Todd. 110, a, C] nenne,  nenne [v. nennek inf.] , 

nen [Dend.], Demot.  nau [N re, masc. gen.], Kopt. NAY T. M. π

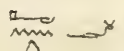
NEY B. π hora, dann überhaupt tempus, momentum. „Stunde, Zeit,

„Moment“, heure, temps, époque; ساعة, تاريخ.  er nen-5




en (temp) „in ihrer Zeit des Jahres“ [cf. Zeits. 1865, 44].  em

 III, 140
nenne (šennem) em šenne „in der heißen Jahreszeit im Sommer“ [L.D.]

 nenne „die Zeit hinbringen, sich die Zeit vertreiben“, passer le



temps;  auf-nenne er uXax-f an

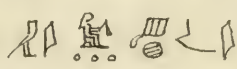
„er brachte die Zeit damit zu es (das Herz) zu suchen von Neuem.“
[D'Orbin. 13, 7.]


  nenne [Todd. 130, 9], var.  nenne [Anast. 4 5/4, 5 1/8],

 nen [Dend.] „sehen; wahrnehmen“, voir, s'apercevoir; نظر,



رای, شاف; Kopt. NAY T. M. NEY B. videre, visus, visio. cf. D'Orb. passim.



 var. an Stelle von  nen (v. supra pag. 774 lin. 15) „diese, die“.

 be eni nen āmaX-u ām „der Ort

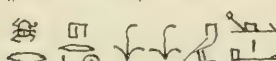
„wo diese Würdigen sind“ (Sarc. Gurna).  mā-nen

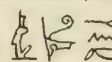
„wie dieses“, item, comme cela, unser deutsches „desgleichen“ –

 hi sa nen „hernach“, après cela.  em nen

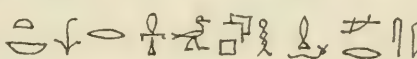
neb, oder  er nen-t neb „omni modo“,  hi-nen

„ebenso“, de même [s. de Rouge, stèle de Bentrest, p. 150 suiv.]. Beisp.

 uā em nen har Xeper „an einem von diesen


„Tagen geschah es“ (Goldmin. Bel.)  nofru nen ar-

nek nā „herrlich ist das was du mir (der Isis) gemacht hast“ [L.D.

IV, 6 b bis].  ās mer hon-f Har ānX

er nen-t nū „siehe, es liebt S. Heiligkeit den Apis, den lebenden,

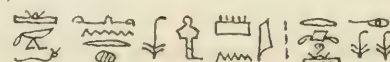
[Serap.] „in jeder Weise“ (oder auch „mehr als jedes Wesen“, s. ffgs, Athmes Stèle

Demosiöchi 103; ausgesprochen ne q. 1103  ia-ha-ne, transcrit: 103

103 ANE s. gnost. pap. Leid. XVIII, 35.

 nen [Todd. II, 1]  nen, verwandt mit  nen, Bedeutung

„Typus, typische Gestalt, Form“, type, forme. So heißt Rā (Stel. Aphe-
mes, Berl.):

 ar nen er-fu-u āmen se nen

reX sem-f „der welcher macht alle typische Gestalten, sich verber-

„gend, ohne daß seine Form erkannt wird.“ Ähnlich Froth (Todd.

17, 26):  ar nen em (seba)uf ses-f, welcher schafft

„den Typus mit seinen eigenen Fingern.“ Dies sehr häufiger Titel

des ägyptischen Hermes.

Δ [~]98 nennu, scheint „langsam spazieren gehen, langsam spazieren füh-
ren“, se promener, faire promener quelqu'un zu bedeuten; cf. Kopt. NHINI

M. PI incessus sybariticus id est superbi hominis et jactabundi.

1 [~]98 nennu-a tesem-u kor „ich habe die Kalgen
„des Hlorus spazieren geführt“ [Tods. 13, 2 var. [~]98 nennu g. v.].

[~]98 nennu, var. [~]98 nennu, [~]98 nennu [A ta, gen. fem.], [~]98 nennu, [~]98 nennu,
[~]98 nennu, [~]98 nennu, [~]98 nennu, [~]98 nennu [Nomos- und Nil-
listen], [~]98 nennu [Tods. 142, 29, 63 - 154, 3, - 165, 0] [~]98 nennu

wohl im Zusammenhang mit Kopt. NOEIN T. commovere, agitare,
commoveri, agitari, „das Wasser der Ueberschwemmung, das zu =
„strömende neue Wasser“ (daher Hovapollon, hierogl. I c. 21: Νεΐλου
δὲ ἀνάβαβιν δημαίνοντες, ὃν καλοῦσιν Αἰγυπτίοι τὸ Νούν, ἔρμενευ-
θὲν δὲ δημαίνει etc.). L'eau de l'inondation, l'inondation; النيل.

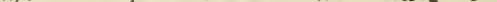
[~]98 snof-señ ma nennu „ihr Blut floss
„wie ein Strom“ [D. Hist. Ins. 29]. Hier von sicher herguleiten [~]98 run
„der himmlische Strom“, der Ocean, welcher bis zu des Himmels-Rän-
dern sich erstreckt und die Erde umfließt. vide supra.

[~]98 nennu [Tods. 145, 16 - 149, 30], scheint eine besondere Vogelart zu
bezeichnen. Espèce d'oiseau, ce me semble.

[~]98 nen [Tods. 145, 16] var. [~]98 nennu; [~]98 nennu [D. Kal.

I. 100, b. 15] demot. < 3 11 2 2 nanu-t (doch vergl. oben sub na.), ein

„Gefäß, besonders Salbgefäß, auch die Salbe“, vase, vase contenant une
onction, l'onction même. cf. Kopt. NOR-PAIYE (= nennu uoseX')

vas latum, κυψέλη.  unen-a nenun ki' totui-a

„es sind Salbgefäße auf meinen beiden Händen. D. l. l.

$\overline{00} \overline{1} \overline{2}$, $\overline{00} \overline{1} \overline{2}$ renu, $\overline{00} \overline{1} \overline{2}$ renu, nach dem Zusammenhang

zu schließen, "Waffe, Schwert", arme, glaise.   sa neu

"das Schwert führen" [Fall. 3⁴/₁]. bu

reXu-sen 'ai (pat) renü „nicht vermochten sie Bogen und Schwere zu
„führen“ (l.l. lin. 10).

au-ʔ hi ʔet ʔemu-tu paʔiŋ nenü au-ʔ hi ʔi-tu-ʔ em-(ʔot)ʔ „er mache

„sein Schwert (oder Messer) scharf und nahm es in die Hand“ [d'Orbin.

5, 5]. Aus dem letz. Beispiele erhellt das männliche Geschlecht des Wortes.

$\rightarrow \Pi \{ \delta \} \rightsquigarrow$ nennut, $\rightarrow \{ \delta \} \rightsquigarrow$ nennu [cf. Chab. voy. 272, *Mélanges* II, 205]

verwandt mit st nane, NANE bonus, bedeutet der Stamm „in guten

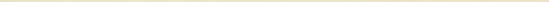
„Stand setzen, ordentlich arbeiten, sich nützlich beschäftigen, auch

„reparieren was beschädigt ist; mettre en bon état, réparer, s'occuper,

„faire ouvrage, travailler,“ ^صصلى, شغل, اشتغل. Hier einige Beispiele:

ro^l-a nib enⁱ nenmü-

tu es pa-⁵semu "sous les hommes qui travaillent à la moisson" [théol.

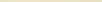
Sall. I 72. ^{suin.}  *neruū-a*

1aṭk-emrokabulā-4 „sie bessern deinen Wagen aus“ [Anast. I, ²⁶/₅].

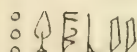
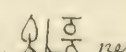

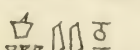
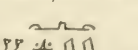
Mit diesem Stamme scheint in Verbindung zu stehen das folgende

→ $\langle \delta \rangle$ nenu [Anat. 5^{24/4}, 25²; Turiner Procs Aclen], masc. gen. ~~pa~~ pa, wel-

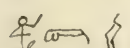
cher einen besonderen Beruf und Rang bezeichnet, vielleicht „Curator, Pro-

curator." Genannt wird Anast. l. l.  pa-nennu en per-āa „der

„Procurator des Königs.“ In den Turiner Akten erscheinen mehrere derselben als Untersuchungs-Richter.

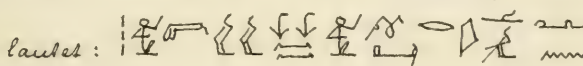
 nenib [Dend. Mar.],  nenib [D. Temp. I. I, 64, 2],  nenib [l.l. 52, 5],  nenib [Dend.],  nenib [ibid.] bezeichnet

einen Balsam erzeugenden Baum oder Strauch. Im Kopt. bietet sich zum Vergleich dar: NAM, الاث, arbor similis Lannarisco, NOM T. myrica salsuginosa vel alba, NAMNON cinnamomum.

 neniu [Todt. 125, 4], abzuleiten von nen (v. supra) „carene“

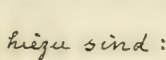
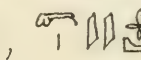
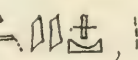
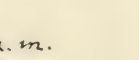
sc. mariti „welche ohne Mann ist“, bezeichnet „die Wittwe“, la veuve,

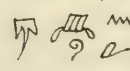
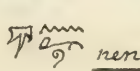
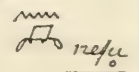
أول; demot. Ⲭⲥⲱⲓ / Ⲭ Xerawt, Kopt. Χηρα, T, vidua. Die Stelle lautet:


 nen saarāneniu „nicht

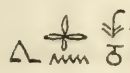
„habe ich bedrückt die Manneslosen“, demot. Ⲭⲥⲱⲓ / Ⲭ Ⲭⲥⲱⲓ / Ⲭ

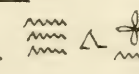
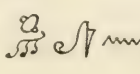
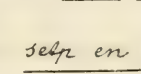
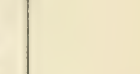
nen-i af Xeraw-l „nicht habe ich gebunden eine Wittib.“ Die Varz.

liege sind: , , ,  u. a. m.

 neniu [D. Hal. Ins. 120, 10],  neniu [Dend. Mar.]  neniu

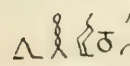
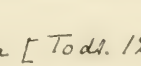
[Pyramiden-Gräber], eine Ibex = Species, identisch mit  naa q. v.

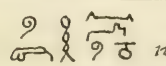
 nenun [D. Hal. Ins. 101, 10] „bewohnen“ (cf. supra naa, nen), ha-

biter, Ⲭⲥⲱⲓ  nenun  nenun  nenun  nenun

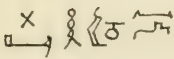
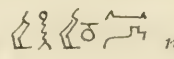

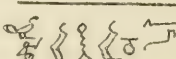
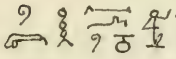
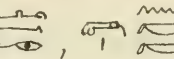
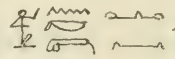
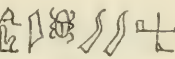
nenun mu „die Schenkel (Keulen) alles unreinen Geflügels, wel-

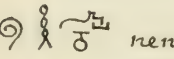

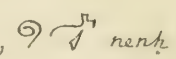
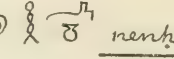
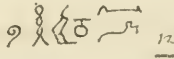
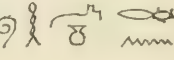
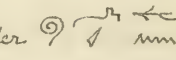

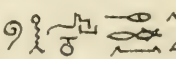
ches bewohnt das Wasser,“ [l.l.].

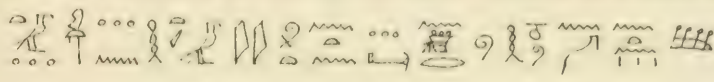
 nenun, nen [Todt. 125, 25] varz.:  nenun

 nenun,  nen,  nenun (cf. supra), ein

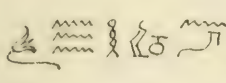
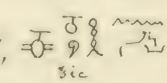

Zeitwort, das sich offenbar auf eine schmutzige, sündhafte Handlung

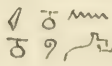

bezieht; die Bedeutung erhellt vollständig aus folgender Variante
 nenpu,  nennupu [Todd. 93, 6] „schütteln,
 „schüttelnd bewegen, cf. Kopt. NEG T.M. excutere, wober die 1. Form NEG-
 nog T. agitari, concuti, daher im schmutzigen Sinne „Onanie treiben,
 „sich selbst beflecken“, ébranler, donner des secousses, se masturber;
 زعزع, زع, زج, زجني. Daher:  nen nennup „ich
 „habe nicht Onanie getrieben“ [Todd. 125, 25], var.: 
   nen nennup
 -à nen nek-à nek „nicht habe ich Onanie getrieben noch Paederastie
 „mit einem Paederasten.“  nennupu ab-ai Xe-
per „es schüttelt die Hörner Gott Cheper“ [Todd. 93, 6].

 nenh [Edfu],  nenh [Rec. IV, 10 col. 63],  nenh [Zeits.
 1865, 98],  nenh [ibid],  nennup [Bonom. passim]
 und viele Varianten „Strick, Seil“, corde, حبس, cf. Kopt. NOG M. NOG T.
 Φ, ΠΕ, Π funis, auch der „Mefsstrick“, funis agrimensorius, letzterer
 hauptsächlich in der Verbindung  oder  Xe-n-
nenh, Kopt. $\psi\epsilon\eta\nu\nu\sigma$ M. $\delta\chi\omicron\iota\nu\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$, portio terrae dimensa $\delta\chi\omicron\iota\nu\iota\sigma$.
 Nach Lepsius [s. Zeits. 1865 p. 98] ist dieses Maafz das $\delta\chi\omicron\iota\nu\iota\sigma$, der
 Maafzstrick von 10 Orgyen = 40 Ellen = 21^m, 10, oder von 12 Orgyen
 = 48 Ellen = 25^m, 32.  ari en Xe-n-
nenh (Xenb) res er mcht „welches ausmacht drei Mefschnur-
 „längen von Süd nach Norden“ [Rec. IV l. l.].  ent-
 [Urkunde.]
et ar Xe-n-nenh VII „welches ausmacht 7 Mefschnurlängen“ [Edfu, Schenk.



šep-enen nemu

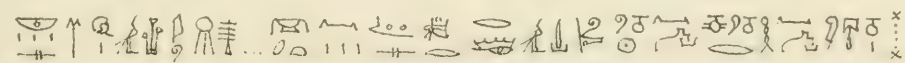
neter-enen seti-ah-tu en menhi-u „ihr habt ergriffen (empfangen)
 „den Strick, ihr habt abgemessen die Feld-Areuen für die Bewohner
 „des Westens“ [Bonomi, 6, B col. 25 fl.].

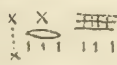
 nemu [Rhind pap. 16],  nemu [Dend.] 

nemu [Edfu],  nemu [D. Kal. I. 95]  nemu [Dend.]

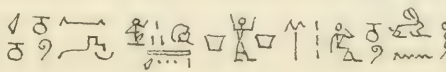
und ähnliche Varianten bezeichnen „trunken sein, trunken, wie toll
 „und voll sein vor Freude, vor Lust“, être ivre, enivré de joie,

šw, erhalten im Kopf. No₂ salbare, insilire, nämlich vor Lust und
 Freude. Die demot. Übersetzung dieses Verb. ist  šexi q. v. „trunken

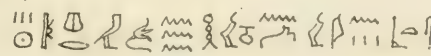
„sein.“ 

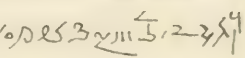
 (šepu ur-u nemu sit-šu nenheni er nemu en šar šer ma-šē

Kubt... šoit au-ša em šeb-uo, zahlreiche Nomen (oder: die grössen
 „Landstriche), welche die Sonne bescheint, sind freude-trunken zur Zeit
 „des Spätens [sc. nach dem Aufgang der Sothis-Hathor], wann sie er-
 „blicken die Göttin Kubt [folgen Titel], welche erscheint an ihren Festen.“

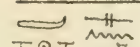

[Dend. Mar.].  kunu-u em kaa šep-u

šep nemu „die Jungen sind voll Lust (und) die Alten trunken [D.


Kal. I. 95].  šeb-en au nemu em-xu








(karu) „wir trinken bis zum Taumel alle Tage“, dem. 





šur-en en šexi em-xer karu, dasselbe [Rhind. pap.]. Die Causat. Form















 šenu,  šenu [D. Kal. I. 101, col. 2] „die welche trun-
 (sic)




„ken macht“, häufiger Titel der Hathor von Dendera.

⊖  nent [Dend.] „Gefäß“, vase. G. D. Kal. Ins 109 col. 12.





⊖    nennut [plur.], eine besondere Baumart, da genannt wird
|     Xe-nennut. G. P. Étud. égypt. p. 168. Kopt. λοογε βελών.








⊖  neneo, neo, kopt. entspräche etwa λεοο M. τροχίδοι, rotulae, circuli, inaneo, verwandt mit λεον M. inaneo, armillae manuum. In der statist. Taf. werden aufgeführt:    sapti neneo MCC „1200 bleierne Reifen.“



  neneš [D. Hist. In. 36/27],   nenešem [L.D. II, 147],  neneš [l.l. II, 146 2],   nenešem [l.l. 69-70],  neneš [l.l. II, 44, 2],   nenešemu [Jurna],   nenešem [L. Rec. Texte 40]   nenešem [l.l. 10] u. a. m. dem. $\$ \lambda \mu \rho \mu \dot{\epsilon}$ 7. v. kopt. ΝΟΕΙΟΥ Τ. ΝΟΥΟΥ Μ. Π, ΠΙ σπλην, spleen, الطحال. In L.D. II

128 steht über einem Manne, der das Vorderstück eines geschlachteten Ochsen öffnet:    šef neneš „das Lostrennen der Mieg.“

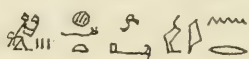
  nenek 2. Form von   nek 9. v. infra.

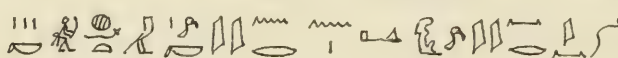
  nennut [Rec. IV, 16],   nennuti [D. Kal. Ins. 81] „Kochen, „mit Hilfe des Feuers etwas (Speisen, Salben etc.) zum Kochen bringen, cuire, خب . Daher die folgenden:

  nent [G. Kir, fornax],   nent,    nennuti u. a. m. [Dend. Mar.] „der Koch, Salbenzubereiter“, le cuisinier, خب , besonders der Tempelkoch, und

  nennut [Rec. I, 26, 1/2] „das Gekochte, besonders von den Salben (z. B. das Kyphi) in den Tempeln gesagt. Hier einige Beispiele.

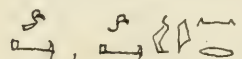
halten, wie Chabao zuerst bemerkt hat, in NOVΛHT. duæ, praefectus.

 neräu Xeft-u „die Feinde übermannen“ [Todd. 145, 38].

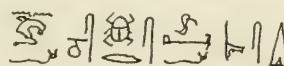
 te an Nerī ḫi-nā nerī-k

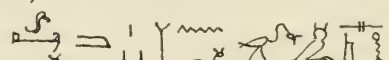
em Xeft-uk „Rede der Nerī: ich habe bewilligt daß du übermannst deine

„Feinde“ [Sarc. Petisib, Berl.]. cf. noch D. Temp. I. I 24/1.

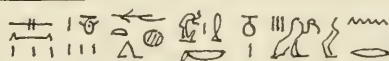
 neräu und die vorigen Gruppen „die Männlichkeit und der Re-
spect, die Achtung, Furcht, welchen dieselbe einflößt.“ Le respect, l'estime

qu'on doit à la bravoure, à la virilité, la terreur qu'elle inspire etc.

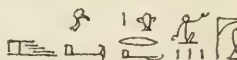
 ḫi-señ (neräu) se-Xeper-señ (Ṣep) „sie haben (die
„Götter nämlich) gegeben den Respect vor ihm, sie haben erzeugt die Furcht

„vor ihm“ [D. Temp. II, 40/10].  se-ḫestem-ref

(sebāu) em (neräu) „er hat vernichtet die Feinde durch seine Mann-

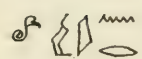
lichkeit“ [Dend.].  ḫi-ā nerū ḫon-k Xes

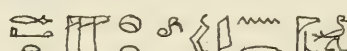
(ḫi)-u-señ „ich lasse eindringen die Angst vor deiner Majestät


„in ihre Herzen“ [Thothmosis Stele, Boul.].  ḫon-u ne-

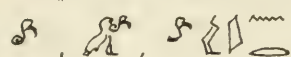
seu ḫi rā (neräu) „die Propheten bezeugen ihr (der Göttin Hathor)

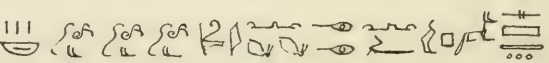
„ihre Ehrfurcht“ [B.-D. Temp. I. II 2/9].

 neräu, kopf. NOVΛHT. duæ, praefectus; so heißt Seb in Todd.

39, 15:  Seb neräu paus ā-t „Seb, der Führer








(sonst  er-pā) der großen Götternheit.“




 neräu [B. passim] „der Mann, der Mensch“ (v. supra


p. 785); l'homme, رجل, ناس. 





[Mensch soll es sehen noch hören Rec. IV 96.

sešto pue nen mā nen sōtem an (neräu) nūb „dies ist ein Mysterium, kein




☞   neh, ☞   neh-t [Todt. 155, 2 u. var.], ☞    neh [Geogr. I, N^o 372],







demot.    neh-t [Lp. 19] gen. fern. Kopt. NOVGET. NOVGI M. T. †




Sycomorus, arab. . Bisweilen auch in den Texten allgemeiner












für „Baum“ angewendet: ☞     neh-tu anti „die Weih-

„rauchbäume“, cf. supra p. 203 s. voc. ant, anti. Eine besondere Art ist:




   neh ent bet ☞ „*figus carica*“ [cf. Rec. I pl. 36, 1 u. Text pag. 49].







      se-kebet Xer nehtu-f „sich abkühlen un-
„ter seinen Bäumen“ [Rec. I, 36, 1]

   neh „Sycomorenland“, besonderer Name Aegyptens. [N^o 372.




  neh,   neh,   neh-t   neha,  neh,  neh,  ne-





he-t [passim], Grundbedeutung „Schutz, Sorge“ cf. Kopt. λογ cura; soin,





protection;  ,  ,  . Häufig verbunden mit Praeposition.

wie:   hi neh,   em nehe-t en,   em neh-t ha „zum






















„Schutz von...“, als Schutzmittel für..., aus Sorge für...“ Causal. form ist

   seneha [Todt. 75, 3] „beschützen, wahren, hüten“. Hier einige

Beispiele:     ar neh en neher ha-t-ka „dare curam

divinis membris suis“ [Rec. III, 82, 4 b-c],     ar-


neh en Xi en neht „dare curam filio deae Neht“ [Dend. Mar.]—






































































                     hestem neh-neo ka-f

hesem-t em sa-f bes-t em hi-f „das Hestem-Thier es beschützt

„seine Gestalt, die Katze ist hinter ihm und der Rest vor ihm“

(sc. um ihn zu schützen) [Rec. I, 74, 4 lin 1]. cf. auch oben p. 181 s. v. aper

und LD. IV, 60, a, und Rec. III, 100 (v. infra  terti)



 neh,  nehu [Benihass.] ,  neha [Anast. 4,7 uel.- $\frac{3}{2}$] , -
 nehau [Anast. 4 $\frac{4}{5}$] , subst.  nehet [cf. ušer] , plur. 
nehai-u ,  nehau [passim] Bedeutung „ sich trennen, sich ab-
„sondern, sich entziehen, sich fortstellen; das getrennte, abgesonderte,
„besondere, einige“, se séparer, s'éclipser, s'en aller furtivement; ce
„qui est séparé, quelques-uns etc. Aus der letzteren Bedeutung
von „einige“ entwickelte sich selbst die von „wenig“, peu, wie z.B.
in:               Xep-ſ rex en
bu-nib-t er-enbi neh-t ušer am-l smen en ſeru „ es werde gewußt
„von allen Leuten, daß das Wenige fehlend an der Ordnung der
„Jahreszeiten etc [Canop. 22], demot.       
             
en un ušer Xen re smenau en na-tä-u „ es geschehe dass je-
„dermann wisse daß das Wenige [cf. Xem] welches ist fehlend in
„der Ordnung der Jahreszeiten etc.“ [lin. 43 ff.]; griech. ὅπως ἀπαντες εἰ-
δῶσιν, διότι τὸ ἐλλείπον.. περὶ τὴν σύνταξιν τῶν ἁρῶν κτλ. [lin 45].
             
sic sic i-i-señ per
(men)u er neh-u em (men)u nu kon-f em āb-u mer-kot-u se-
ketet-u „ sie ließen hinausgehen (sc. die Feinde) die Krieger um
„zu entwischen den Soldaten Ir Heiligkeit, verkleidet als Arbei-
„ter, Maurer und Matrosen (Schiffer)“ [Pianchi Heb]. Grab zu Beni-Has-
san:             
nen nehu-señ „ meine Soldaten kamen vollständig zurück, nichts waren sie

三和堂藥房 [be" eopu.]

$\Delta \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{wavy line} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{wavy line} \\ \hline \end{array}$ nehep, $\Delta \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{wavy line} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{wavy line} \\ \hline \end{array}$ nehep [passim] Grundbedeutung „wohin schlagen, wo-

conduire à, diriger vers. Tchep-né sa-méu

sex^{te}-2 en mer-tu neker-nef keb^h

„treiben“ [in sein Netz, Karn.], var.   senekap, vergl. auch D. Temp.

„gutes Geflügel zu.“ Es sei bemerkt, dass $\Delta \square \square$ ^{mit} reher, den Fischen zugeh.

(2) \hat{p} непер., квир. = $\alpha \Xi \square$ непер., копф. $\overline{\text{NEP}}\Gamma$, $\overline{\text{NEP}}\Pi$ и $\overline{\text{NEP}}\Sigma$. plan-

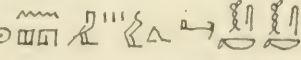
platus ob alicuius mortem. $\frac{41}{3} \leq \frac{2p+3}{3} \leq \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{r_m}$

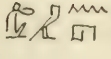
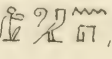
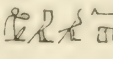
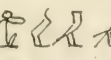
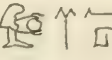
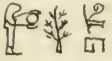
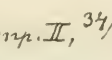
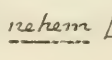
„es schlagen sich in Trauer um dich die Weiber“ [pap. Hollin C. 1892. p. 1/8]



Tages, als den hellen, leuchtenden, im Gegensatz zur Dunkelheit der

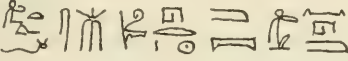
V. 3: nehap-nek schi

em neker, šennu-nek sa-si em po²id-k „du hast herbeigeführt den

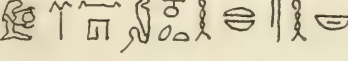

„Sonnenstrahl am Tage, du hast eingeschlossen die beiden Welten mit
 „deinem Lichtglanz.“  seksek iu em nehap „der wel-
 „ter vernichtet die aus dem Tageslicht kommenden“ [Tod. 145, 45].

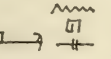
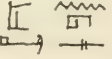
 nehem [Tod. 140, 2], var.  nehemu,  neham,
 [Rhind-pap.],  nehamu [Fall. 2 14/2],  nehem [B.-
 Philae],  neham [B.-D. Temp. II, 34/5], u. a. m. demot.  ne-
hem [Rhind pap. 4/7],  nehem [Gr. 21], verwandt mit dem hebr.

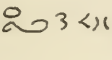
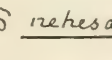
  q. v., erhalten im Kopt. unter der Gestalt $\epsilon\lambda\gamma\eta\mu$ *negire*,
negireos T., bezeichnet „seine Freude durch laute Töne bezeugen, sei es
 „daß man schreit, laut ruft, musicirt u. s. w.“, *exprimer sa joie*
en poussant des cris, en jouant des instruments de musique etc.

 nehem em ne-t har en nes-taf „ein Freuden-

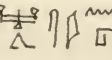
„geschrei war im Himmel am Tage seiner Geburt“ [mines-d'or]. —

 neb hes- kon-t nehem „die Meisterin des Ge-
 „sanges, die Gebieterin des Freuden-spiels“, die so heisende Göttin in
 Philae spielt auf  der ägyptischen Hand-Harfe. cf. Xennu.

 nehes [Tod. 157, 1] var.  nehes [Gr. 147, 21] dem.







 nehes,  nehesau [Roman], erhal-












ten im Kopt. $\neg\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\epsilon$ T. $\neg\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\epsilon$ M. *suscitare, excitare* (praesertim a
sonno) excitare se, exergisci; Bedeutung „sich erheben, aufstehen“

(daher auch so geschrieben  nehäs, var. zu Tod. 145, 38], j'eman-
 „den zum aufstehen nöthigen, ihn wecken (aus dem Schlafe); „se lever,
s'élever, s'éveiller, éveiller; رفع, أرتفع, فاق, صحى. Daher so determinirt






   nehes [Todd. 122, 3],    nehes [Abyd.], demot. ,  

















nehes au „das Auge aufschlagen, aufheben, aufwarten, wacht werden.“

      nehes-tu hi-k er jeh „er erhebe sich dein Anseiz gen

















„Himmel“ [Abyd. Mar.]            paik-om-

lāa nehes em kōrk „dein Wagenlenker wacht in der Nacht auf“ [Anast.


























I 20/3].      nehes Xru „die Stimme erheben“ [Todd. 147, 21].

                nehes au-f en uā Xel
ā auf-āi en mes eminato „er erhob sich (zeigte sich) in der Gestalt







































„eines sehr bejahrten Greises“ [Rom. p. 4 lin. 10]. Ebendort pag 3 l. 29:






























                en ar Selnau nehes-
au au-f Xen uā (men)t-Xer-t „als Selnau aufwachte, da waren






















„in einem Ofen drin.“ In Bezug auf die Bedeutung „warten“ q. nemnem-^[supra]










                 nehes [D. Temp. I. I. 11, 4 b],         nehes [Edfu] u. a. varr. „der
^[supra]
[Grobs.
















„aufsteht, der Aufständische, der Rebell; qui se lève, qui se révolte, rebelle,

                 neh [Dend.],              neh [Hel. Louv.],         neht [L. D. III, 284, κ], —

































                 nehet [Karn. Obel. Kāmāka],          nehti [Pianchi Hel.],    neht














[L. Ausw. 16,],             neht [Karn.]          nehu [Canop.] u. viele

ähnliche Varianten, demot. übersetzt durch          tenau [Kopt. TONTN

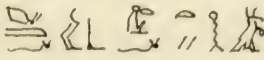
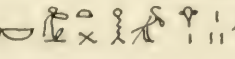
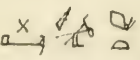
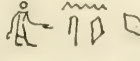
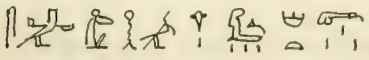
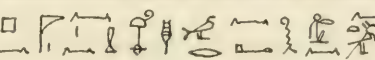
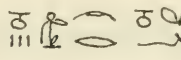

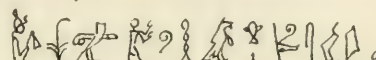
aestimare], griech.                „jemanden preisend anrufen, an-

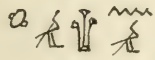
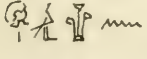
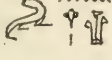
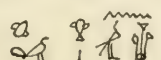
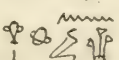
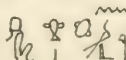
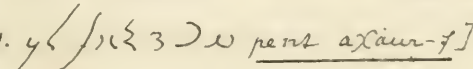
„was von ihm erbitten, demütig verlangen (in diesem Sinne häufig

cc.                   em-fof, oder               em-(baf); „demander humblement, invoquer

en adorant;              āmon sim

neh i en nās nef „Ammon erhört den Bittenden, kommt zu dem der

„ihn anruft [Dend. Mar.]  nehti-f bu sem-f „er bat,
 „nicht hörte er“ [L.D. III, 194 l. 27].  (fai)u hi nehet-
-k „die Männer rufen dich bittend an“ [Karn. Apet-Tempel]. In Dendera
 heisst Hathor  sem-1 neh „welche erhört den Betenden“
 neben  sem nas „welche hört den Anrufenden“. Ebendort:
 (fai)u hem-tu hi nah em lot-5 „Männer und
 „Weiber erbitten von ihr.“  nehet-n kenā
ur sexem-āb en kon en nuter pen „ich befehle mit dem grossen Pri-
 „ster zu der Heiligkeit dieses Gottes“, hernach:  sem-nef
seper-en „er erhörte unser Flehen“ [L. Ausw. 16]. Auf der Pianchi Stele:
 hemes nu ar-nef hi (se5)
nen nehti-nef uru-uf „nachdem er sich auf das Ross gesetzt hat, ver-
 „langt er nicht nach seinen Wagen.“  au-
señ hi nehru em (bah) suñen „sie baten unterthänig den König“ (Canop.
 lin. 24), demot.

 naḥa, adject. gebildet von der zusammengesetzten Praeposition
 en-ḥa [q. ḥa] „hinter, hinter, von der entgegengesetzten
 „Seite“ [q. auch  neh-ḥi, Mettern. Stele, das Thier mit umgedreh-
 „tem, nach der entgegengesetzten Seite gekkehrtem Kopfe“, und Todt. 125,
 18:  neḥa-ḥo, varr.:  neḥa-ḥi,  neḥa-ḥi
 „der mit umgekehrtem Kopfe“, demot.  pent aḫaur-f

„au-ſ hā septi bu su rennu en (neſ)u naſa-u „er steht auf dem
[2/3.]
„Vordertheil des Schiffes, nicht gewahrt er die widrigen Winde“ [Anast. 4.]

Uebersetzungen des Herrn Chabas „mettre en peril, infester, danger, menacer etc (q. voy. 224) sind mehr frei und erathen, als richtig;

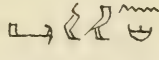
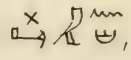

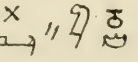
















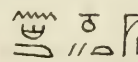


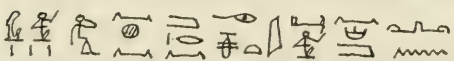

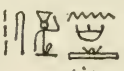


← Li перев, кор. назв, назв_в, т.п., назв_с т. judgment, par bouin,




5 em Xe-n-âm „zwei schwarze Kühe, ihr Joch ist von Dattelpalmenholz“ [Rec. IV, 10/60 a], joug, pièce pour atteler les boeufs; نافر, كرب.




[Sall. II ⁶/₆] u. a. m. „das Loch auflegen, anjochen, anschüren Thiere“, melle

le jong sur des bêtes, atteler; كَلَّجَ, كَلَّجَ. Kops. erhalten in: NOGEB M.








jüngere curram, nach EGON T. jugo imposito trahere. So findet man Lätze


 nehemu [Sall. 2⁴ u. d.],  nehem [passim],  ne-
hem [Toth. 163, 7],  nehemi [L.D. IV, 77, d],  (nehem) [Wien. Sarc.
 9. folgend Artikel] u. a. varr. demot.  nehem,  nehem,  nehem.....
 nehem,  nehem u. a. m. [Gr. dem. 36, 38, 42, 90 u. a.], Grund-
 bedeutung des sehr häufigen Stammes „nehmen, fortnehmen, wegneh-
 men (wenn oder woron cc.  ,  ,  em-tot, dem.  ,
 em-tot), „prendre, saisir, enlever;“  ,  ,  ; eine
 zweite daraus abgeleitete Bedeutung (gleichsam „jemanden fortnehmen,
 „entreißen einem Widersacher“) ist die von „retten, schützen, vertheidi-
 gen“; sauver, protéger, défendre;  ,  . Koptisch bewahrt in
 NOGEM, NAGM M. NAGM, NOVGEM, NEGEM T. NEGM B. salvare, liberare; sal-
 vator; salus (ϥ).  re nuser enti-nehem „deus qui sal-
 vat, i. e. salvator. Isidor.  nehem (ref) u „den Odern (d. h.
 „das Leben) nehmen“ (passim).  nehem-ti en tot-tu „rette
 „mich vor ihnen“ (litt. von ihrer Hand) [Gr. dem. 174]. Ähnlich Toth. 125, 9:
 nen nehem-ti art em ro en nexen-u
 „nicht habe ich weggenommen die Milch vom Munde der Säuglinge“,
 demot.  nen-t nehem artan en
tot Xem-Xal „nicht habe ich fortgenommen die Milch einem kleinen Kin-
 de“ [demot. Ritual].  nehem-f su „er nahm sie fort, er rettete
 sie“ [Canop. 6], demot.  nehem-f set [lin. 12], griech. ἀνέσωβεν.
 nehem-k-ua em tot-sen „du rettetest mich von
 „ihrer Hand“ [Toth. 125, 13].

   nehemu [Sall. II, 2/2], Bedeutung mir unbekannt.







   nehem [Pleyb. ét. 59] „Knospe“, bouton, oder ähnliches bedeutend.









Hr. Pleyb. l. l. überträgt: „le brin d'un palmier.“ Man vergleiche jedoch folge







Var.:     n-nehem-ise und    pe-(nehem)-ise



[Sarc. Wien], worin die Knospe  gradezu nehem vertritt. Ähnlich

auch häufigst in dem ägyptischen Beinamen Ioter II.

   nehri, enphri [L.D. II, 147],    nehri [l. l. 146, a],   neher

[ll. 85 a],   neher [l. l. 35],    (lies   ) [Opferstein,


















Berl.],    neheru [L.D. II, 69-70],    nehri [L. Aest. Texte,

40],   neher [D. Hist. Ins. 35] u. a. bezeichnet in den offiziellen Op-









ferlisten eine Art von Gebäck; espèce de pain ou de gâteau.

  neher [Dend. passim], Bedeutung „ähnlich, gleich machen, ähnlich,












„gleich sein“, faire, rendre ressemblant, ressembler; nri. Beispiele häu-

fig:                  se-xeker-ut em nub pāpā-s

em suri neher-s her „verziert mit Gold, strahlend in Farben, gleiche











„sie dem Himmel“ [D. Temp. I. II 8/2-3],         ne-





her ma-s au axu ent (pet) „es gleicht ihr Anblick dem des Sonnen-






„berges des Himmels“ [l. l. 37, b, 3]            se-xeker-t

em tot neher ma-s er schui älen „verziert mit Farben gleicht ihr

„Anblick dem Glanzstrahl der Sonnenscheibe“ [Dend. Mar.].

   neh ^{Anast. 4, 15/9} [Sall. 4, 2 verso],     neh [Anast. 4 1/2, 3/4, 15/4],    neh

[Rec. IV, 24 col. 144], demot.     nehāu [gr. demot. 62, 187] „das Öl“;

l'huile, زيت, زبد, حنظل. Kopt. NEΩ T. M. π oleum.      nehāu






en me-1 „ähtes Oel“ [gr. deim. 62] ^[mun.] neḥ [Stele II, Wien], neḥ [Stele C, 3, Louv.], neḥ [passim],
neḥ [Todd. 165, 6], neḥ [passim], in B: neḥ,
neḥ, demot. neḥ, neḥ, neḥ, neḥ, neḥ, neḥ, neḥ,
neḥ [cf. gr. deim. 182 u. passim], neḥ, „Lange Zeit, Ewigkeit“, long-
temps, éternité; neḥ, neḥ. Kopt. ENḤ T.M. ENḤ T.M.B. π saeculum,
unquam. neḥ „in Ewigkeit“ (Rhind-pap) neḥ
neḥ „immer und ewiglich“, [Löffl.], neḥ „bis in
„alle Ewigkeit“, var. neḥ „l.l.“, neḥ „au-
kern neḥ“, bis in die Vollendung der Ewigkeit“ [D. Temp. II, 12/11], ebenso
neḥ „von Ewigkeit bis in Ewigkeit“
[sic] [l.l. II 39/10], neḥ [Karn.] kopt. ḡḏ ENḤ in saeculum.
neḥ „bis in alle Ewigkeit“ (Champ. gr. 517).
neḥ „der Sitz der Ewigkeit“ d. h. das Grab [Stel.
C, 3 Louvre] neḥ „sānḥ ren-señ
neḥ „möge ihr Name auf diesem Denkmale
[Stel. II].
„immerdar (cf. kopt. NENḤ aeternus) und ewiglich erhalten bleiben.“ [Wien
X] neḥ [Anast. IV 12/9], „spreizen, spinnen“, in Zusammenhang mit
dem hebr. נָפַץ depressit, tendit. Von den Beinen gesagt (varicare):
neḥ „la Xemū rot
neḥ „der Pelican (kopt. ḡHM1) spreizt die
„Beine, er reckt alle seine Glieder“ [Anast. IV, 12, 9].
neḥ [Stat. Taf. von Karnac] „Zahn“, le dent, „besonders

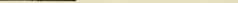
^{mm} ③ neXeb [l. l. 132, 2], ^{mm} ③ neXeb-4 (subst. fem. gen.) G. de Rougé, études
pag. 51. „schriftlich bestimmen, niederschreiben, verschreiben, in Feiertag

"cher Weise eintragen; die Verschreibung, Eintragung, Document, Titel;"

désigner par écrit, décrire, désigner, déterminer; écrit, document,

كثرة استعماله في Formeln. علامة، إشارة، بيان، عين، لشار الى، بين، لشارة

wie      nexeb-ut so-ui hi ran-f, eingetragen

„sind die beiden Welten auf seinem Namen“ Karm. 

hān u(e)n) ne'xeb en süßen him-2 „siehe es wurde in Schrift auf=


„gestell der offizielle Name (für Documente etc) der Königin“ [Hel. Bindreß].

reXe bā'enden hā er oden

-u ent $(\bar{r}\bar{a})$ (u_{ten})ä enten (Kenne) en $(\bar{T}um)_n$ ich verskreibe auch

„ zur Lebensdauer die (Dauer) des Königthums des Ra, ich trage für

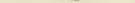
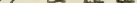
„auch das Gedächtnis des Tunn schriftlich ein“ [LD. IV, 9, a]. ^[interpretationes.] Kopl. Λωβυ

11  nexfi [pap. Mag. Harris, ed. Chab.] Hs. Chab. p. 81 l. 1. überträgt dies sel.

Leve Verbum dicit: „Consumer par le feu, griller, calciner.“ Ich stelle es

zusammen mit dem Kopf. $\lambda\omega\beta\upsilon$, $\lambda\omicron\beta\upsilon$ ardere, urere; urendo pin-

$$\text{nex} \text{ [Tod4. [25, 28], B. } \text{nex}, \text{ nexen, nexen (n'exen?)}$$

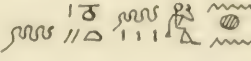
[L.O. IV, 41, C],  reXen [Anast. I, 12/5],  reXen

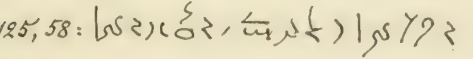
v. inf. demot. $\{ \phi \} \subseteq$ neXenau [gnost. pap. ii], 3. Form des Stammes

rex v. supra „das zu beschützende, der Schützling“, daher „das klein-

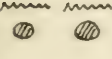

„ne, schutzlose Kind, und von Thieren gesagt das Junge“, jeune, pe-


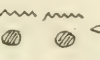




lit enfant, petit animal, jeune bête; جرو, ولد, طفل. Im Koptischen


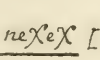



scheint sich der Stamm, nach dieser Seite der Bedeutung hin, nicht mehr erhalten zu haben.  neXen-u nu ti, dem. [Ril. im Kap.

125, 58:  ne-hof-u ent Xrotu en ne-āraū-u

„die jungen Schlangen der Uraeus.“ Gf. auch nehem „nehmen“, supra.

X  neXneX, 1. Form der Radix neX, eigentlich „sich sehr verteidigen“, daher von einem Stiere gesagt „mit den Hörnern stoßen“, *donner un coup de corne, frapper des cornes*, . Gf. Med. Habu, *Inschrift*




Ramseo III:  X   //    semu heriti er neX-
neX tu „wetzend das Hörnerpaar um gegen die Berge zu stoßen.“

  neXeX [Todd. 125, 19, var.  neXen q. v.],   neXeX [D. Temp. I.



I, 49, 9, s. auch infra neXeX „Geißel“] demot. [Todd. l. l.] übertragen durch $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3}$

Xel „juvenis, adolescens.“ „Jüngling, junger Mann“, jeune homme,

شباب, شب. Das Wort, 4. Form von neX, erhalten im koptischen *neust*




(gleichsam entstanden aus  neXti, Gf. unten  XeX, var.  Xe-
ti) crescere, major esse M., Urbedeutung „in den Zustand der Selbst-

„Beschützung“ gelangen. Davon auch abzuleiten das flege

  neXeX [Todd. 120, 2] „einer der in den Zustand des Selbst = Schutz-


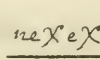




„angelangt ist, vom Alter und Rang gesagt, daher bejahrt, alt

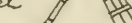
„sein, groß, vornehm sein“, être âgé, être grand, شيخ. Met. Stelle:

   neXeX ari kummu „der Alte welcher (wieder) jung


„wird“, von der Sonne gesagt. Kopt. erhalten in *neust* M. magnus plur.



majores nabe, optimales, magnales.





  neXeX [Todd. 162, 1],   neXaxa [L.D. II, 148],  

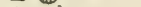
cf. L. Aelt. Texte 10, 27 u. 37] neben einer Peitschel , die 4. Form von nex, neben der einfachen, bezeichnet „Geißel, Peitsche“, flagellum, fout, äs rës, das bekannte Abzeichen des „Beschützenden“ (Hirt bei der Herde, König beim Volke, Osiris König der Toten).



"gewaltiger als diejenigen der Verklärten, welche mit ihm sind" [Tod. 78,

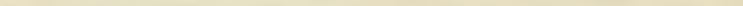


(varr. zu Todl. f.l.);  next [B. - D. Temp. J.I., 110/7],  reš
[B. Dend. Mar.] u. a. m. demot. Set, et, et, Set next [gr. demot.

68,53], erweiterte Form des Stammes neX „die Kraft haben um sich zu
„schützen, schutzfähig sein, daher kräftig, mächtig, stark sein, und
die zugeh. Subst. „être fort, puissant, et les subst.“ ٩٥, ١١ ١٢. Koptisch
deutlich erhalten in Nasyt T. M. durus, vehemens, asper, magnus, pre-
stans (esse). Auch adverb.   er-nex, oder nur   neX „recht

„sehr, tüchtig, stark, kräftig, ganz“, bien, totalement, tout, durement.
 (anom-)f kein next „seine Farbe ist ganz schwarz“ [Rec. IV,

87, 13]; cf. supra p. 90.  sechem hor nex1 [Mon. Prisse VIII]
 „Sechem-Horus, der Kräftige“.  nex1 (104) mā si

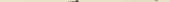

 (ān) u Tot hi

„seiner Zunge (sie ist) die Mitte für das Gleichgewicht der Wage [A. Bul.

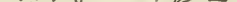
vom Feuer gesagt, daher „die leckende, züngelnde Flamme“, le feu qui dévore, Jb. Konst. vergl. λEC T.M. contere, elidere.

κορ. λης Μ. π. εξετημιον); παρνεσις à., arriver; Joz. Dend. Mar.

„die Thüre welche an das Ende führt zu dem inneren Gemache der Pöstin

„Wohnung“ [D. Kal. I. 55, a].  nes-5 er āi en Hüt „sie

„vollendet ihren Weg bis zum Zimmer des Hcd.“ [D. Temp. J. II, 39, 12].




































Chronis:  „der oberägyptische König der Res-1 = Co-

„Ius, der unterägyptische König der Papyrusstauden.“













[Todt. 19, 2 u. varr.] ∇ , ∇ (res), hierab. $\nabla \frac{\Pi}{\nabla}$ (res-1, Fall. 4, 19], demot.

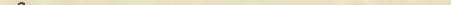
KL3 KL2 res-4 (fern. gen.) eigentlich "die Zunge am Hause", Bezeich-

het den vor den ägypt. Häusern aus Mauerwerk oder Nilziegeln






dermotischen hat  die Gestalt: , , , , 
 nes, wie z. B. in den Eigennamen  nes-pu-tu = Σπό-
 τος,  nes-min, gr. ζῆνις [cf. Kosegarten, de prisca etc TabX].*)
 nes [Tods. 108, 1] bezeichnet ein Maas, grösser als die Elle, zu
 übersetzen etwa durch „Ruthe“, perche, āṣā.    nes CCC em
 fu-f „300 Rutten in seiner Länge“ [Tods. 149, 13] von einem Berge gesagt.
 nesai, bezeichnet eine Krankheit cf. kopf. ET-λac M. contusus,
 θλασίς, contusus (leiticulis).       sa enl
sa su nesai „die von der Krankheit erfasste Person“ (med. pap. 9/8).
 [kinu W]   aeger fuit.
 Hr. Chabas, voy. 37, vergleiche damit das griech. νόσος. Ich füge
 neseb [Tods. 149, 21], varr. =  nesib oder nesbi, 
nesbu [Tods. 133 2/3] „essen, fressen, verschlucken wie der Hund
 „einen Bissen“; manger, avaler, dévorer; أفترس, Kopf. erhalten
 in λαπσι mordere, morsu apprehendere. Im Tods. 16, 73 heisst ein
 Dämon      nesbu kati-u anš em kua-u
 [Zeits. 1866 p 90, Birch.
 „welcher verzehrt die Eingeweide und vom Verwesten sich nährt.“ G.
 nesaba,  nesbi [Zeits. 1865, Jan. Taf. III, 5] „das verzeh-
 „rende“, von der Flamme, dem Feuer gesagt. So heisst die fünfte Hun-
 de des Tages:  nesbi,  nesaba,  nesb.

*) Die Bedeutung „attache“ dieses Wortes erhellt auch aus Beispielen wie folgt. (d'Orb. [11, 3])

            ar tai- nebi šenki
 [1er der Sonne.
nesi uā šerāu en re-rā „es ist diese Haarflechte zugehörig einer jungen Toch-

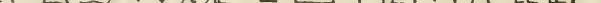

 1aīq-5ā-1 (āš)ā em naaoku





(cf. hebr. $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{שׁוּ} \\ \text{לְ} \end{smallmatrix}$ sustulit, exulit;) hiervon die Hgden Wörter größtentheils abzuleiten:















se hérisser (cheveux)      on s' éleve en osi, et








nes-ni-u Senne-u en Osiri, die Haare starren

[122. 3.









"aufsetzen." In:  in basen

°°°   nešem [Toth. 159, 2] var. °°°   nešem-f, eine besondere Steinart, aus welcher z. B. Amulette geschnitten wurden. Champ. (Gr. ég. 90) erklärt: „spath vert.“







 nešen [D. Kal. Ins. 108],  nešen [l. l. 100],   nešeni [L.D. IV, 11, 6],   nešen [Chab. mēl. II, 102],   nešen [D. Hist. Ins. 15],   nešeni [Sall. N° 4, 18/6] 3. Form vom Stamme neš (v. supra),   neššen [Champ. Not. manus. 192] 6. Form desselben Stammes;   nešen-ti d. i. nešenšen [L.D. III, 195, 2] 1. Form

des genannten Stammes, Bedeutung aller „das Haar starren machen vor Angst und Grauen, Angst, Grauen erregen; die Angst, das Grauen, „grauenhaft.“ Faire quelque chose qui fait se hérisser les cheveux, faire des choses terribles, répandre la terreur, terreur, terrible خوف, خوف, خوف, خيف.        hont hi nešen mā bāl em hīr-l „Se. Heiligkeit verbreitete Schrecken gleich







wie Baal am Himmel“ [D. Hist. Ins. 15 l. 24]. Auf Philae heißt Isis...

       nešenu-s em Paht  hoteb-s em Bast












„sie ist Grauen erregend in der Auffassung als Paht, sie ist gnädig

„als Bast.“       unnet-rofert nen ne-

šen am-s „die Heilbringende Stunde, in welcher kein Grauen erregen-

„des Stills findet“ (Mēl. II, 102).       antū nēb-l

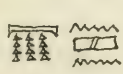
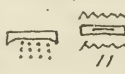
nešni en kah-k „alle Völker empfinden Grauen vor deinem Flammen-

„Odern“ [Karn. Lisag Ins.].           

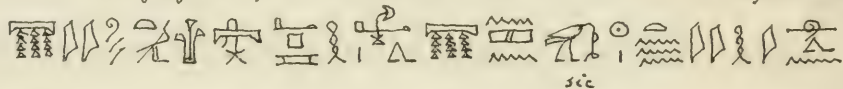
nehem-a rot-s em nešen ā ur Xepet-f em fa her-f „ich habe

„der Finsternis.“ Man vergl. auch die darauf folgenden Erklärungen dieses Textes. Ich muß, unter besonderem Hinweis auf diese Stelle, Herrn Chabas die gegen mich ausgesprochenen Verdächtigungen einer „*légère d'investigation*“, eines „*examen superficiel*“, eines „*si bizarrement traduit*“, Zug um Zug zurückgeben, und wie es gestehen, so auch jetzt noch die Gelehrten Chronologen auf die Wichtigkeit dieses Ausdruckes in L.D. III, 256 l. 7 aufmerksam [machen.

In Bezug auf die von Hrn. Chabas l.l. gegebene Erklärung des Wortes nešen, nešeni, müssen wir bemerken, daß sie nur nach dem Zusammenhang ungefähr errathen, aber in keiner Weise durch wirklich philologische Betrachtung festgestellt ist.

 nešen [Karn.],  nešeni [cf. pag. 311 l. 5 v. unten] im

Zusammenhang mit vorhergehender Wurzel „Grauen, Schrecken“
„erregend in Bezug auf himmlische Phänomene.“ I. Beispiel oben

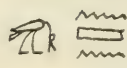
q. auch: 
 sic

sel-nā hi-t (heru) ... nešen Xā-ā hāp (kōrh) hatuit „ich habe

„wiederkehren lassen die Ueberschwemmung am Tage des grau-

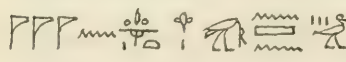
„lichen ?“, ich habe kommen lassen den Nil in der Nacht

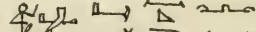
„des Tropfens der Thräne“ [Ins. am Chonsu Temp. zu Karn. West Seite].

 nešen [vergl. vorstehendes Beispiel] Sinn „abrupfen, von den

Vögeln gesagt, die danach das was wir Gänsehaut nennen, zur

Schau tragen;“ ôter les plumes, déplumer; ; so z. B. in Karn.









 nešen hi (ulh) en nūšeru „gerupfen

Bedeutung zusammenfällt mit der des verwandten hebr. Stammwortes
 □ פָּ, arab. *peî*, *ultuo est*, *vindicam sumit*. Es bezeichnet „sich
 rächen, Rache ausüben, vor allem aber subst. einen, oder den Zustand
 eines, gegen den man Rache ausgeübt hat. *Le venger, venger, vengeance* -
celui, l'état de celui dont on a tiré vengeance. 

nem nekem-f em-fo-t-a „nicht ist ein Act der Rache ausgeübt
„ worden gegen ihn von meiner Hand“ [Todl. 49, 3]. un-
em nekem em re-su „es ist der welcher gerächt ist, in Freude“ [Mell.]


kem uš-en-see Hor em ānḫ „stehe auf du der gerächte worden ist,

„es ist Horus zurückgeführt worden zum Leben“ [Mellern. Skel.]

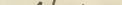

  $\Delta \delta$ neker [q. sel],  $\Delta \delta$ neker [Rec. IV, 84],  $\Delta \delta$ neker [ib. 82]  (ne-
ker, ib. 83),  $\Delta \delta$ neker [Leits. II, p. 75],  $\Delta \delta$ neker [B. D. Kal. Ins.
57.6],  $\Delta \delta$ neker [D. Temp. Ins. II, $\frac{40}{2}$] u. v. a. varr. bezeichnet:

„durchsiehen, durchsieben, das was durchgesiebt ist, die durchgesiebten

„Theilchen, die Atome, die fliegenden Sonnenstäubchen;“ cribler, nettoyer

avec le crible, ce qui est criblé, atome, pulvinaire qui voltige dans un rayon du soleil; ذرة, غربل. 

rā er šet neš-ŷ ūr ūr enn (sop) III neker enn šal „thue (es) in einen
 „Mörser, zerstoße es recht sehr zu drei Malen, siehe (es) durch Siebe


(cf. $\Theta\lambda\sigma$ cribrare) [Edfu, Mar]  \Rightarrow  mehr so ein neker nuch




(Hathor) „füllt an die Welt mit goldenen Sonnenstäubchen“ [D. Temp. I, $\frac{40}{2}$].



seq-7 em Bex mek so em re-

[me. Zeiss. 1864, 75.]

ker „zeigt er seinen Kopf am Berge Beth, so ist die Welt voll Lichtsato-

 nek v. inf. nek.

 nek [Todd. 125, 14] var.  nek [B.], demot.  nek,

 nek [Gr. dem. 36]  nek [gnost. pap. 13 verso] bezeich-


net „den Beischlaf vollziehen, sich begatten, begatten“ (cc. accus.),

coucher avec une femme, rendre enceinte une femme, fornication


etc. fornicuer, commettre un adultère, übereinstimmend mit dem

arabischen und dem kopt. M. NOEIK T. adulter, adulterium

p- adulter esse, adulterium committere. Davon wird abgeleitet:








 nekek [q. D. Hist. Ins. § l. 4] 2. Form von vorigem „den Beischlaf

„veranlassen“, être la cause d'une fornication; und

 nekek [q. supra nenku] „an sich den Beischlaf vollziehen las-





„sen“, daher von Männern gesagt „Päderastie treiben, Päderast

„sein“, s'adonner à la pédérastie, pédérastie. b) Hier einige

Beisp.        nekek-nä em mer-k



šepš-l er se-mes kà-k „ich habe veranlaßt den Beischlaf an dei-



„ner herrlichen Mutter, um Bilden zu lassen deine Gestalt“ [D. Hist.

Ins. l. l.].     nen-nekà nekek „nicht habe

„beigeschlafen einem Päderasten“ [Leid. pap. 23 zu Todd. 125, 25]. In

den Nomoslisten ist nach einer Edfu'er Liste, in dem 19. Nomos

unter-Ägyptens das Verbot aufgeführt   nek nekek „Päde-

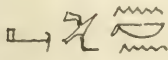
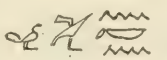
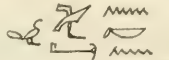
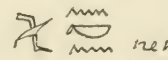
„rastie zu treiben“ [nach Copien Mar.'s].   nek-f am-f

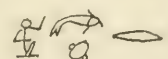
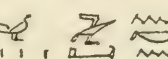
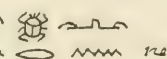
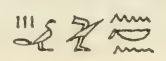
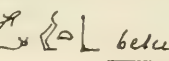
[Rä gesagt.]

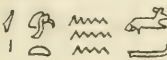
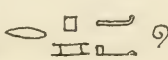
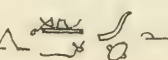

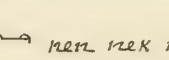
šes-f „er hat durch sich sich selbst beigeschlafen“ [Todd. 17, 9, von

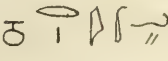
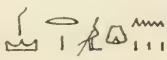
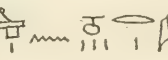
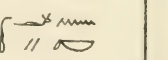
$\mathcal{Z}^{\text{mm}} \circ \underline{\text{nek}}$ [Zeits. 1865, 44] $\mathcal{Z}^{\text{J}} \circ \underline{\text{nek}}$ [B.-D. Kal. Ins. 58, 2] identisch mit
vorigem Stamme, mit der Besonderen Modification in der Bedeu-

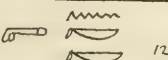

lung „schlagen um dadurch zu verletzen, zu schädigen, zu tilgen,
 „ein Fehlen am Ganzen hervorzuheben, daher Verletzung, Schaden,
 „Mangel, Ueberschreitung des Gewohnten oder Vorschriftsmässigen
 „in schädlicher Weise (cf. lat. noc-eo); frapper pour vider, endom-
 mager, priver, détruire; subst.: violation, privation, manque, des-
 truction; نقض, خان, ضرر, اذى. Dasselbe auch in der 3. Form:

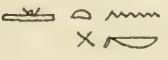
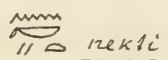
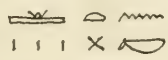
 nek-en [Todd. 154, 14],  nek-en,  nek-en
 (varr. dazu).  nek-en [Dend. Mar.]. Hier einige Beispiele. Todd. 154,

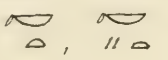
14:    nen Xeper nek-en-u er Xu-a
 „non fiunt destructiones corpori meo.“   betu-f ne-
kenu „es ist frei von Beschädigungen“ [l. l. 160, 1. bis]. Zeits. 1865, p. 44:

     nen nek nen ab
am-f tu kâp fuh äX-t „wenn nicht Mangel noch Ueberschreitung
 „an ihm ist (sc. der Ulenhöhe von 24 Ellen 3¹/₄ Palmen), so kommt der
 „Nil um zu überflutennnen das Land.“

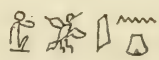
 nek-fâr, eine besondere nach Aegypten importirte Waa-
 re in flüssiger Gestalt. Anast. 4¹⁵/₃:    nek-fâr-u en Sañkar „N. von Sinear.“

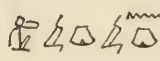
 nek-ek v. supra  nek.

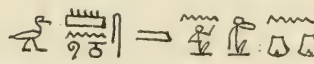
 nek-t [passim],  nek-ti [B. v. inf.], meist im Plural ge-
 braucht:  nek-tu, entstanden aus dem relativischen

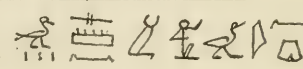
en „quod“ und aus  ke-t, ki-t „aliud“, also ei-
 gentlich „quod aliud, quae alia, et quae alia.“ Cf. im Kopb. ÑKA

cornu feriens, daher das Rind, Stier, "boeuf, saureau; ثور, بقر.

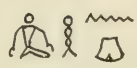
 neka [L. Rel. Texte pl. 33 col. 69.] einfache Form des flgdn (varianse)

 nekaka [Toll. 17.61 - 81,2 - 93,2] 4. Form des vorigen Stammes,
von gleicher Bedeutung: „schnattern wie eine Gans“, barboten.


 nek-ka-na em-senne „ich habe geschnattert“

„wie eine Gans“ [Toll. 81,2].  nek-a em-senne

„ich schnatterte wie eine Gans“ [L. Rel. Texte l.l.].

 nekah [Desc. V, 24], verb. der Ruhe, Beweglosigkeit, das erst
genauer zu bestimmen sein dürfte.





 nek-ek var. an Stelle von  nekaka q. v. supra.

 nel, Stammsilbe aus der teilweise die flgdn Ableitungen hervor-
gegangen sind. Bedeutung erhalten in dem verwandten hebräisch.


נל (q. auch נה, נה) arab. نل, schendit, pandit, extendit,

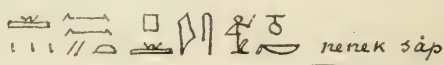
flexit, deflexit (ceci flumen, pacem) q. kopt. NETY T. NEYTM. flexere,

inflectere.

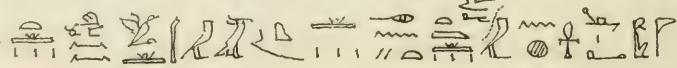
 enti,  entel,  enti,  ent Relativ. qui, quae, quod q. gr.

vergl. kopt. NTE quod pertinet ad. Davon abzuleiten:

 enti [passim] „das was ist, das Seiende“, ce qui est, ce qui

existe, l'existence,  nenek sap






en enti-u „ich bin der Erdenker dessen was da ist“ [Toll. 17,2]. Ähn-






lich [Stela Paqemsi, Berl.]  nenek sap

nuber uā anḫ em māku ar enti-u kam unen-su „der einige Gott, lebend






„in Wahrheit, Schöpfer dessen, was da ist, Bildner der Wesen“ (lin. 2/3).

In diesem philosophisch. Sinne wird das Wort häufig gebraucht.



 enti,  enti,  enti,  enti [Millsten, passim],  enti






„das Wasser als Princip des Seienden, das Feuchte“, l'eau, le liquide, comme principe philosophique. (Vergl.      nenek

unter ā Xeper tes-ef neu pu „ich bin der Gott der sich selbst erschafft




„das ist das Wasser“ [Toth. 17, 3].      neu neu




(mer) enti neu (sept) enti „das Wasser seines Auges, die Feuchtigkeit seiner Lippen“ [Messern. Stele].




 enti [D. Kal. Ins. 104 col 2],  ent [ibid. col. 5], Bezeichnung



„der unteren ägyptischen Krönigskrone“, nom de la couronne inférieure des rois et des divinités.      enti neper-t ?ent

em sep-t „die untere und die obere Krone ist vereinigt auf seinem Haupte“ [l. l.].


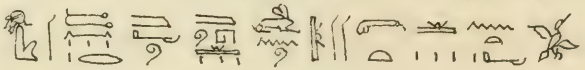
 entā [Rec. I, 28, 14],  pe, masc. gen.  entā [l. l. 15, col. 3],

 entā [B. Kal. v. Lüne]  (entā) [ib.],  nāt [Dend. Kal.],

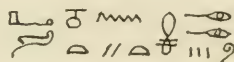
 entā [Zeits. 1863, 27]  entā [B. D. Kal. Ins. 91] 

entā [Kal. v. Edfu], demot.  entāi [Rosch. l. 11],  entāi [ll. 19]

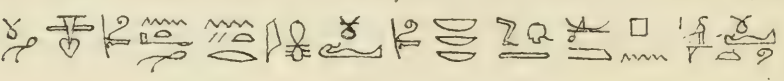
und viele ähnliche Varianten, Kopt. durchaus erhalten in NEAT M. Termini, fines, extremas, bezeichnet alles „durch das Gesetz, durch religiöse Satzungen und Vorschriften begrenzte, daher das Gesetzmäßige, vorschrittmäßige, Bestimmte, Bestimmung, Vorschrift, Gesetz etc.“ ce qui est terminé par la loi, par des prescripts, par des traités, loi, prescrit, usage, détermination, ordonnance, etc. شرعية, قانون, قاعدة, امر, مفروض. Sehr häufig verbunden mit:

ar „machen“,  ar netā „thun das gesetzlich
„vorgeschriebene“ [Kal. Ins.] 







p-entā-u met unu em kau emuseñuro „die Bedingungen der
„Übereinkunft welche bestanden in den Zeiten des Mubenuro“.

[Rec. I, 28, 14].  ar aru mā enti entā „facere fa-


„cienda sicut est praescriptum“ [Kal. v. Dend. 13 Epitki]. Rec. I, 15, 3:

 (Kels) ut nu-
ter pen am em sep-rot neb-u en (Kels) mā nti er entā en sam-

to „es wird bestattet dieser Gott daselbst nach der Weise der Herrn
„eines Begräbnisses (d. h. derer die schon bestattet sind) gleichwie
„die Vorschrift (Gesetz, Regel etc.) einer Bestattung ist.“

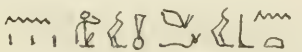
  neleb [Dend. Mar.],   neleb [Mir.],   nelebu [Rhind

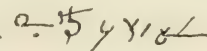
pap.] eigentlich „flectere aurem“, q. NETQ T. NEQT M. NETB T. flectere


[s. oben] d. h. hören, daher die demot. Uebersetzung  selem

Kopt. CWTM, CWTM audire [q. Rhind pap. 2, 7] „das Ohr hinbeu-

„gen, hören;“ *präterl'oreille, entendre, écouter* usw. So z. B.


 nelebu-f Xru-n „er hört unsere Stimme“, de-

mot.  selem-f Xer-n dasselbe [Rhind pap. 16, 7]. Stele

in Miramar:  neleb-ten ar-nā ent em




sep to „höret was ich gethan habe also ich auf der Oberfläche der

„Erde war“ [lin. 1 ad finem]. Caus. form ist  tet nelebu


„hören lassen“. q. Rhind p. 2, 7; demot.  ti-sotem; v. inf.

Bemerkenswerth ist auch folgende Variante:

 neleb [B] wie in  neleb heken-u „Loblieder hören“ [I, 90. 79. Temp.]



 nelef [D. Temp. I. I 78/13],  nelef,  nelef, bedeutet

„bespeien, bespucken, benetzen“, cracher sur, arroser, mouiller;

تف, ق, ب. Verwandt mit der Wurzel  taf, wober die

1. Form  sefsef, und erhalten im Kopt. unter der Gestalt

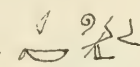
ελτοτq M. spure. Dies aber nicht die Urbedeutung der Wurzel, welche erhalten ist in

 ensef, vergl. vorher  ensef und, im Gegensatz zu senh

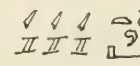
g. v. „binden“, bedeutet „entbinden, losbinden“, oder wie (Habas

(cf. pap. mag. 126) überträgt „délir, mettre en liberté“. Das Speien

ist gleichsam als eine Lösung, Entbindung, Befreiung des Schlei-



mes gedacht.  nelef-f kaī-k mau-k


„er (der Nil der Überschwemmung) bespeit dein Hochland und dein

„Uferland“ [D. Temp. I. I 79/33].  nelef (hu-)u [l. l. 78/33], varian.

 nelef-nef (hu-)u „er (der Nil) hat benetzt die Felder“

(Karn. Ape-Tempel, Südseite).

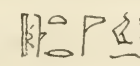
 nefer, anter [Todt. passim]  nefer [Todt. 16, 41-165, 6].

 nefer [B, passim] bezeichnet „stetig wachsen, zuneh-

men, fortdauernd blühen, unvergänglich sein“, pousser, prospérer

continuellement, fleurir perpétuellement; cf. Kopt. ANTωρι, πi, vir

adulus. Besonders gesagt von der Unvergänglichkeit nach dem

Tode, wie in  au-f-nefer „er dauert fort und fort“ [Todt.

165, 6]. Hieron abgeleitet die fgd.:

𐎠 neter [passim], 𐎠𐎠 neter, 𐎠𐎠𐎠 neter (v. infra), demot. 𐎠, 𐎠, 𐎠

(neter) [Gr. dem. 63, 76], masc. gen. „der unvergängliche, Gott“, dieu,

𐎠𐎠. 𐎠, 𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠 neteri-t [passim], dem. 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠

ta-neterau-t, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 ta-neter himau-t [Rhind pap], die

„unvergängliche, die Göttin“, la déesse, 𐎠𐎠𐎠. Plural: 𐎠, 𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠,

𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 neter-u, B: 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 oder 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠

u. a. m. [passim], demot. 𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠,

𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠 u. v. a. [Gr. dem. 73, 74, 89, 88 etc].

„die Götter, die Gottheiten“, les dieux, les divinités, „die Unvergäng-

lichen“. 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 mentek (sony-nu-f em neter-u „nicht

„ist seines Gleichen unter den Göttern“ [Karm. Ape-Temp. vom Osiris ge-

sagt]. 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 nerrek pu amen ren-f er neter-u

„ich bin der dessen Name verborgener ist als der der Götter“ [Gr.

des Bekenrnf; Lagg.]. 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠 ise-t neter-t „Isis, die Göttin“

[Toth. 78, 23]. Köpfl. erhalten das alte Wort in NOYTE T. NOV† M. B. —

auch NOVTI M. deuo (π. φ), dea (τ. †).

Das Wort häufig in Zusammensetzungen oder auch in dem

Sinne eines Adjectivums, dann aber honoris causa (ähnlich








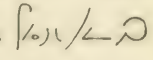








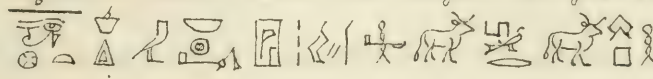
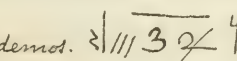
wie 𐎠𐎠𐎠 suten „König“) immer an erster Stelle der Zusammen-




setzung stehend, wie in 𐎠𐎠𐎠 „Gottes Haus, göttliches Haus d. i.




„Tempel“, 𐎠𐎠𐎠 neter mar-t „Gottes Mutter“, 𐎠𐎠𐎠 neter sops

„göttliche Sothis“, u. a. m. Doch schreibt man 𐎠 neben 𐎠 neter

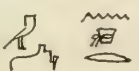
hon „Gottes Diener d. i. Prophet.“

 mwt [Todt. 125, 29] var.  mwt,  mwti,  mwt
 mwt [B.],  ,  mwt [B.] u. a. m. demot.  mwt
mwt [Rhind pap. 6/1, 13/7], häufig in Parallelismus mit  hu
daher auch die jeweilige demot. Übersetzung  hu,  hu
(q. v. inf.) „heilig, für heilig göttlich gehalten.“ Bedeutung unseres Wortes „göttlich, heilig“, divin, sacré,  qados. Todt. 125, 29:
 mwt  smam-a mwt, nicht habe
„ich getödtet heilige Thiere“, var.  mwt  sepi-a (as)
mwt „nicht habe ich ein heiliges Thier geschlachtet“ [Biban el moluk].
 hap ur-mer ha atui-u
mwt rib hu em Bek [Canop. l. 5] „Apis, Mnemis und alle göttlichen Thiere
„welche heilig gehalten sind in Aegypten“; griech. τοῦ τε Ἀπίος καὶ
τοῦ Μνημῖος καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐνλογίμων ἱερῶν ζώων τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ
(l. 9); demot.  hap ur-mer
au pe-sop aa ent hu en Kemū „Apis, Mnemis und der Rest an
„Gethier welche heilig hält Aegypten“ (lin. II).

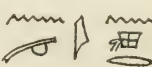
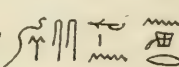
 mwt [Kal. v. Med. Abu],  mwt [B. Kal. I. 36, 42],
 mwt [Pr. in Der el Medinet] „das der Göttin“, besondere
Bezeichnung eines Festes, das (in der Nacht) am 25. Choiak, einen
Tag vor der Winterwende im festen sothischen Jahre gefeiert ward.

 mwt [Pr. des T. A.],  mwt [q. Zeits. 1866 p. 100],  mwt
mwt [Bon. II u. passim]. Grundbedeutung: „mit einem Instrumente
„schlagen, z. B. um zu tödten, oder um Holz zu bearbeiten, daher

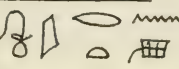
„Holzarbeiter, Zimmermann, Tischler sein; auch in dem Sinne
„von messen, gleichsam die Meßschnur schlagen etc.“ frapper,
battre, donner des coups, façonner, travailler etc. et les subst.

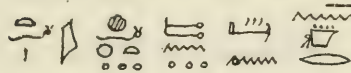
ضرب, مَوَّر, لَمَّ, نَظَرَ, نَجَّار. Im Grabe Ti's:  nefer en

(nefer? g. Kopf. ἀνεφ, πι, malleus, incus), arbeiten mit dem


„Flätteleisen“  „die Arbeit durch das Beil“, 

nefer Xe en sesel „den Baum zu einem Balken bearbeiten“, aber

auch:  nefer-1 ätā „das Schlagen des Othsen's.“

 nefer-enten Xepu ätef-ä „ihr habt gestoh-
len“




„gen die Feinde meines Vaters“ [Bonomi 7 II], ibidem pl. 6, B :


 Sop-enten nen-

nefer-enten seti at-tu en merbi-u „ihr habt empfan-
gen“


(genommen, ergriffen) die Meßschnur; ihr reißt damit ab

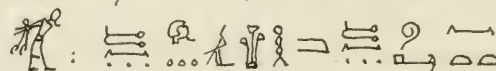
„die Land-Hufen für die Bewohner des Westens.“

 nefer [Tod. 23, 1],  nefer [Bon. 14],  nefer [Rec. III,

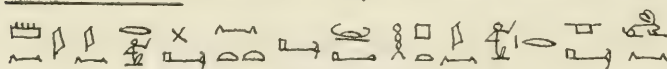
93],  nefer [D. Kal. Ins. 60], vielleicht mitgeteilt in dem Kopf.

ορνωοϣ M. πι, fascia, faenia; Bedeutung „binden mit einem

„Stricke, fest binden“, hier, attacher, lier de corde;  „zu.“

Bon. l. l. über mehrere  nefer-ten




em ka-ten „ihr seid gebunden nach hinten zu.“ Todtenbuch 23, 1:

 un-ro-ä an Ptah se-



kā nefer r-ä an Amen „geöffnet ist mein Mund durch Ptah, ge-









„löst ist was an mir gebunden war durch Amon.“











  net' [Grab in Memph. über Weber.],    net' [P. é. 52, 112] be-









zeichnet „weben“, das Gewebe, ein gewebter Stoff“, cf. Kopf. NAT T.









M. ἵδτος textorium, textrina, teator; fisser, fissu; , 




cf. lat. net-um.         1-à nek seu no en

net' „ich gebe dir Fäden aus einem Gewebe“ [P. é. 112].

   net' [Abgd. Mar.],    net' [Sarc. Horemhib., Wien],   net'







[Desc. V, 40],    net' [Bul. N° 53],    net'si [Abgd. Mar.],   net'

   net' [passim]    net-si [N° 72, Berl.],   net'si

[Karn.],    net' [Tsdh. 72, 1 var.] u. viele ähnliche








Varianten, bezeichnet I. „zerreiben, zerschlagen, zermalmen“ z. B. die

„Feinde, die Frevler“, moude, broyer, ballre totalement les enne-










mis, abatre.       net' sebau „zermalmen den Feind“

[Desc. V, 40].










II „schützen, verteidigen, behüten, bewahren“;

défendre, protéger, sauver,        net-en-neh-u-

kem „es hat seine Stärke Aegypten geschützt“ [Abgd. Mar.] mé.

II, 329          em-erof pa-net-tet en

na-ni (kers) „er (Amon) ist der Schützer derer welche begraben

sind.“          nek net' mar-u em user

„ich schütze den Armen vor den Mächtigen“ [Bul. 53, sarc.].

III „übergeben, überliefern, geben“, transmettre,


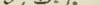
rendre, donner; oder dem ähnliches        koep-

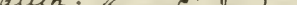
hi' nes te-f net'-nef au hak so „er hat eingenommen den Thron

seines Vaters, übergeben ist ihm das Königthum der Welt.“ [Mss. L.]





„Seeligkeit überwiesen“ [Todt. 147, 27]. Die Bedeutung dieses Verbi
variiert ferner in gewissen Verbindungen; die häufigsten sind:

















und eine Menge ähnlicher Variantsen: „ehren, seine Verehrung, sei-
ne Huldigung bezeugen, die Huldigung, der Act der Huldigung;“
honorer, présenter ses respects, rendre hommage à, acte de ren-
dre l'hommage, l'hommage; احترام. Besonders häufig in der

Sarg Psammethick's, 1299.)  nut'-sen her-f „sie bezu-
gen ihm ihre Ehrfurcht“ [Bon. 3, B.]  emseb nut's
















„da strahlet in seiner Scheibe, der lebendig herausschleigt aus dem
 „Lage“ [Hel. Nethi's Bul.]. Aber auch:  z ne

σι-κ Hor nut-nel su „es kommt zu dir dein Sohn Horus, er
„hat dich geehrt“ (nämlich dadurch, daß er dich gerächt hat)
ohne hi [Desc. V. 23]. Mit Beziehung auf diesen Mythos ist der

 nuter net' zu erklären, durch welche der Name Soter in äg. wiedergegeben wird. Unendlich oft heißt Horus    nut' hi atef-f [cf. Sall. 4 ⁷/₅], „der seinen Vater geehrt hat.“

















  nut' ro [Statist. Taf.],   nut'-ro [Sall. 2 ¹/₁₀], gewöhnlicher in der 1. Form    nut'nut' ro [Anast. 5 ⁸/₃, Anast. 1 ¹/₁], auch   ro nut' (cf. unten) „den Mund in Bewegung setzen zum Sprechen, daher sich unterhalten, einen Gegenstand „rhetorisch behandeln, Beredsamkeit ausüben, beredt sein, disputieren“ (diese und ähnliche Bedeutungen von Herrn Chabas sehr glücklich nachgewiesen); parler, faire la conversation, s'entretenir, disputer, être éloquent, l'éloquence etc. تكلم, نطق, حكي, قدح, فصح (man vergl. der Analogie wegen das persische زبان خرد „den „Buchstaben schlagen“ d. h. reden).        an

sotp hāti āap nut'nut' ro „der vorzüglichste Gelehrte, von mildem „Hergen und beredtem Munde“ [Anast. 1 ¹/₁]. Im Anastasi 5 p. 23, 4:






                ānu em tot-k

Set ro-k nut'nut' ānem-k ūru „die Bücher in deiner Hand, möge

„ausüben dein Mund die Beredsamkeit, werde ja nicht müde!“




                bā-y ro nut' Xubef hebā-y
sent hīnā-y „seine Seele unterhält seinen Leichnam, sie spielt

„Bretspiel mit ihm“ [Stele 55, Wien l. 3-4].

  net' Xebu [Canop. 15, 35, 36],    nut'-Xebu [Sall. 2 ¹²/₉],












dem Anast. 5 ²⁰/₆, Anast. 1 ²/₃ „die Sachen erwägen, hin und her

„erwägen, daher berathen, in Erwägung ziehen, rathen, Rath ertheilen“, prendre en considération les affaires, discuter les affaires, conseiller, donner conseil et les subst.; مشير, شورى, ثمار, اثار.















Im Decret von Kanopus l. l. überträgt der Grieche das Wort    net Xebu durch $\text{Bouleuty\acute{s}}$, also unserem „Rathsherrn“ entsprechend.

Der demotische Uebersetzer dagegen durch ⲙⲓⲛⲓⲕ ent monk 1a „qui ad finem perduxit res“ (cf. g. B. l. 29). Die Gruppe nicht sel-


























ten in den Inschriften. Man sehe z. B. Anast. 5^{20/6}, Sall. 2^{12/9}, Anast.

12^{1/3} etc. Am letzten Orte liest man:            net


















-f Xebu en Xenemmes-uf „er ertheilt Rath seinen Genossen (sei-
nen Freunden.“ Wie Herr Chabas diesen so einfachen Satz, trotz des

Decretes von Kanopus, durch               trans-
sic! sic!

cribiren und durch „il rend hommage à son maître“ übersetzen konnte (v. voy. pag. 32), darf immerhin höchlichst befremden.



























                         an amenmesu hi net Xebu en
[V^{20/6}.]

äref-ä „der Grammatiker Amenmesu gab meinem Vater Rath“ [Anas.














In äref vom Rä gesagt:                  hür-ef

Xer-f er net Xebu en mesuf „sein Diadem ist an ihm um—

„Rath zu ertheilen seinen Kindern“ (d. i. um zu sorgen für s. K.).

                          net, eine sehr merkwürdige Gruppe, die mir nur aus der B. bekannt

ist. Verbunden mit den Pronominal Affixen bezeichnet sie unser






„ganz, alles“, tout, toute, ⲕ .              (äst-1) em so hi net-f



(Hathor) „die Königin auf der ganzen Erde“ [D. Temp. II, 40 l. 14].


ein to hi_o nes'-f „(Isis) die Wohelthäterin, sie trägt Sorge für ihren Bru-
der, den Gebieter auf der ganzen Welt.“ Man übersehe nicht, daß in die-
sen Fällen dem nes' ein hi_o, hi_o, vorangeht.

Frise] bedeutung: „zerrieben, zermalen, daher klein sein, unbe-
 „deutend, gering sein.“ *Êre petit, minimise, inférieure*; صغير,
 حقير. Im Gegensatz zu ~~ع~~ *uqar* oder *ā* angewendet. Abge-


„ihrer Großmacht“ (lin. 14). Wie man sieht giebt der demotische Uebersetzer als Version „unter der Herrschaft sein“, nähert sich also dem griechischen.


 nelem,  nelem,  nelem,  nelem  nelem [L.D.

II, 74], demot.  nelem, notem [Rhind pap. 20, 6]  nelem

[Lysor]  nelem [B. Efu und Dendera]. Dieser sehr häufige Stamm


hat die Grundbedeutung von „süß sein, angenehm von Geschmack

„Geruch etc. sein“, daher das Demot. Zeichen der Palme  (q. oben

beur) und der Acacien-Schote . *Être doux, agréable pour le*


goût, l'odeur etc. . Dann im übertragenen Sinne „süß, mild

„von Charakter, gütig, lebenswürdig, angenehm“; *doux de caractère,*

humain, benin; . Koptisch erhalten in *NOTM T, NOVTEM T.*


M. dulcis, suavis, jucundus, hilaris, benignus, mitis fuit. Hier ei-


nige Beispiele dieses Wortes, dessen wahre Lesung und Bedeutung zuerst


Hr. de Rouge festgesetzt hat.  an-


en nek Xet-u neb nofer ab notem hi (40f.) „ich bringe zu dir alles


„gute, reine und angenehme auf den Händen“ [Rec. I, 23, 5]. Hb.

23, 3  exp-u nib-t notem seli „alle süß duft-


„tenden Gewächse.“  Xani nib notem seli „alle süß-

„duftenden Ingredienzen“ [D. Temp. I, 66, 4].  notem (het-) „sein

„Herz ist vergnügt“, demot.  au het-f notem „es


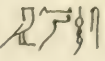


















































































„ist sein Herz vergnügt.“  notem-t ben-t „die Süßig-

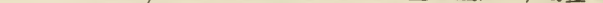
keit der Dattel“ (q. ben, beur oben). Im pap. Anast. N^o 4 p. 9. lin 4:


 ta ax paik- tot Xer

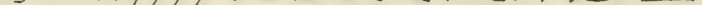
tu notem uau er an „Ja was soll denn dein Reden bedeuten, näm-

„lich: „ein Lieutenant ist angenehmer (als Stand) als ein Gelehrter.“


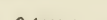
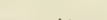
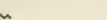
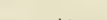
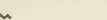
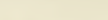
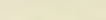
Die (aus. form dieses Stammes ist  se-no'tem [Todt. 147, 13] 
se-no'tem [L.D. II, 73],  si-no'tem [Stele Pakemsi, Berl.] „süß
 „machen, versüßsen, angenehm, lieblich machen, auch sich es an-
 „nehmen, sich es bequem machen, daher sich setzen, sich ausruhen:
 se-ne'tem [Lugosor],  se-ne'tem [Stat. im Vatican]  se-
ne'tem [B. D. Kal. Ins. 82, das zweite § nur Determinativ!!],  se-
ne'tem [B. - vid.  sep] „se reposer, prendre place, être à son aise,
 „auch in dem Sinne von „se reposer sur“ d. h. „confier à..“. Hier
 Beispiele:             ub(en)k ?er-k
ah-señ hotep-k er si-no'tem hā-señ „du (Rā) gehst auf, da verscheuchst
 „du ihr Leid (cf. pag. 11 aha), du gehst unter um ihre Glieder zu kosen“
 [Stele Pakemsi] cf. Todt. 147, 14 :        
se-sef ?er aha se-ne'tem-f se-xmer en Osiri „er verscheucht das Leid,
 „er mildert den Schmerz dem Osiris N. N.“     se-ne'tem-
5 hi nes-es „sie ruht auf ihrem Sitze“ [D. Kal. 82]. Stat. im Vatic.
              
(?eo)u nio-b-? entet se-ne'tem em
nio-er-ha ent nio-er „alle Leute (aus dem Volke) welche sich niederge-
 „lassen im Tempel der Neith.“        
se-ne'tem hi ?er-u „seine Heiligkeit hatte den Worten (der Spione der
 Feinde) getraut“ [L.D. III, 153 l. 19].
               
ne'temnem (nicht ne'tem ne'tem zu lesen, cf. Einl. pag. VI ad 1.) [Todt.
 136, 14]             
ne'temnem [L. Auswahl 16 lin. 16., das zweite u. vierte §
 nur Determinativzeichen!], „angenehmes Treiben in geschlechtlicher Be-

amoureuse, عَشَق, حب. 


an-sau-f hi heb-l ent aber an-f an-f nehm'em „(er
 „(ist etc.) er trinkt aus der Quelle des Stromes, er treibt süßes Liebespiel

[To da. 136, 14].  nin uar-k


em sau amu sexu nelem'em ar hau nofer „nicht höre auf zu
„Trinken, zu essen, dich zu berauschen, süße Minne zu treiben
„(und) frohe Tage zu feiern“ [L. Auswahl l. l.].

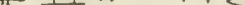
 ne'tes [Sall. 2^{2/6}],  ne'tes [cf. hepa],  ne'tes-t (weib.
 Form) plur.  ne'tesu [Pap. Prisse p. 13],  ne'tes [Canop],
 demot. ,  ne'tes [Rhind p. 19/2 - 22/5],  ne'tesau-t

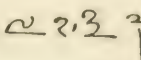
[Rom. „la petite femme“], in Zusammenhang mit oben besproche-
nen ḥ ^{mm} net'; Bedeutung „klein sein, klein, gering, unbedeu-
tend“, petit, minime, inférieure, jeune; صغير. Auch „gering von

„Rang, Stellung“ wie in: „das
 „Kind saß bei seiner Mutter und der Geringe (Arme) bei seinem
 „Weibe“ (Ins. in Lint). sek-ten ar-en

„äpu em kot nebo-s“ ihr habt gesehen, was von den Vorfahren
„an unbedeutenden Werken gethan ist“ (Serapeum, Worte des Prin-

gen Xānūo).  paul ā-t paul nelis-t
„der große (und) der kleine Pötkerkreis“ [Rosell. Mon. H. IXII, 2].


 Xeper (remp) en Hāp neles „es war ein

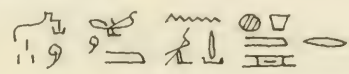
„Fahr des kleinen (niedrigen) Niles (Canop. l. 7), demot.  Xop

uā mu (Xem), es war ein geringes Wasser“ (lin. 14 fl.), griechisch:

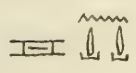
ΠΟΤΕ ΤΟΥ ΤΕ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΥ ΕΜΠΕΒΕΤΕΡΟΝ ΑΝΑΒΑΝΤΟΣ [l. 13 fl.]. Im Kopt.

habe ich die entsprechende Form nicht aufzufinden vermocht.

 ne'a, dasselbe als im Kopt. NOVBC indignatio, ira „Zorn“.



D. Temp. I. I, 45/25:  er āxem ne'a-f em sox-u


„um zu löschen seinen Zorn durch Opferkeulen.“

 ne'atā [Nil-Löten] eine besondere Bezeichnung für, das Wasser









der Überschwemmung. „L'eau de l'inondation; النيل.“
















Stimmerische Hebersitzte der bis hier her besprochenen Wörter





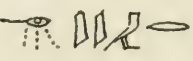
Wörter von Sitwa  bis  1725

zugleichend für Sitwa  297

Zusammen 2022

linear , hieratisch , demotisch ,  und , bezeichnet die Liquida er, koptisch p. Sie wechselt innerhalb des alt-ägyptischen nicht selten mit  l und  n, im kopt. dagegen in den häufigsten Fällen mit einem dialektischen l. Die alte Aussprache des Lautzeichens war sicherlich er (abgeschwächt aus  är, v. inf.).

 er, Praeposition (kopt. abgeschwächt zu e, welches entstanden ist aus der altägypt. Variante ,  ai, f.  ermen neben   ai-men „bis“, in dem Decret von Canopus) bezeichnet im Satze die entferntere Relation, daher besonders die Richtung wohin, den Dativ und vor Verbis „um zu, zu“, entspricht also ziemlich genau dem verwandten hebräischen , arab. , aeth.  in ähnlichen Auffassungen. Siehe über die weiteren Modificationen der Bedeutung die Grammatik. Adjectivisch wandelt sich  er um in  är „qui pertinet ad, quod pertinet ad“, analog dem  am aus  em,  am-Xet aus  em-Xet etc.

 er, abgeschwächt aus  är „facere“, wofür zunächst  är „fit, factum est, est“,  a, kopt. ΕΡΕ T.M.B. est, sunt. Diese Grundbedeutung tritt besonders in einigen Compositis hervor, die auf den ersten Blick Stammwörter zu sein scheinen, so in:  er-mi „facere aquam“ (f. mi „agua“ supra), kopt.

$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{E_{11}}{E_{22}} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

„Nahrung giebt dem Munde so lange bis er Zähne gebildet hat“

nung nahe liegender Begriffe verwendet wird (os, ostium sacci;

acies; ora; pars, portio; ⁵⁵2 pro ratione, secundum), so hat

das ägypt. no mehrere verschiedene, von dieser Grundbedeutung abge-

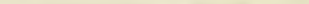
teilste Nebenbedeutungen aufzuweisen. So bezeichnet

10, 1 in der sehr geläufigen Verbindung $\frac{11}{9}$ 1 ro 101-ii, die

„Oberfläche der Hand, die Handfläche“, surface, superficie de la main,

سطح آلود, besonders in der Verbindung $\frac{\text{H}_2}{\text{H}_2} \text{H}_2 \text{H}_2 \text{H}_2$ em

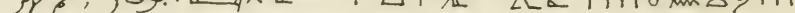
ro 10f-wei "mit der Handfläche" (z. B. bekleiden jemanden mit der

Handfläche, d. h. mit eigener Hand,).  äper-ut ein

ro-104ui Su (der Tempel), ist ausgerüstet (mit dem Notwendigen

„gen) von den Händen des Gottes Scheu“ [D. Terrap. I. II, 13, 8 v. 7].

1, 1 20 „Öffnung d. k. Mündung eines Flusses“, embouchure d'un



 fleuve; بوغاز, قم نهر.













na āk em ro-u hāku mā (ap)u seḫeḫ em la āt-l






ir em Keñx „diejenigen (sc. der Feinde) welche eingelaufen waren“






„in die Mündungen der Vorder = See waren gleichwie Vögel die







„in das Netz der Falle hineingeschlüpft sind und zu Gefange-

„nen geworden sind“ [Burton, Excerpt. 42, 3]. - Vergl. D. hist. J. 22, 23 col.

 ,  ro [passim]  ro (v. inf. seb) masc. gen. dem. $\lambda | \underline{\lambda}$ ro,
 11) $\underline{\lambda}$ ro (sp. passim) „Thür, Thüröffnung,“ *ouverture, ouverture*
de la porte; باب. Kopt. po M. $\lambda \alpha \beta$. $\pi \iota, \phi$ porta. In Bib. el moluk:
       un ro em (seb) äft ent xu
äbter ent (ret) „aufgethan sind die Thürflügel an den vier Tho-
 ren des östlichen Horizontes des Himmels.“ Wie man aus diesem
 Beispiel ersetzen mag, bezeichnede ro auch in weiterer Auffas-
 sung die Thürflügel. In den Rhind-pap. ist ro zugleich Ueberset-
 zung von  nofer (q. v. supra) und, zu Todt. 125, 57 (demot. Kt.)
 Uebersetzung von  ā-z (v. supra).

 ro [Canop. 35], demot. $\beta | \underline{\lambda}$ ro (ib. dem. Text l. 73) „Verhältniß,“
proportion, (cf. supra heb. \proportion) \proportion . Kopt. erhalten in po T. M. paro.
 Das Wort ist entstanden aus dem  der Bruchbezeichnung, s.
 oben.    ma ro en nuber hotp-u, demotisch (l. l.)
 $\lambda | \underline{\lambda}$, $\beta | \underline{\lambda}$ ma ro en pe nuber tenu „nach dem Verhält-
 „niß der heiligen Einkünfte“, griech. κατὰ λόγον τῶν ἱερῶν προ-
 ὄδων [lin. 72].

 ,  ro [Mell. Stel. 4 sup. 674 meru]  (ib.). Bezeichnung der
 Reptilien im allgemeinen, im besonderen der giftigen; Reptile, sur-
 tout reptile vénénéux; ديب, دیب .   mau en ro nit
 „le venin de toute sorte de reptile“ [Mell. Stel.].

  ro [Todt. 149, 6],     ro [Opferlisten] bezeichnet eine
 besondere Gänseart, welche besonders zu Opfergaben verwendet ward;

"schwer" u. s. f. espèce de mesure du poids d'une oie. D. Kal. I. 40, 38

„Jansmaats.“ Auch für eine besondere Art von Opferkuchen angewendet.

$$\lambda \bar{\sigma}^4 / r_0, \langle \lambda \bar{\sigma}^4 / r_0 \rangle \text{ (fem. gen.)}, \langle \lambda \bar{\sigma}^4 / 3 \rangle_{1\alpha-r_0-1} \text{ [Berl. demot.]}$$

Papp. passim], $\lambda \bar{5}^4$ to [Ros.], $(\lambda^3 \bar{5}^4) /$ to-1 [Rhind p. $\frac{3}{3}$], each

1) $\bar{\sigma}_{\gamma}^{(4)}_{III} / 3 \quad 1a - \bar{\pi} \quad [Lr. XVII], 1\lambda \bar{\sigma}_{\gamma}^{(4)}_{III} / \bar{\pi} \quad [Berl. pap.] \text{ u. a. varr.}$

bezeichnet, von einem Raume gesagt, bestimmter Theil eines Ganzen,

"von Grundstücken gesagt: Parzelle", portion, partie; ³rebq, ³reñ,

ذرة، جز. Verwandt ist Kopf. p1, †, cella(cremidae), solitaria statio,

nämlich als abgesondeter, abgetrennter Theil gedacht. Im pap. A.

12 Berl.: $|\lambda| \geq 2$, $\mu \leq 4$, $\lambda \leq 4/3$ - $\leq \mu$, $\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \leq 1$ - μ

en - hi - t en la ro - t en Sep - t au ref 10 - u „ ich leiste Verzicht, zu

„deinen Gunsten, auf die Parzelle, welche ich bekommen habe etc.“

ibid.: عو^٤/_{٢٥} ٨٦٧/٣، ١٠٩٨٦٧/٣، ١٠٩٨٦٧/٣، ١٠٩٨٦٧/٣ "in Norden"

„die Parzelle des Paneck, im Westen die Parzelle des Hosa.“ Ibidem:

2-1513 D₁₆) 1234/3 - 4,111 (12) 2 1/2 2-4) ensen ti p-asi en sa

re-1 ent wot für sub-u-n „dass wir leisten das Lösegeld für die oben

"beschriebene Parzelle zwischen uns." 95⁷/₁-CPA 87/RE-UKO

emba-ſchā la-ro-her-t en äft „dafs sie sollen auflegen auf den

„oberen Theil des Vierecks“ [Ros. 26], hierogl. emduku

erā em (Tot.) hīr en pe-kep-l „daß man es lege auf den oberen

„Ort des Vierecks“ (s. inf. kep-l), griech. ἐπιθεῖναι ἐπὶ τοῦ τετραγώνου.

s. unten ro-ūaa.

ro [passim], plur. ro-u bezeichnet, ganz analog

dem semit. باب „Pforte, d. h. Kapitel eines Buches“, chapitre, divi-

sion d'un livre. Diese Bedeutung hergenommen von ro „Theil,

„Stück“, s. vorher. ro en per em haru

em ro uā „das Kapitel vom Ausgang aus dem Tage in einem

„Kapitel.“ [Todt. 64]. kī ro, ke ro „anderes Kapitel“ [ib.

20-60-61]. ro-u nen

er kī šep em-hau per em (haru) „Kapitel welche zu einem andern

„Buche zusammengefügt sind, außer dem (Buche) vom Ausgang

„aus dem Tage“ [ib. 163].

ro [passim] bezeichnet das was als Laut aus dem Munde

hervorgeht, das Wort, der λόγος, die Rede, der Ausspruch, Spruch.

Le qui sort de la bouche, la parole, le discours, la sentence etc.

äak, Jo. Beispiele passim im Lexicon. q. auch Sall. I ³/₂.

ro [Gr. von gurna], ro (Nat. Sonnat, Berl.), ro-l

[Todt. 69, 8], ro-l [Sarc. Horemheb, Wien], ri-l

[v. uhen, supra], bezeichnet einen Vorbau vor dem Eingange eines

„Hauses, Atrium (q. kopt. ma-m-n-ro Atrium), dann aber das grös-

se aller Thorbauten, den Himmel; le ciel, hw. ri-kef

ri-t, "meine Hände stützen den Himmel" [Dend. cf. uhen supra].

gebildet aus \ominus ; Abschwächung von \ominus är (v. supra) und aus dem

селемнен $\Pi \rightarrow \bar{a}$, коп. а. а а Т. а₁, а₁-Т М. *facere, esse*, also eigent-

lich „facere esse, facere existere, τὸ ποιεῖν, koptisch erhalten in

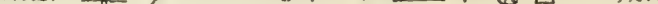
ра М. facere, ра Т. Π actio (formal nomina actionum). Also zu

übersetzen „machen, bewirken, schaffen; subst. das Werk, das Wirk=

„liche, Reale“, faire, effectuer, créer, opérer; le fait, l'œuvre, la réalité.

wie das Simplex, nur tritt überwiegend eine abgeleitete Bedeutung.

des Simplex \bar{r}_a , nämlich die von „gewähren, geben“ bei diesen in

den Vordergrund.  unen reb

An hi rā (nef) en ānX er (fent) en si-5 „die Herrin von An“

„schaffe (gibt) den Odem des Lebens für die Nase ihres Sohnes“ [Eph]

















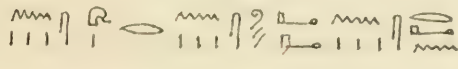



geben dem Florus" [D. Temp. I, 102, 22]. Man wolle sich folgende beson-

dere Constructionen (cf. auch das synonyme $\square \Delta$ in unten) dieses

Verbi vor allen merken: a) ... pa ... er ... "facere, da=

dare (aliquid) in aliquem locum" d. h. „etwas wohin thun, wohin
„legen“, mettre quelque chose dans un endroit quelconque, so z. B.

 ra-nseñ (1st) ui-señ er sep-señ


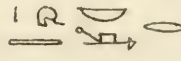
„sie legten ihre Hände auf ihren Kopf“ [Sall. 4 6/1]. Man übersetze

nicht, dass an Stelle der Praeposition  er auch  au einste-

ten kann. Ferner: b,  ra  er „facere aliquem



aliquid“, d. h. „Jemanden zu etwas machen, zu etwas ernennen,


erheben“, nommer, élever quelqu'un à une dignité; s. Beispiel oben




s. voc.  ro; ein anderes, passiv., ist:  ra-nef

[Karn.

er neb uā sep so „nominatus est dominus unicus super terram“

c,  ra (1st) ...  ha „die Hand auf Terr.

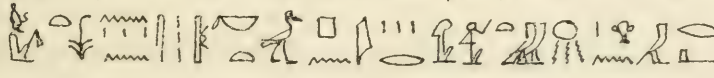
„legen“, mettre la main sur quelqu'un. s. Beisp. s. voc.  ha.

d, ...  ra em hi ...  er, ...  hi

ra em hi ... er „dare coram aliq. ut“, d. h. Jemandem den

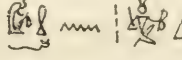
„Auftrag erteilen, ihm den Befehl erteilen dass...“ „donner l'ordre

à quelqu'un ... que, ordonner quelque chose à quelqu'un, wie z. B. in

 ra em hi en am-

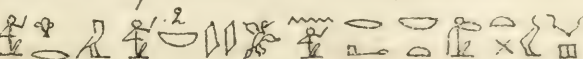
emdu er ap en bektu-señ en suten „man gab Befehl den Bewoh-

„nern abzuschälgen ihre Produkte für den König (oder auch: zu über-

„lassen ihre etc) [C, 26 Louvre].  ra en

hi en ta-t er asu (ment)u en hon-f „man gab einem Commman-

„danken den Befehl, die königlichen Truppen zur Eile anzubreiben“

[Abusimbel].  apus neb-p. ra

nā pāā nēb em hīr-ā „alle Arbeiten, welche mir mein Herr auf-
 „tragen hat“ [Anast. 4, 16 verso]. Sehr interessant ist die Bisjeltz von Nī-
 mandem in Bezug auf die koptische Nachfolge, erkannte Zusammensetzung.
 𐩐𐩣𐩀 rā-āb, 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠 rāi-āb [passim], 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 rāu-āb [Fall. 2 1/3, 8/7,
 12/5, 13/1, 13/5], demot. (𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤁) līb, (𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤁) lebī [gr. dem. 34, 102 cf. auch
līb, *infra*), kopt. erhalten in 𐩱𐩢𐩀 M. 𐩱𐩢𐩀𐩢. 𐩱𐩢𐩀 M. 𐩱𐩢𐩀𐩢. concupis-
 cere, amore deperire, insanire; concupiscencia, insanīa, demencia.
 Eigentlich „das Herz hingeben an“ (cc. nun en) daher „leidenschaftlich
 „lieben, soll sein vor Liebe, Liebesguth, Liebewahnsinn“, aīner avec
 passion, se passionner, s'emporter; amour passionné, passion etc.
 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 em rāi-āb
ek en ābu „liebe nicht mit Leidenschaft deine Wünsche“ d. h. ver-
 folge nicht mit Leidenschaft die Ziele deiner Wünsche, sei nicht ver-
 rückt vor lauter Leidenschaft.“ 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 rāu āb hā-
si beku-f „das Herz sehnt sich leidenschaftlich nach seinen (sc. des
 Niles) Arbeiten“ [Fall. 2 3/5]. 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 rāu-āb a-
ḫebu nemennu „(der Nil) liebt leidenschaftlich (kümmert sich leidenschaftlich um)
 „die Lage der Armen“ [l. l. 12/5]. 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 rāu-āb hāu
neferu-f „man liebt leidenschaftlich die Fülle seiner Wohl-
 „thaten“ [l. l. 13/1]. u. s. f., daher abgeleitet das folgende:
 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 𐩐𐩣𐩀𐩠𐩢 rā-ābu, demot. (𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤁) ro-ba [gr. dem. 34] „der Wahnsinn
 „der Liebe, der religiöse Wahnsinn, die Wahnsinnigen, Tollen (q. kopt.
 oben und 𐩱𐩢𐩀 M. Daemoniacus, Energumenus); fa'énéie, em-

portement d'esprit, égarement d'esprit, frénétique; *plwju*, *rã*, *pwju*,

١١) *jes*. *rã* *rã-abu* „fern bleibe die Torheit“ [Dond.

Mar.]. Noch sei bemerkt die Substant. Bildung *rã-t*

(eigentlich factum, actio, datio) von *rã*, wie in folgend. Bei-

spiele: *nen-ti-t hek-f rã-tu em*

[Bul. Rel.].

kur-f „nicht hat er außer Acht gelassen die ihm gegebenen Befehle.“

Bezüglich anderer Construct. von *rã* verweise ich auf *rã-ti* infra.

rã [passim] bezeichnet 1, das Werk, das Gelthane, das Thatsächli-

che und 2, das Werkzeug, dessen man sich bei seinem Werk be-

„dient.“ *Ce qui est fait, l'oeuvre, la réalité, l'effet et l'instrument*

dont on se sert pour faire quelque chose. Daher das so häufige:

em rã „in der That, thatsächlich, wirklich“, wie z. B. in folg.

ān-ku-ā em rã āw-ā em (āwā) „ich

„lebe noch thatsächlich, ein Stier seiend“ [D'Ob. 16, 1]. Ähnlich l. l. 7, 4

ān-mok pãk son (serāu) em rã „ich bin

„dein wirklicher jüngerer Bruder“, und so oft. Als Bezeichnung von „Werk =

„zeug“, instrument, ist das Wort folgender maassen determinirt:

rã „Werkzeug, aber auch Erzeugniß der Arbeit, der Industrie“,










instrument, produit de l'industrie, ce dont on a besoin pour faire


quelque chose. *Xā-u nīb nu rã* „alle Instru =


„mente zur Arbeit“ [L. Ausw. 12, col. 10]. *rã*

tem-t nu rã bek-tu āb-tu nīb „eine Sammlung von Industrie =



































„Produkten aller Handwerke“ d. h. „Industrie-Ausstellung“ [Grab des

 rā [Todd. 40, 4], vielleicht identisch mit ,  re (Syram. Gräber) vom Werke der Schrift gesagt, daher oft nur „Schreiber“, so im Grabe des Ti über Schreiber:       re rā seXem reX
Xer „der Schreiber RāseXem, der Wortkundige.“

{ III < } / rāi [gross. pap. 3 verso], hierogl.  lā g. v. Kopt. PH1, arab. راي
 Sturio, rectius parvi pisces Rai nominati.

  roē-1 v. supra pag. 843 ro.


IA 5-9 III / rī v. supra pag. 842 ro.

ooo  roī [Todd. 107, 5] :  roī [D. Temp. J. II, 18/14],  roī
 [Pl. Étud. p. 130],  rou [Dend. Mar.] u. ähnliche Var. bezeichnete eine mineralische Erde, deren man sich als Farbe beim Malen zu bedienen pflegte.              tot (son) en
Tot-ti ānu her tot en si em roī ūat „Zwei Bilder des Thoht, gemalt
 „auf der Hand einer Person mit frischer (saftiger, dicker) Roī Farbe“
 [Pl. l.l.]              ānu em ansi nem em
roī hi seōt en suben „zu malen mit Balsam zu zweit vermischte
 „mit Roī-Farbe auf einen Felsen von Leinwand“ [Todd. l.l.] g. Dend.
 Mar.:     lā Xe rou „das Land Xā hat Rou-Farbe.“




4 B III / rīm g. inf. rem.

< 3, B III / rīm g. inf. rem.

4 S III / rēt, erscheint in dem gross. pap. p. XIV in folgender Verbindung. . . .


4 S III /  4 P III B III rī meten en rēt g. infra ret


7 L III / rēt g. inf. retu.

 ro-ūa [Dend.]  ro-ūa [Sall. 3 2/5],  ro-n-ūaa


[A. q. Mē. II, 259] bezeichnet nicht, wie Hr. Khabas annimmt, „la porte du chemin, obviann“, sondern „die Nähe, die Nachbarschaft“

le voisinage, la proximité, قرب, kopt. ϣⲁⲩⲏ T. M. in ϣⲉⲙ — vicini-




us, MET-ϣⲉⲙ — M. vicinitas.  nen ta em ro-ūa-s



„nichts Unreines ist in ihrer Nähe“,  seherau ta (bis) em ro-ūa Ise „entfernt werde das Unreine (bis)

„aus der Nähe der Isis“ [Dend. q. B. Kal. I. 74]. Im Sall. 3 p. 2 l. 5:

 er fet Xäimu (tes) i-u


em ro-ūa-f „um zu gernalmen die Völker in seiner Nähe.“


 ruh,  ruha [d'orb. u. passim], oft nur  (ruha), demot.


 rehuāu [Gr. 30, 179],  rehuū [Rhind p. 15/3 - 31/4] „der



„Abend, die Abendzeit“, le soir, la soirée; hns, آي جيس. Kopt. erhalten

in ϣⲟⲩⲉ T. ϣⲟⲩⲉ M. λⲟⲩⲉ B. T vespera. In den Rhind p. übersetzt



l. l. das demot. Wort das hier.  emserel q. supra.

 hi ter ruha „in der Zeit des Abends“ [Sall. 3, 7/4]

dasselbe im Kal. v. Ene:  em (kannu) en ruh, und ib.

 em (ser) en ruh.  en ar au rehuāu Xop „wann

„der Abend eintritt“ [gnost. pap. 12, 7/6]. Das Wort ist entstanden


aus  er „facere, dare“ und  uha (v. supra p. 266) „kraft-























los sein“, nämlich „die Zeit in welcher man kraftlos, müde nach




„vollbrachter Arbeit wird“, eine sehr passende Benennung für den

























Abend, die Zeit der Abspannung.

(31/ ruš [Canop. 11 u. 16 demot. Text] „bekümmert, besorgt sein um etwas, „sorgen für etwas“ u. Subst.; être en peine, avoir soin, soigner, et les subst. رع, أعنى ب. Kopt. erhalten als ποορυ T. παορυ M. λαορυ B. curam habere, curare, cura, sollicitudo, curae esse.

An beiden Stellen des Canopus dient (31/ ruš als Übersetzung des hierogl.  meh hi. „Sorgen für“ ist (31/ ruš en; q. meh.

























 ruš, gewöhnlich im dual:  ruš [Karn.], sogar  ruš [Bul.], ohne Zweifel verwandt mit  ruš q. v. und abzuleiten von dem folgenden Worte ruš, bezeichnet „das „was draussen ist“, daher mit Bezug auf Tempel und Paläste, das Thor, der Pylon; la porte, le pylone, رع. Daher Bezeichnung für den König selber (vergl. „die hohe Porte“, la Sublime Porte). Anast. I, 23/7                  

„außen, außerhalb“,    em rut „von außen her“ u. s. w.

                        nuter sexenu ti en

Xes-u nu Persa ex rut Bek „die heiligen Bilder, weggeführt von den

























„miserablen Persern außerhalb Aegyptens“ [lin. 5]. Demotisch [l. 12]:

                        na sexem en nu-

ter en te ne (un)u Pers en uār (E Bod) en Kenni „die Bilder Got-



























tes, welche weggeführt hatten die Perser aus Aegypten“, griech. καὶ τὰ















ἱερά ἀγάλματα ἐξενεχθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν Πέρσων ἐκ τῆς Χώρας (10).

                        (ā-ti) ses en tu em rut „die Thüren























































„standen offen den von außen Kommenden“ [Kairo, Stel. Zech]. G-Beisp.





























































oben s.roc. meleX, maā; cf. auch Chab. voy. 320. Vielleicht hieher auch












































                          ruūt [R.R. 138] zu rechnen, das als Stück einer Kapelle aus Syenit








in folgender Verbindung erscheint               mat ā-u ruūt

„Syenit zu den Außenthüren;“ de Rouge: „en granit, des corniches et des (linéaux?).“

                          rut [Bul. Stel],                   rut [Todl. 165, 0],           rut [Rhind-pap.]

                            rut [Todl. 162, 1],                     rut (v. inf.),             rut [Stel. 78,

Bul.],                           rut [Stel. 72, Berl.]                  r-ut [D. Temp. I. II¹/8] u. ähnliche

Varr., gebildet aus              

auch in der Bedeutung von „sprossen in einer Angelegenheit, Arbeit d. h. sie glücklich vollbringen, Gelingen haben darin, sie vermögen u. s. f.“
rendre vert, frais, être rendu vert, frais, pousser, faire verdoyer,
restaurer; rendre neuf, réviser dans une affaire etc. ^عثري, طلع,

قوى، عدل، نجح. Demot. ٢٢٨/٢٢٨ ٢٢٨/٢٢٨ ٢٢٨/٢٢٨ [Rhind
pap.), caus.: ٢٢٨ ٢٢٨ ٢٢٨ [Bul. Hel.] ٢٢٨ ٢٢٨ ٢٢٨ [Berl. 72] ٢٢٨ ٢٢٨

serut [Todt. 165, 0] $\int \delta \int \emptyset \parallel$ servut [Hel. 78, Bul. caus. der 2. Form],
 $\delta \int \emptyset \parallel$ serut [Edfu, nach D.], u. s. w. neben $\int \delta \int \emptyset \parallel$ si-ru s.

(31h §1) roba v. supra ra-āb.

ro-re, ro-ru ro-re [passim] plur. ro-u-re-u

[Stel. Frothmos. III, Bull.], ro-u-re-u [Todd. 125, 7], varr. ro-u

re-u; ro-u-re-u [Abyd. Mar.] ro-re [Stela Nendef's Louv.

unter Glas], und ähnliche varr.; demot. erpe (Serapeum), häufiger

erpe (v. supra p. 102) „der Tempel“, wörtlich „Thor der Stadt“,

als ob man im höchsten Adelthum die *lacta* unter oder am Thore der Stadt verrichtet hätte. Das Wort ist masc. gen. Kopt. rpε, εrpε

T. εpφει M. ελπηη B. n, woher erpe der Araber, *Templum*.

erpe [cf. supra retem, woselbst auch Beisp.] var. erpe, erpe (erpe), demot.

erpe [9t. demot. 182], Wurzel der viel häufigeren 5 Form erpe

erpe, erpe v. inf., bedeutet „blühen, sprossen, Blüthe, blühende Pflanze,

im übertragenen Sinne: bestehen, dauernd bleiben, wachsen und zuneh-

men wie eine Pflanze“, fleurir, pousser, fleur, florir, rester en bon

état, croître comme une plante etc. erpe, erpe, erpe.

erpe, erpe erpe [passim], auch in der 7. Form erpe

[Stela 551 Lond.], demot. erpe, erpe [Rhind pap.] bezeichnet

einen hohen Titel der vom König verliehen wurde, etwa entsprechend un-





serem „Fürst“, prince, erpe. Häufig verbunden mit hā: erpe



hā, auch so geschrieben: erpe-hā „Fürst ersten Ranges“ (Sarc.










Berl.). Der äg. Kronprinz hieß: erpe

erpe „Fürst des ganzen Landes“ [d'orb. 10, 2]. In den Rhind p. erpe auch


































übertragen durch erpe „princeps“ q. v. erpe ist componirt


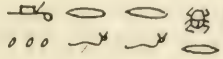
aus  er (abgeschwächt aus  är „factus, editus, filius“) und
  rā g. v. den ägyptischen Urtamm bezeichnend.

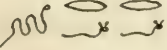
  erū v. supra erpe.

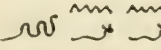
    erū [P. é. 127],   erp [Canop. 32], demot.    erū

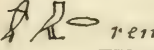
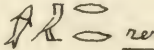

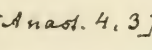
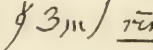
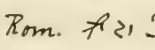
[ib. l. 65] „Bildniss“, image, statue, ὄγρο. Im Canop. l. l. [Abdruck nach

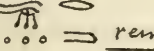
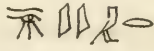
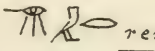
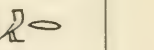
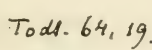
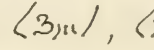
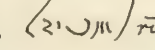

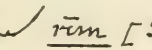
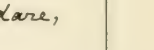
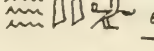
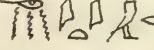
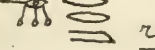
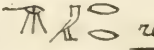
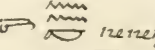

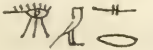
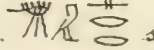
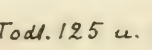
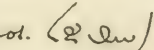
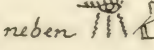
Mariette]                                 

 refref „Brosamen“ q. kopt. λεϥλιϥε T. λεϥλιϥι M. frustum,
 fragmentum, mica. In Dend. (Mar.) heißt Rauen, die Linke Göttin, fig.
 maassen:  seXoper refref „die Schöpferin, Urheberin der
 „Brosamen“ [cf. D. Temp. I. II, 47 A col. 3].

 refref [Tott. 39, 0] Goodwin [Zeits. 1867, 85] citirt als Variante:

 refref q. v. und vergleicht damit kopt. λoϥλεϥ T. sineae.


 rem [Tott. 154, 7] var.  rem (2. Form), pl.  re-
renu [Anast. 4, 3], demot.  rem,  rem [gr. déin. 24, 43], in
 Rom.  rem, Rhind p. 16, 5; kopt. ρoλμι M. NI Rajae, piscis species
 بلطي. In den Texten auch allgemein für Fisch gebraucht.


 rem [Tott. 64, 15], var.  rem,  rem,  rem
renu [Tott. 64, 19], demot.  rem,  rem,  rem,  rem,
 rem [gr. déin. 28, 34, 43, 44, 98], entstanden aus  „dare,
 facere“ und  renu „aqua“, also „aquam facere, dare“, d. i.
 „weinen, Thränen vergießen, subst. das Weinen, die Thräne“, pleu-
 rer, verser des larmes, larme, celui, celle qui pleure, pleureuse;
 بكى, بكى, بكى, dann, im weiteren Sinne des Wortes: „kla-
 gen, trauern, besonders einen Todten beklagen, die Todtenklage,
 „Klagefrau“ [ renu-1, Desc. de l'Égypt. V, 40] u. s. w. Hier-
 von abgeleitet:  rem [Tott. 64, 9],  rem [ib. 125,
 24] „die Ursache zum Weinen sein“ (cf. das analoge  renu von
 nek supra]; caus. Form  serem u.  serem
rem [Tott. 125 u. var.] demot.  rem  rem [l.l.] neben  rem

le-rem, var. zu Todt. 125, 24. Im Kopf hat sich diese ganze Sippe erhalten


in: ρΙΜΕ T. ρΙΜΙ M. λΙΜΙ B. flere, fletus; ρΜΗΙ, ρΜΕΙΗ T. ΕΡΜΗ M. T



plur. ῥΜΕΙΟΟΥΕ T. ΕΡΜΩΟΥΙ M. lacrima(ae); †ρΜΗΙ T. †ΕΡΜΗ M. flere.




















 rem, ram [Geogr. II. № 178], entspricht (Lehnwort?) dem hebräisch.

 efferre, elevare se, surgere; altum, altitudo etc. Kopf. erhalten in



PEM sublimis esse M., ρΑΜΑ sublimitas, altitudo.





1 rema [cf. Lepsius, Ins. am Tempel v. Edfu] bezeichnet 1/32 eines zu Grunde gelegten alt äg. Feldmaßes. Nach Lepsius. [eigentlich „die Trächtige“ von  „tragen“;




 remen [Rec. IV. 12, col. 68, a] gen. fem.  1a, bezeichnet „die Kuh“


la vache, öje;                    ar 1a remen-t ar ut-s
sie [Sykomoren Holz.“ l. l.

em Xe nehäti „in Bezug auf die Kuh, so soll man sie bilden aus


 remen [Lepsius. Elle p. 35]  ermen, remen [Anast. 3, 5]


 remen [Sarc. Wien], auch in der 1. Form:    remen-






















men [Todt. 17, 52] var.  ,   remenui u. a. bezeichnet, ab-

geleitet von der Wurzelform  remen „tragen“ s. unten, alles

was zum Tragen dient, daher am menschlichen Körper, der Arm,




„der Arm an der Wage [cf. Todt. 17, 52] u. s. w. Le bras,  j. Var.


wie  inen [Todt. 163, 2] beruhen auf fehlerhafter Schreibung der

Kopiden.                      paif ak-u paif (mu) ki

remen-f „sein Brot und sein Wasser ist auf seinem Arme“ [Anast. 11]

 remen,  remen [Chab. voy. 151],  remen [Dend. M.]

  remenui (4. Form, Todt. 145, 11) u. a. var., gebildet aus 

er dare, facere, und  men „manere“, bedeutet das Wort so viel

als „ein Bleiben, einen Widerstand geben“, daher „tragen, wegtragen, hinwegnehmen, aufheben; porter, soulever, enlever; 𐤓𐤀, 𐤓𐤁, 𐤓𐤂.

Qñ. Bon. 10 𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 𐤓𐤄 𐤓𐤅 remen-señ ašen en (rā) „sie tra-
gen die Scheibe der Sonne“, über mehr. Personen dieser Gestalt: 𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 𐤓𐤄 𐤓𐤅

𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 𐤓𐤄 𐤓𐤅 remen aš au šep še „das Tragen der Kuh

„aš auf das Dach des Tempels“ [D. Kal. J. 80]. 𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 𐤓𐤄 𐤓𐤅 𐤓𐤆 𐤓𐤇 𐤓𐤈 𐤓𐤉 𐤓𐤊 𐤓𐤋 𐤓𐤌 𐤓𐤍

„wegnehmen diese Stele aus dem Tempel“ [cf sup. p. 637 s. voc. men]. Im
Uebrigen vergl. man auch Chab. voy. 151.

𐤓𐤁 (remen) 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 remen, eigentlich cubitus, nach den Untersuchun-
gen von Lepsius (die aegy. Elle p. 34) der eigentliche Name der dem griech.
ρυπήν entsprechenden Unterabtheilung der äg. Elle von 20 Fingern oder
5 Palmen. (cf. l. l. 43).

𐤓𐤁 remen, 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 remen, abgeschwächt 𐤓𐤄 𐤓𐤅 au-men [passim]

Präpos. mit der Bedeutung „bis“, jusqu'à, 𐤓𐤁, 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃, räumlich und
zeitlich gebraucht. 𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 𐤓𐤄 𐤓𐤅 𐤓𐤆 𐤓𐤇 𐤓𐤈 𐤓𐤉 𐤓𐤊 𐤓𐤋 𐤓𐤌 𐤓𐤍 ser kau neb-señ

amen kau pen, von den Zeiten ihres Herrn an bis auf diesen Tag.“

[Abgd. Mar.] 𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 𐤓𐤄 𐤓𐤅 𐤓𐤆 𐤓𐤇 𐤓𐤈 𐤓𐤉 𐤓𐤊 𐤓𐤋 𐤓𐤌 𐤓𐤍 š-in nek (ran) k men š-in men-k



remen (äp se xenu pet) „ich bewillige dir daß dein Gedächtniß erhalten

„bleibe auf deinem Denkmal bis zu den 4 Himmelstürzen hin“ [L.D. III, 250, c]

Canop. 𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 𐤓𐤄 𐤓𐤅 au-men (renpi) 9-t „bis zum Jahre 9“, demotisch

l. 27: 𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 en hin (renpi) t 9, griech. ἕως (ἐν τῷ Μεσογῆ) τοῦ
ἐν τῷ ἐνάτῳ ἔτει [l. 27]. 𐤓𐤁 𐤓𐤂 𐤓𐤃 remen (renpi) uā „bis zum Jah-























„re eins“ (ib.) griech. ἕως τοῦ πρώτου ἔτους (l. in. 28) u. s. w.

*  remen-her [*Edfu*],  remen en her, Bezeichnung des 32.

Dekans (Liste von *Edfu*), welchen die Griechen, wie Goodwin nachgewiesen, [*Mél. II, 302*], *POMBOMAPE*, *PEMENDAPE*, *PAMONOP* umschrieb. [haben.]


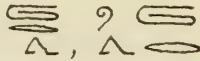

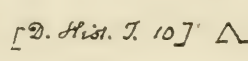

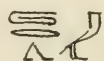
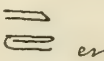
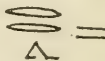
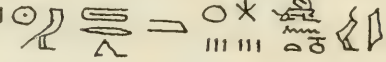
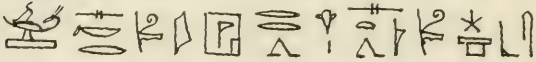
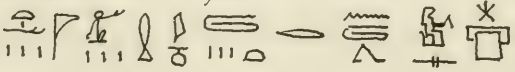
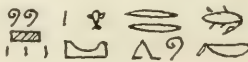
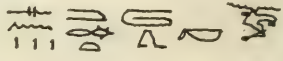
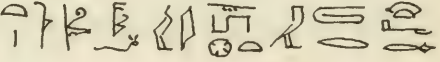
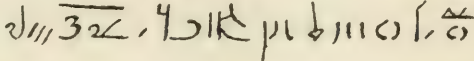
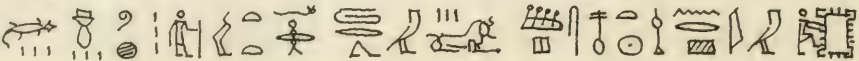
†  remes, ein Wort das ich nur aus dem demot. Roman (p. 1 l. 28)

kenne, woselbst es Hülle, Werkstatt oder ähnliches zu bedeuten scheint.

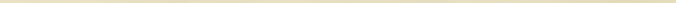
L.l.:                      

hierher] generis fem. gewöhnlich nur geschrieben $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$,
 $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, B.: $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, [q. D. Kal. Ins. 64, 93, 107 etc], demot. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$,
 $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ (renpi), anno, wenn eine bestimmte Jahrzahl folgt,
sonst $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ (renpi) [Canop. passim], $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ (Ros.) $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$
[pppp.] u. a. m. bezeichnet die Zeit des periodischen Umlaufs eines Jah-
res (cf. vorher renp) „das Jahr, die Zeit eines Jahres“, l'an, l'année, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$.
 $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ap-renpi, demot. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ke-renpi [Canop. 35] ist das „Neujahr“
varr. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, sep-renpi, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ renpi sep-1 u. a. [cf. Materiae
pt. II, 3. in der B.: $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ap-renpi [q. D. Kal. I. 93. 107], auch
 $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ sep renpi renpi „am Anfange der beiden Jahre“ (auch
① $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ q. l. l. 64]. Kopf erhalten in $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, T. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ M. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ B.
 $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, annus. Beispiele allenfalls, besonders bei Datierungen, wie z. B.
 $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ renpi IX-1 „im Jahre 9“, demot. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ (Canop. 1), aber dage-
gen: $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$, er war 30 Jahre König“ (d'Ob. 19, 6).
 $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ranen, $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ran [Gräb. v. Saqqara], $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ranu [Anekt. 3 3/2],
 $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ranu [s. Beisp.], $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ranen-1 [Canop. 24] fem. gen. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$
ranen [fem. Sarc. Onnophris, Bul.], plur. in $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ranu [LD.
III, 65, a] u. a. Varr. demot. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ ran [Canop. 46, 61, 65, 66] „jung,
„jugendlich sein, der Jüngling, die Jungfrau, junges Thier“, être
jeune, jeune homme, jeune femme, vierge, jeune bête; صغير, مغير,
شابة, بنت, شاب, في العمر. Kopf erhalten in $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ T. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ virgini-
tas. $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ rennu en mabet „das Junge einer Antilope“
[LD. III, 241, 6] $\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{p}}\overline{\text{r}}\overline{\text{i}}$ na ran




wandt mit Febr. $\begin{smallmatrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{smallmatrix}$ rollen, volvere, convolvere, rotare. Bildet: Davon ge-

 rer [Toht. 148, 5] varr.  rer, reru;  reru
 [D. Hist. I. 10]  reru [Fall. 3 3/5]  rer [D. Temp. I.
 I, 82, 15] u. and. varr. „sich im Kreise bewegen, um etwas herum
 „gehen, umkreisen, im Kreislauf gehen, in einem Kreise um-
 geben“, daher  em rer,  em rer,  em rer
 „rings um .., rings herum“. (Circular, aller en formant un cer-
 cle, se mouvoir en rond, aller autour de, entourer, autour
 de ..; دار, حول.  au unnet (ses) em
rer em (haru) „es waren sechs Stunden vom Tage dahingerolet“ [Statist.
 Tafel].  seb en seket hi rer
nuber ha-t an Sökar „die Thür des Ausgangs um zu umkrei-
 „sen den Tempel durch die Sökar-Barke“ [D. Temp. I. I, 82/13]. Ibid. 15:
 seb šepes en rer er rer-tu an
komu nuber šepu „die herrliche Thür zum Kreislauf der Propheten
 „und heiligen Väter.“  sont-k reru hi tuu „dein
 „Schrecken durchläuft die Berge“ [D. Hist. I. 10]. 
 (šep)-ker em Xu-t-señ „die Furcht vor dir durchwüthet ihren Bauch“
 [D. Temp. I. II, 27].  xā ā rer em sa-
 (merā) au (ter) en (renpi)t „(Fest und) große Panegyrie, welche
 „Aegypten durchwandern in seiner Jahreszeit“ [Canop. l. 17], demot.
 xā āi au-u-šeben en Kernū etc.
 „großes-Fest, (welches sie feiern durch Aegypten“ etc [l. 33]. Obelis. Barb.
 koṭ em










109

32.5:  *rer ent ser sert*

(bei einem kleinen Kinde z. B.). Cf. auch gr. dein. p. 192.

 rer [Dend. Mar.]  rer [Phil.],  rer-1i [s. unk.]

erhalten in $\lambda\iota\lambda\omicron\gamma$ nach $\tau\pi$, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$, $\tau\tau$ *muella*, $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\beta\omicron\lambda$ *muare*


vacillare.         

„sie hin und her gewiegt auf seinem Beine“ [D. Kal. In. 73]. Philae:



mes en Tse-t zer en Nebshat "ge-

horen von Isis, gewarnt von Nephthys.

rel [Todt. 148, 3 und pagin], wenn nicht Verschreibung an Stelle von rel g. v. vorliegt, so ist das Wort sicher im Zusammenhang

hang mit vorherg., und am besten durch „Menschen“ und „zu über-
setzen. Fast immer im Plur.  res-u „les hommes“; *huit*.

⊙ } = rer [Rhind pap. 8/7 - 9/2 u. pascim], ⊙ || = rer̄ [Canop. 20],

 rerü [2. Temp. Inscr. I, 17, 11] „das Rollende“, in Bezug
 auf die Zeit gesagt, daher „die Zeit“ (cf. hebr.  „die nächstliche




Zeit'); le tempo; أجل, وقت. ar ari-


sein er neri nib-t „thun das was sie sollen zu jeder Zeit“ (Canop.


20), griech. τὸ καθήκον ποιῶν διὰ πάντος [lin. 40]. D. Temp. Ins. I, 171/1.

(syden) 10-4i... ret en Xen-u-uard-u „ seine Zeit als König
der beiden Welten ist die Zeit der Ruchlosen Sterne“ (Fixsterne).

rer „wägen, wachen“), daher „Ruhestätt, Ruhebett“, lieu de repos, lit de repos; مرقء, فرشة. D. Hal. Ins. 46 l. 8 sagt Einer: er habe

 *rerà* [Todt. 112, 3],  *rerà* [Champ. gr. 72], 

 el, rer [f. Champ. gr. 76] „das kleine Kind, welches noch gewartet
wird“; l'enfant qu'on doit garder encore, (f. oben rer „wiegen“) so-




so z. B.  Pai-min meo en Lo „Kaminis geboren
„von der Lo“ [Sarc. ΦΑΜΙΝΙΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥ Βοτ.] Demot. 1/17 191 q.v.

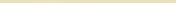
plus. von 1 q. v. an Stelle von 111



dann im Ganzen, all, alle; tout, toute, tous, ³B. d. Temp. II $\frac{46}{5}$:


 haut er rer ein hāā „alle“ oder „jeder“ Götter-

"Götterreis ist voll Wonne."

  reret v. *infra*  ret, rot.

10) 11) rekuin und varr. vid. supra  reku.

 rohebu [Toal. 163, 6],  rehebu [ib. 163, 5], demot.

ήλικος έτερος [3, 1α, γεν. φεμ. 4ρ.], κοιν. Ελγωβ Τ. Μ. Π. Ελγωφ,

ελασας τ. ἀτμός, vapor, kalidos oris; adestio; hebr. קָדַם

لهب, arsit, flammavit, woker בָּרַח , בָּרַח flamma. Soz. 8.

Ря-за-ли-ли-ли-ли-ли-ли-ли-ли-ли-ли

er pensi-āu-f-sehā (101)† er usiri „die schleudert den Flam-



„men-Athem gegen den, welcher legen wird seine Hand auf den






















"Osiris" [Toul. 163, 6].

$\square \rightarrow \{ \square \}_{\text{min}} \circ \underline{\text{re-kern}}, \text{comp. aus } \circ \underline{\text{er}} \text{ und } \square \rightarrow \square, \text{ Kern g. v. inf.}$

1. refrech [D. Temp. Ins. I, 45, 22/23] scheint „Wunsch“ oder

dem ähnliches zu bedeuten.

 rohu [Todd. 68, 3] cf. infra  hu.

 ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , ,






$\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_{\text{rex}}$ [gr. dem. 62, 92, 93], \mathcal{C}_{rex} [Canop. demos. 43,


44], subel. $\begin{array}{c} \text{K} \text{P} \text{O} \\ \text{O} \end{array}$ $\text{ref} \bar{1}$, und abstract. $\begin{array}{c} \text{w} \\ \text{O} \end{array} \text{P} \text{O} \text{O} \text{O}$ $\text{ref} \bar{1} - 1$ [Anas.

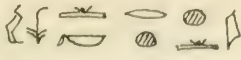
3³/10] Bedeutung: „erkennen, wissen; der Wissende, Erkennende.“

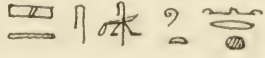
„die Erkenntniß, die Wissenschaft.“ Connaître, savoir et les subst.

عرف, علم, عقل. Kopf erhalten in $\rho\omega\omega\epsilon \in T. \rho\omega\omega\epsilon \text{ M. videre. Be-}$

kannt sind      refi-u fel-u [d'orb. p. 11 l. 4], oder

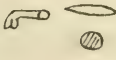

 nex-Xetu [Canop. l. 3] d. s. „die Gelehrten, die Hierogram-

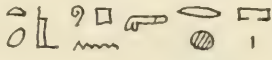
„malen.“  äx rex-k su „wohlan! weißt du es?“

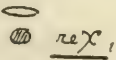
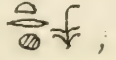
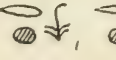
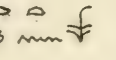
[Fall. 19/ii].  nen rex-ut sem-s Sedo „nichts ist


„bekannt ihre verborgene Gestalt“ [D. Temp. Ins. II, 43 l. 14]. Cf. auch


sup. pag. 626 l. 7. Caus. 65 er-rex „facere cognoscere“, cf. gr. dem. 190.

 rex „erkennen, in Sinne von Geschlafen“, also ganz wie im hebr. וַיִּרְאֵה vidit, novit, scivit und concubuit. D. Bauurkunde

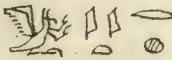
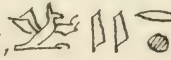
pl. 6 heißt Dendera:  pe rex pe en Ise-t, dies „ist die Stadt, wo Isis erkannt worden ist.“

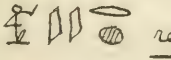
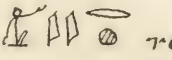
 rex, in der im A. häufigen Titulatur  ,  ,  suten rex, bezeichnet so viel als das hebr. וַיִּרְאֵה cognoscens (me) „die Bekannten“, les connaissances, und zwar die vom König als solche Erkanten, also „familiares regio“, ein Titel der sich selbst in den ptolemäischen Zeiten bei Hofe erhielt.

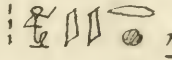
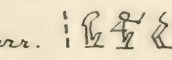
Man vergl. auch in den Rhind pap. 24, 7:  ari-nes sedet älef-s „sie war eine Tochter ihres Vaters“, demot. ibidem:

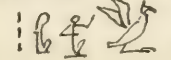
 är-s si-t äü-s-rex en nepu-t



„sie war eine Tochter, anerkannt in der Familie.“

 rext-t [Leid. pap. T, 2],  rext [Todd. 145, 86],



 rext [Rhind pap. 24, 5],  rext [D. Bauurkunde



1], plur.  rext-u [Todd. 125, 12] varr.  rextu


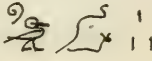
(cf. auch [Rhind p. 24/5],  (rext)u u. a. m. bezeichnet „die Menschen“ ganz allgemein, im höheren Sinne die geistig erleuchtete Klasse derselben, von der Wurzel rex „wissen“. Beispiele häufig.

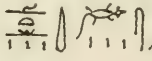
 reXes „tödden, schlachten, besonders Opfertiere“, fuer, immoler,
z. B.  reXes mahef „das Schlachten der Antilope Oryx
leucoryx“ [Mon. stor. Rosell. 43, 1, Amenophis III eine solche tödend].

 reXes geschrieben in dem Beispiel s. voc. äüa v. supra.

 reXes [D. Kal. Ins. 70 l. 6] bedeutet „schlitzen, schneiden, bil-
den durch Schneiden etc.“; l. l. ist die Rede vom Schneiden der
Götterbild der aus:  Xe-kam „Ebenholz“ (schwarzes Holz).

 reXt [cf. supra äpt],  reXt [L. Auswahl ^{12/13}] „Zahl, das was
aufgezählt wird, das Verzeichniss, die Liste, der Bericht“; le nom-
bre, l'énumération, liste, récit; Jdc, v. Jdc. Im Ape-Tempel zu

Karn.:  =  hotp-u em reXt
(heh)u tefu em tenue (hefennu) „das Eigentum (liegt vor) in





„der Zahl von Millionen, und die Reichthümer in der Ziffer von Hun-
dert Millionen.“  tem


tu erbet reXt-u-señ hi ubu pen er tem s-äs tellu „nicht soll

„ihr Verzeichniss auf diese Stelle gesetzt werden, um nicht den Be-

L. Ausw. l. l.


















„nicht allzusehr auszu dehnen“ (wörtl. „die Worte zu vervielfältigen“).







 reXt  reXt [Champ. Dict. 80, inscrit au dessus d'un laveur
agitant un linge mouillé“],  reX [Todt. 17, 18] var.  reXt


[L. Bell. Fexle Taf. 1-30], demot.  reXt [Pap. AX. 18, 4, v. re,



masc. gen., der Griechen überträgt πρᾶξενς, fullo] „waschen, der

„Wäscher“; laver, laveur, Jusc, Jusc. Kopt. paw₂, pah₂, paw₂ M. paw-
ge, page lavare; paw₂, paw₂ITHC M. paw₂ T. n, fullo.




















 res (v. Beispiel), , , , , , , ,
, ,  u. a. varr., demot , , , , ,
 u. a. [gr. demot. 57, 68] „der Süden, die Südgegend“, le sud,
 le midi, la région du midi; القبلة, الجنوب; копт. рнс Т. М. auster,
 π; ма-рнс Aegyptus australis; рем-рнс incola Aegypti australis;
 са-рнс pars australis, auster; тор-рнс ventus australis, notus.





   un res un mehet „offen steht der Süden, offen steht der
 „Norden“ [Sarc. Pi-nehem-ise, Wien]   *  sāh (seb) en res res
 „Orion, das Gestirn des Süd-Himmels“ [Der el Medinah, Tréb.]

 v. infra kemā.







 v. infra kemā  v. desgl. kemā.

 v. infra kemās.


  res [Todt. 151, 6],   res [ib. 89, 2] varr.  
res,   resui,  ,  (res),   res,  res,
  resui,   resu,  (res) u. a. varr., demotisch

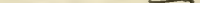

  res,   resuāu [gr. demot. 40] „wachen, auf-
 „wachen, in Schlaf wachen d. i. Träumen, der Traum, Bewachen, behüten,
 „die Beiwacht im Lager;“ s' éveiller, veiller, veiller für, garder, la garde,

فاق, ناس, وعى على; rêver, rêver; حلم, حلم. Kopf. erhalten in 1, рнс Т.
 м. рwic М. роeic Т. expergiaci, evigilare, vigilare, custodire; vigil,
 vigilia, custos; 2, расов Т. расови М. Т. θ; somnium, visio in somnio;

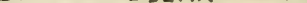
      ma-n-hon-f resui em koth
 „es sah Se. Heiligkeit einen Traum (Erscheinung) in der Nacht“ [Aeth.

hon-ŋ en resu mā ensi „da sah L. Heiligkeit im Traum gleichwie


• wenn etc. [D. Hist. Ins. 3 col. 28].  ar-ten er Usini

„Ihr behüset den Osiris“ [*Sarc. Horensheb, Wien*];  res-ten 

Usiri, ihr wacht über Osiris' [Sarc. Onnofer, Bul.].






„Ihr Herz wacht über die Darbringung der ihrem Vater zu leisten-

„den Ceremonien“ [L.D. III, 219, e]. 

res nofer em an¹x u¹a sneb em am en hon-¹ fi les resi em Ka¹es, di

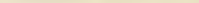
vorschriftsmäßige Beiraths fand Statt am königlichen Zelte auf dem

„Felde südlich von Kadesch.“ [Ins. v. Abusimbel]. G. auch Anast. 3^{5/11}.

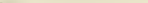

 \parallel
 $\overset{\circ}{\cap}$
 ros [fall. 2 7/4] ,

 \parallel
 res. 2 [l.l. 8/1]

 \parallel
 ros [hab. voy.]

53], nach der sehr richtigen Bemerkung des Hrn. Chabas l.c. „un adverte

qui signifie absolument, entièrement, tout-à-fait, "كلياً، خالصاً"

„ganz, ganz und gar, durchaus, sehr.“  sch-

um bân su res-2, das Schnurhandwerk ist sehr schlecht [Fall. 2 $\frac{8}{7}$].



1a)  resās, mir nur aus folgend Beispiel bekannt [Ins. Rosette 1, 4]:

resão - neg tra-u nuber Xem-u „ er hat errich-

"Tel (vollendet?) Tempel, Adysa", demot. 111, 2010 1 2 14 2 3 7 1 1

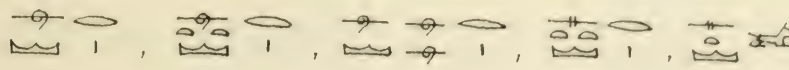
ti-7 monk ha-u nuer kenhi-u „er hat vollendet (den Bau von) Tem-


„pieln (und) Naos“ [l. 20]; griech. ἰδρύετο καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ ναοί. In med.
















Abu fand ich ein verb.   reseo mit ähnlicher Bedeutung vor

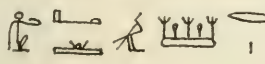
( von Ptolemäern gesagt „aedificantes illis sandua-

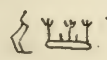
rium"). Ist dies identisch mit *resāo*? liegt eine Verschreibung vor?

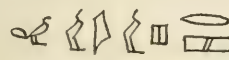

 ro-set, le-set


[cf. Geogr. I, № 1705] bezeichnet, im Gegensatz zur Oberwelt, dem Reiche der Lebenden, die Unterwelt, das Reich der Todten, die Grabesregion, das Grab, l'enfer, la région des morts, la région funéraire, le tombeau; قبر, جنة. Cf. übrigens  set infra.

 res [Karn.],  resu-1 [Hor. Met. Tur.]  resut [v. hau infra],  resu [Silsilis],  res [v. abex],  resu [Anast. 5^{12/5}],  res [Dend.],  les [l. l.],  lesu [l. l. B] u. a. varr. demot.  res,  res,  res res [Rhind pap. - Rom.]  res [Sp. 14], Kopt. erhalten in $\rho\omega\upsilon\epsilon$ T. $\rho\omega\upsilon\iota$ M. $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\iota$ B. gaudere, laetari; subst. n, laetitia, gaudium. In den Rhind pap. ist das demot. res Uebers. v.  haā.  resu en xā-f „die Menschen freuen sich bei seiner (über seine) Erscheinung“ [Silsilis]. „sich freuen, froh sein; die Freude“, se réjouir, la joie; سر, فرح.

 rośaā [D. hist. Ins. 6,75] erst noch näher zu bestimmen. Ich vermuthete Zusammenhang mit dem Kopt. $\rho\omega\upsilon\epsilon$ T. $\rho\omega\upsilon\iota$ M. sufficere, sufficit, sufficientia.


 rośu [Beni Haso.] espèce de héron, „Reiter-Ar.“

 reseruiāu [Sall. 3^{3/4}], gebildet aus  er „facere“, und

 ser, kopt. $\psi\iota\pi\epsilon$, $\psi\iota\pi\iota$ pudor, opprobrium, also er-seruiāu

gleichbedeutend mit kopt. $\dagger\psi\iota\pi\epsilon$ pudore afficere, pudefacere, also

„mit Schamröthe bedecken, sich schämen, Scham, u. s. w.“ Das Bei-


reşerşau en persi kaş en paşk-seheru nofer pend

„widerstrebt deinen Flänen, gut ist der welcher dich erwählet hat, Am-^[mon.]

Form von $\textcircled{\text{U}}$ $\overline{\text{U}}$ res, mit verstärkter Bedeutung desselben, also



















2.   reka [To d. 27 4/5] 2.    reki [pap. Denon, jetzt in

$\langle \kappa \rangle / \underline{\text{lek}}$ [Rom.], $\langle \kappa \rangle / \underline{\text{lek}}$ [Rhind pap. 19, 1], bedeutet „trennen,

„lassen (cf. Beisp. pag. 232), daher heilen, geheilt werden etc. 'séparer,

تشی. Κορ. λωχ, λωχ, M. cessare, desistere, sanari, conva-

escere. Wie die Verba des Trennens, wird auch dies mit \bigcirc construiert.



















 au-k em xe-t-ä ner reka-k

er-à „du bist in meinem Bauche, nichts bist du getrennt von mir“



[Toll. l.l.] em ar rek er-of em

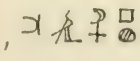
(b_{ah}) n_uder a n_icht f_renne d_ich (H_erz) v_on i_mm v_or d_em g_ro_ssen

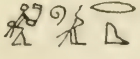
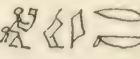
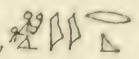
"Gott" [rap. Dénon p. 1 lin. 3-4]. Die Uebersetzung des Hrn Thabor

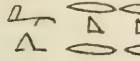

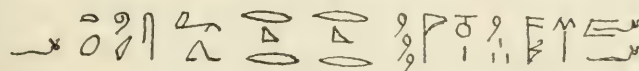
(Mel. II, 223) „ne se tourne pas contre lui“ ist ohne Beweis gelassen

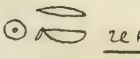
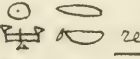
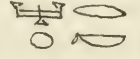

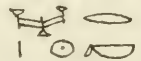
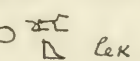
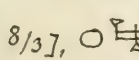
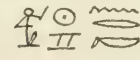
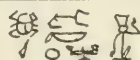
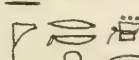
und durchaus irrig. Das demot. lek, rek dient zugleich als Ueber-

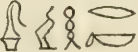



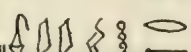


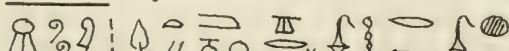





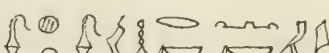
setzung des Hierogl.  kefa [Tod. 125, 9],  fer [Rhind p.


19, 1],  [Todt. 125, 0], sämtlich mit der Grundbedeutung „los-
„heben, fortnehmen etc.“

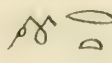
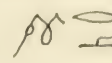
 rekau [Todt. 145, 18] varr.  rekau [B], 
rekē [Leid. T. 2], kopt. erhalten in $\lambda\alpha\zeta$ T. $\lambda\alpha\chi$ M. impudenter pe-
lore, oder in $\lambda\omicron\iota\beta\epsilon$, $\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\beta\epsilon$ T. $\lambda\omega\iota\chi$ M. $\lambda\alpha\iota\beta\iota$ B. praesens, cause,
culpa; Sinn des kopt. rekau: „Widersacher, Gegner, Feind etc“;
adversaire, antagoniste, ennemi; rai.

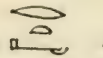


 rekreker, [Rec. IV, 86, col. 3], wahrscheinlich im Zusammen-
hang mit kopt. $\lambda\omicron\beta\lambda\epsilon\zeta$ T. $\lambda\omicron\chi\lambda\epsilon\chi$ M. ἱμάντωδης, colligatio. Die
Stelle lautet, mit Bezug auf die Balsam-Staude Kaalo,  „
 „er kommt (sc. der Balsam)
„kommt heraus aus den Knochen der heiligen Gliedmaßen (und)
„bildet seine eiförmige Gestalt durch Verdichtung.“

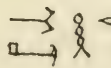
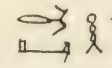
 rek [Tur. Hor Stat.]  rek,  rek [cf. $\xi\alpha$, $\kappa\alpha$] 
rek [Beni Hasyan],  rek [Canop. l. 8],  lek [Rhind pap.
8/3],  lek [D. Temp. I. I, 103^{32/33}], bezeichnet, wie de Rouge
zuerst nachgewiesen, so viel als „Zeit, Epoche“, aber auch „Zeildauer“,
temps, époque, durée de temps; ⲓⲃ , ⲓⲃ . Scheint sich im Koptisch.
nicht erhalten zu haben.  nen foker en rek-ä „nicht
„war ein Hungeriger in meiner Zeit“ [Beni Hasyan].  lek-f lek
fo [B], seine Zeildauer ist die Zeildauer der Welt“ [D. Temp. l. l.] Off:
 ter rek nuber „seit der Zeit Gottes“, d. h. seit undenk-
lichen Zeiten, als Götter noch auf Erden herrschten.

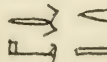
 rekhu [Todd. 163, 5-146, k], [Sall. 47/6], var.  rekh (cf. Champ. gr. 99, 320),  rekh [Rec. IV, 28],  lekhu [D. Temp. I, III] plur.  rekhuu [Champ. dict. 81], demot.  rekh [Gr. demot. 27, 103], kopt. erhalten in pekq, pokq, pekq T. M. urere, comburere, comburi, incendere, ardere, exardescere et pass. incendium, combustio, lignumcombustibile; pakq M. pakqet † tdis, lignum, prunae. „Brennen, glücken; der Brand, die Gluth, die „Kohlengluth“; auch in übertragenen Sinne  rekh en tot „glücken nach jem., unendlich lieben“ (cf. gnost. pap. 8/19).  Xet rekhu Xet-f ein Senti-u Suu „die Feuersgluth unter ihm ist von trockenem Dornacacia Holz“ [Dend. Mar.]  ur au r-rekh ker er-hat-sen „(die Feinde) gingen hinein in die Feuersgluth, „die ihnen vorgehalten ward“ [Med. Abu, Ramses' III Feldzüge].  [Eofu],  rekhu ur [Theb.] „der große Brand“, Bezeichnung des Monats Mecheir, ,  rekhu (Seraiu) „der kleine Brand“, Bezeichnung des Monats Kamenoth (l. l.) Sall. 4 7/6:  am-k rekhu Xet „zünde kein Feuer an.“

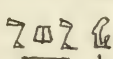
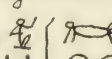
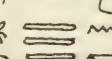
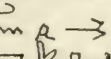
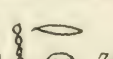

rokabā [Anast. I, 142.3] erst noch näher zu bestimmendes
 Wort, das sich auf eine besondere Construction beim Transport grosser
 Monolithe bezieht. G. jedoch kopt. $\lambda\iota\kappa\tau$ T. $\lambda\iota\zeta$ M. velum, velamen,
 -falabra, falibulum. Vielleicht hat das rokabā einen fremden Ur-
 sprung. G. 𐤓𐤕𐤕 , 𐤕𐤕𐤕 , woher 𐤓𐤕𐤕 pavimentum, fundamentum.

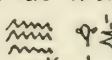
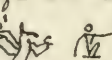
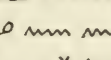
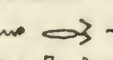
 ret vide infra s. voc.  ret.

 erlā, retā [Todt. 165, 14]  erlāi [Todt. 58, 4] 7. Form von  rā q. v. mit allen Bedeutungen derselben.

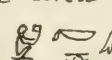
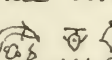
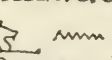
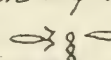
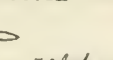
 releh [L.D. III, 5, a],  releh [D. hist. I. 9, 12] —


 releh [D. Temp. I. I, 96/12] eigentlich „in die Enge treiben, „dann unterwerfen, sich unterthan machen u. s. w., „Kopf erhalten

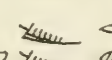
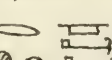
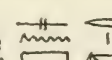
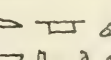
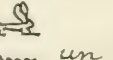
als $\lambda\omega\chi\eta$, $\lambda\omicron\chi\eta$ $\tau\pi$ angustia, $\lambda\omega\chi\eta$ τ . $\theta\lambda\acute{\alpha}\omega$, condanare, confringere, conterere.      releh-ā nek

so-u selet-u $\chi\epsilon r$ ($\pi\omicron\delta$) κ „ich werfe dir die Ausländer unter deine Füße“ [D. hist. Text. 9].     releh-


nek $\pi\epsilon\tau$ $\pi\alpha$ -u ($\pi\alpha\tau$ -u?) ($\pi\epsilon\chi\iota$) u $\chi\epsilon$ $\pi\alpha$ -f „machen wir ihm unterthan die Menschen und die Erleuchteten auf seine Gnade hin“

[D. Temp. I. I, 96/12]      releh-nek hā-
su-u $\chi\alpha$ - κ - $\chi\iota$ -u „du hast in die Enge getrieben den Muth der „Feinde“ [D. hist. I. 12 col. 12-13].

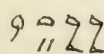
 relex „die Kiemen, Kiefern“; *branchies*, *mâchoires*; $\chi\epsilon$.

(nach Goodwin).      un ro-k se-
sic

nes relex-k, „geöffnet ist dein Maul, aufgesperrt sind deine Kiefern“

























[Bon. 14, C, col. 41] mit Bezug auf die Schlange .

 ret [Sall. 2⁵/9],  ret [Todt. 149, 45] varr.  ret,

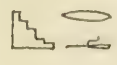
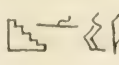
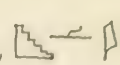
 ret, demot. $\chi\epsilon\chi\epsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$, $\chi\epsilon\chi\epsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$ ret plur. $\chi\epsilon\chi\epsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$ na-ret

tu [Gr. dém.] $\chi\epsilon\chi\epsilon$ $\chi\epsilon$ ret [Rosette] „der Fuß, die beiden Füße“; $\chi\epsilon$ 29. 101. 103

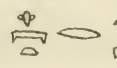
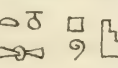
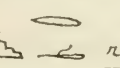
piéd, les deux piéd; $\chi\epsilon$. Kopf. $\pi\alpha\tau$ T. M. $\Delta\epsilon\tau$ B. $\pi\epsilon\sigma$, $\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.

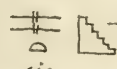
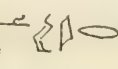
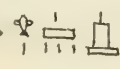
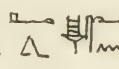
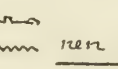
 ret [Desc. V, 40],  ret [Canop. l. 19],  rot [Abyd.] var. , ,
, u. a. demot. , ,  retau [gr. demot. 25], entstanden
 aus ret, wie dies aus r-ut v. sup., verwandt mit der indogermanischen Wurzel rudh „wachsen, emporsteigen“, bedeutet: „wachsen,
 „sprossen, grünen, das Gewachsene, die Saat, die Frucht u. s. w.“
 pousser, verdoyer, planter, planter, fruit, s'émence; Kopf. erhalten
 in ρωτ T. M. nasci, germinare; gemmen (πi); ροτ M. N. sata, ρHT
 T. M. planta, plantari, conseri, ET-ρHT plantatus, nasci, germinans.
 Caus.  seret [Todd. ioi. 7],  seret [Abyd.]  seret [D.
 Temp. I, 77/5], auch  suret [Abyd.], sprossen, grünen, ge-
 „deihen lassen (auch eine Person, im Gegensatz zu  ter q. v.). dem.
 serauf.   setub ret-u nib-t „die Einsammlung aller
 „Feldfrüchte“, demot.  subu n-ent-rot-u „die Einsamm-
 „lung der Gewächse“ [Canop. dem. 36], griech. ἡ συνάρων τῶν καρπῶν
 [lin. 37].  =  ar as tu retu em h'at „wenn
 „dann kommt die Frühsaat“ [Canop. l. 33, nach Mar.'s Abdrücken]; demot.
 au er re-Xotp en re-rot ak „wenn
 „die Frühsaat eintritt“ [lin. 68]; griech. ὅταν ὁ προώριμος ὅσιος παραδῇ
 [lin. 68].  entesen Xeper Xe nib rot-u nib
 „sie schaffen alle Bäume und alle Pflanzen“ [Desc. V, 40]. D. Temp. I, I, 77/5
 ak-f em to er se-rot (soXet) „er dringt ein in
 „die Erde um das Feld sprossen zu machen (vom Nil gesagt). Sarc. Onno-
 phris (Bul.):  selb h'f nek (rot) u
 sic

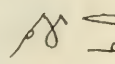
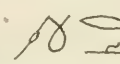
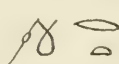
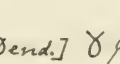
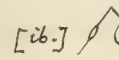
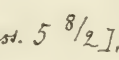
nib hi-y ānχ-k em-señ „der Erdgott, er giebt dir alle Gewächse auf
„ihm (sc. der Erde), damit du durch sie lebest.“

 net [Tots. 128, 8],  raut [Abyd. Mar.],  βxc
lät [Geogr. I, N^o 1141] im Zusammenhang mit voriger Wurzel: sprossen

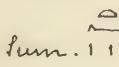
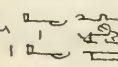
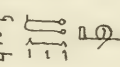
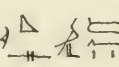
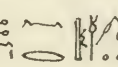
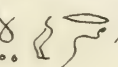
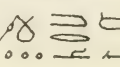
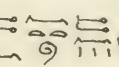
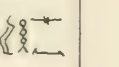
= emporsteigen, bedeutet das Wort „Stiege, Treppe, auch Säulen-
„fuß, Untersatz“, escalier, pied, piedestal, (ج), سلم, ساحة, ساحة

   rot pu ent tes er hi-r-t „dies ist die Treppe
„welche nach oben aufsteigen läßt“ [D. Temp. I, I, 43, 1]. In Abydos:

     nen schā an-u hi raut-ses-t
sic
„die Säulen waren nicht auf ihren Fuß aufgestellt.“

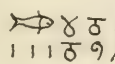
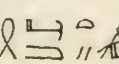
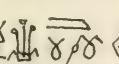
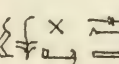
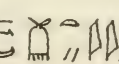
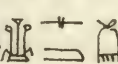
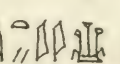
 rel [passim]  [Bon. 4],  rel [Dend.]  rel
[ib.]  relu, rut [Anast. 5 8/2],  relu [l. l. 29/1],

u. a. varr. „binden, festbinden; Band, Strick, Fessel“, lier, attacher,
lier, corde; ربط, قيد, حبل. Kopf. erhalten in der
1. Form λαχλεχ M. conjunctio, constrictio corrigiarum, coramen-

lum.         

senhu-sen nelet-sen em rel-u relu ul en er-sen aket-sen nen un
(tot)ui-sen „ihr seid gebunden und geknebelt mit Banden, Ohnmacht

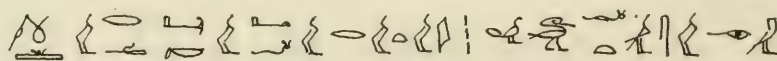
„ist über euch hereingebrochen, ihr seid gefesselt, nicht sind frei
„eure Hände“ [Bon. 4. D. 15 fl.] mit Bezug auf die Figuren der



hātli-s em hātli senk su em rot hātli em senu en (rem)u „er ist
„zusammengeschnürt mit einer Schnur, er ist gebunden mit einem Stricke,


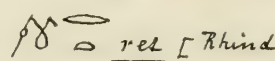
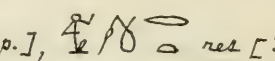
„er ist gefangen in einem Fischnerze“ [Bend. Mar.]. Pap. Anast. 5, 8 lin. 2:

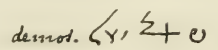
 em-är usapu

än-tu-er wöfu-k reſu „sei nicht faul, (sonst) wird dich ein Strick zück-

ligen“. Die Uebersetzung des Hrn Chabas (Zeits. 1867 p. 39) „on te châtiara ver-

„ement“ ist irrig und zu verbessern.

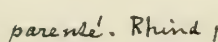
 reſ [Ham.],  reſ [Rhind p.],  reſ [Tur. Hor-Statue]

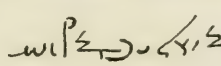
demot.  re-reſ [masc. gen. Rhind pap.], im Zusammenhang

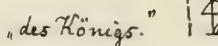
mit voriger Wurzel eigentlich: „der Gebundene, Verbundene scil. durch

„Freundschaft und Verwandtschaft“, cf. Kopt. PAITE T. cognatio, PEM-

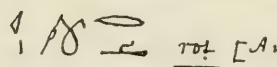
PAITE, p̄m-paite T. cognatus. Lié, attaché à quelq. par l'amitié, par

parenté. Rhind p. 21/1:  si suten reſ, demotisch ibid.:

 si n re-reſ en suten „Sohn des Anverwandten

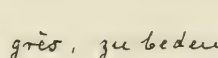
„des Königs.“  s-ānx reſ-u, während die mit ihm ver-

„bundenen“ [Tur. Königstat. des Horus, lin. 11].

 roſ [Anast 5^{24/3}, 24/4] masc. gen.  pa v. Beispiel, scheint im

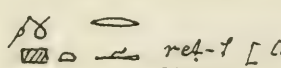
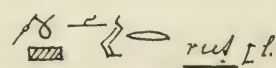
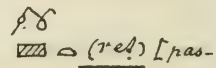
Zusammenhange mit folgendem „ein Sandsteinblock, ein Conglomerat

„von Sandstein, Sandsteinfelsen“, rother de pierre de grès, bloc de

grès, zu bedeuten.  re-reſ


em hani (hesp) ent p-är-(t)-ſep „der Felsen auf dem Gebiete des

„Nomos Prosopites“ [D. hist. I. III, 30].








 reſ-t [Champ. gr. 110],  ruſ [l. l. 349],  (reſ) [pas-

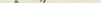
sim],  (reſ) [Ros. l. 14] eigentlich „der Gebundene“ (scil. Stein), d. h.

der feste, harte, daher die gewöhnliche Bezeichnung des ägypt. Sandsteines.




 hāi enā ā (re?), demos. [Ros. l. 32, Hierogl. l. 14]


„fem Stein“, griech. [ὁτλήη θ]τεριού λίθου [l. 54].

   rebu [Anast. 5^{27/1}],  rebu [Hel. Win] plur.   

reluu [Abyd], sicher in Zusammenhang mit  rel „binden“, beziehd.

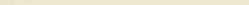
mit einem "Feldarbeiter" (cf. pag. 9 s. voc. anu-ti) und einem besonderen

Titel wie in    rote en pe-Xen "R. des Harems" [Wein. Hel.],


 pe-ro-ru na-'má'u „der R. der Schützen“.

[Anast. V^{27/1}]. „Aufseher, Inspecteur, wäre eine vermittelnde Uebersetzung.

88 2 refu, voor. an Stelle von 8 ref v. supra „sprossen, wachsen“, z.B.


 ar refu pir 'sai' pu ar refu betet set pu ar Lem setu

reŭa nen mesi-sel „wenn sproßet der Weizen, so wird es ein Tunge,

„wenn sproßel der Spieß, so wird's ein Mäddchen, sproßel nichts, so

„wird sie nicht gebären“ [Med. pap. 2 verso, zuerst von Han. (Hb. übersetzt)].

 refu [Rhind p. 4/4, 4/5, Todl. pass.]   refu [Dend.]

Mar.] demost. $\gamma \leftarrow \mu /$, $\gamma \leftarrow \mu /$ ri [u re, masc. gen. Rhind pap.], ver-

wandt mit der indogerm. Urwurzel raih- (masc) „Flüssigkeit“, bezeich-

net „alles flüssige, feuchte, daher Wasser, Blut u. v. w. [daher auch die

Hebersey. 212 mu Rhind p. 12, 6]. Toute sorte de liquide, tel que l'eau, le

sang etc. $\frac{P}{A}$ $\frac{B}{C}$ $\frac{D}{E}$ $\frac{F}{G}$ $\frac{H}{I}$ $\frac{J}{K}$ $\frac{L}{M}$ $\frac{N}{O}$ $\frac{P}{Q}$ $\frac{R}{S}$ $\frac{T}{U}$ $\frac{V}{W}$ $\frac{X}{Y}$ $\frac{Z}{AA}$
sic

fue pir em usuri, demot. $\Gamma \mu k$: i $\phi / u, l, s, i, z, z, p, \rho / u, l, t, e, o, G | <)$

„(ich) gebe deinen Flüssigkeiten einen Weg zum Wasser“ [Rhind p. 4/4].

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \equiv$ rel [pass.] var. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \equiv$ rel, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \equiv$ rel, in der 2. Form:

litig. Texten, abzuleiten von der Radix $\text{sp} \text{er}$ ret „sprossen, wachsen“, bezeichnet „den wachsenden“ oder den „hervorgewachsenen“ d. h.

den Menschen, l'homme, joli, ohne Unterschied des Geschlechtes.

$\mathcal{A} \& \mathcal{B}$ re'u [cf. supra $\mathcal{A} \& \mathcal{B}$ re'u „Band“] hängt zusammen, so scheint es, mit korr. $\lambda\mathcal{O}\mathcal{X} - \lambda\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$, T. $\lambda\mathcal{A}\mathcal{X} - \lambda\mathcal{E}\mathcal{X}$ M. infirmitas, languor, gleichsam der Zustand, wo der Körper wie gebunden ist.

~~Ad~~ - rela [geogr. Liste von Edfu] Name eines Fisches, der im 20.


Nomos, mit der Hauptstadt ³⁴⁸ ~~348~~ Kolsun-Klyzma, officiell verabscheut ward. Cf. pag. 228 s. voc. Al.

reša [slav. řeše] → rošai [rē.] → roša [L.D. III, 65]

a) erst noch näher zu bestimmen ("arbeiten, wirken, Werk?").

Uebersicht der bisher besprochenen SS-Örter



Wörter von Sissera A bis nur... 2022


Desgleichen für Sissera  118



Zusammen *Störser*. . . . 2,140




fu n User paß- les an ma äX „ das Gebirge User, wie ist denn


„sein Gipfel?“ [Geogr. I № 72 u. 82].


⊙  lek v. supra,  rek.

⊙  lek [gr. démos. 33. 63], κοφ. ΛΟΚ Μ. ΛΟΒ Τ. ΠΙ, Π, hebr. Lahn-
wort לֶזֶז, mensura liquidorum minima, congius, κοτύλη.

















4⊙  lek 2  lek 2 „Zwei Log vom
„besten Öl“ [gn. pap. 5/3].

 lek,  lek cf. supra  reka.

⊙  lekai [Rhind pap. 4/6] „auf flüssigem Wege entfernen

[cf.  reka „entfernen, absondern, loslösen“, auflösen, er-
weichen, aufweichen; amollir, ramollir et ouvrir; 5^w b. Κοφ.

Λωκ Τ. mollis, tener fieri (in coquendo), [-ΛΟΚ-ΛΕΚ Τ. emollire.

 lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai  lekai lekai



linear □, □, in der B. häufig fehlerhaft □ und □, hieratisch
 □, demotisch ς, ς, ρ, die weichste Aspirata in altägyptisch.
 Alphabet, entsprechend dem □ der Hebräer. Im Kopt. bezeichnet
 durch Ϸ, was aber zugleich dem älteren Ϸ h, = hebr. □ entspricht.
 Der Unterschied zwischen □ h und Ϸ h im Kopt. bereits verloren
 gegangen. Das griech. Ϸ ist altäg. ausgedrückt durch □ rh, wie in
 dem Eigennamen Ϸ□□□□□□□□ rhēlōpētōs, Philippus, demot.
 Ϸ rh, ähnlich wie θ durch Ϸ h. Die Bedeutung des Aspiraten
 □ geht auch sehr klar hervor aus Ϸ□□□□□□□□ rhūmā, rhūmā
 d. i. Roma, 'Päpē'. Im demot. zeigt sich älteres Ϸ h häufiger
 zu Ϸ h abgeschwächt. Sehr selten wechselt ein □ h mit □ a
 wie z. B. in □□□□□□□□ hamme (v. infra) an Stelle des gewöhn-
 lichen □□□□□□□□ āmmē [q. pag. 68 supra].

□ he, □[he, ha], □□ he, □□□ ha, □□□ ha, □□□□ he, □□□□□
ha [B], □□□□□ hau [Orbin. 9], □□□□□ hai, □□□□□ hai,

□□□□ he [q. supra pag. 260 s. voc. unof], demot. Ϸ□ he, Ϸ(he) [gr.
 demot. 135], seltener Ϸ□□ he [ibid.] „he, ha, hei, hai! sagen, besonders
 aus Freude und Jubel, daher auch in freudiger Stimmung Interjection
 „he, ha, hei, hai!“ (q. lat. heu, cheu!) Oh! interj. 891, 892. Koptisch viel-
 leicht erhalten in Ϸasio! T. usique, sane. Beispiele häufig.

□ he [Grab Ti's Sagg], □ he [LD. II, 97^a], □□□ ha [E. Kab], □□□□□
hai [Rhind pap.], □□□□□ he [vid. Xar-s „Willwe“ inf.], □□□□□ he

[Geogr. I № 1289] „der Mann, der Ehemann, von Thieren gesagt das männliche;“ demot. he, he [N re, masc. gen. cf. gr. démos.

36, 86, 177] „le mari, le mâle;“ . Kopt. T. M. B. n. maritus. ben-t merut Xefef (l. Xefef)

he-5 „süß an Liebenswürdigkeit vor ihrem Ehemann“ (Ti's Grab).

hent sont en he-5 „Weib und Schwester ihres Mannes“ [Karn. Isis Titel.]

he, ha [Opferlisten], Name einer Gänse- oder Entenart.

Daher he, ha [nach H. D.'s Copien]. cf. auch hāi.

he q. infra heru, haru.

he [Todt. 149, 29] ha [l. l. 98, 6], hau [Anast. 2 7/8 -

6/5], haa [L. Aest. Texts. 30 zu Todt. 17, 14] haa

[Bon. 8, 8] hāi [Anast. 4, 3, 6] cc. er der Richtung wohin;

„nach einem Orte, von einem andern aus, kommen, wohin gelangen,

„wohin gehen, aber auch herausgehen wohin, fallen, wohin fallen,

„u. s. w.; se rendre d'un endroit à un autre, venir, entrer, tomber,

„tomber sur, dans;“ . Kopt. erhalten in T. invenire, in-

cidere in aliquid, cadere, excidere, M. cadere, excidere, decidere. Todt.

163, 0 per-f he-f er meru-f „er geht aus und

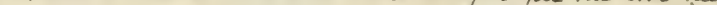
„ein nach seinem Belieben.“ ha-f er uā neb „il





















„monle dans tous les navires (du roi)“ [R. R. p. iii]. Pap. Anast. 4, 3, 6 :

au-k hāi er gāik

bi en āsu „du steigst in dein Schiff von Lederholz.“ au-f hāi mer „er fiel tott hin“ [d'Orbin. 12, 7]

au-f hāi mer „er fiel tott hin“ [d'Orbin. 12, 7] au-f hāi mer „er fiel tott hin“ [d'Orbin. 12, 7]


 snof-u pu ka em kun en (ra)

  ka [L.D. II, 149, e]   kau [l.l. II, 114],    kau [l.l. III, 175, a],
  kau [Zeits. I, 27],  ku [s. unten],   kau [Todt. 64, 31],
  ku [L.D. IV, 9, a],   ka [Canop. l. 8] u.   kau,
  ku [sic! D. Temp. II, 31 l. 5] abzuleiten von der vorigen Wurzel, be-





















zeichnet das was entweder zeitlich oder räumlich zusammenfällt,
daher „dieselbe Zeit, die Gleichzeitigkeit“ und „derselbe Raum, das
„gleiche Gebiet;“ le même temps, la même époque, l'époque, la contemp.
oraneité, زمان, تاریخ; le même endroit, l'endroit مكان, مطرح.

neu sep paus art-5 ter
kau zuben Snofru „niemals ist etwas ähnliches ausgeführt“
„worden seit der Zeit Königs Snofru“ [L.D.II, 114] em ka-señ

[Anap. l. 8] „zu ihrer Zeit“, der griech. Text εἰς αὐτὴν „unter ihnen.“ —

son (son) en (renpi) em hau

pe mu ab 2 zweimal des Jahres zur Zeit des heiligen Wafers [L.O. III, 175]^a


























„le vom Himmel dorthin wo ihre Stadt ist“ [D. Temp. I, II, 23, 4]. Und



Stelle von $9 \boxplus \bar{k}_u$ varr.: $\overline{\parallel \Delta \uparrow} \text{ em } \bar{a}_k$ [l. l. 23, 10, v. supra \bar{a}_k], $\overline{\parallel \Delta \uparrow}$








on se en „vis à vis, en face de [l.l. 24/4] und $\supset \square$ ku [l.l. 31/5].







men hi amentu em hu Pe-pek






hē;  =    (hā)u-sēn em ha hem-su em








ap-4 „ihre Männer sind im Schreien vor Freude, die Weiber in Tauch-



gen“ [q.   ap, pag. 52] D. Temp. I. I, 85, 8 aus B.

   hāi-l [geog. III, N^o 139],   hē-4,   hēi [l. l.]

   hē [v. kēp],    hādi [Sall. II ³/₁, -7₁] ...

   hādi [var. Anast. 7],   hēi, hūi [Edfu, große Kal.],

  hēi [q.   ma-hēi pag. 587] von der Radix   





hāi,   hā „hineingehen, eingehen“, bezeichnet „den Eingang,

„das Eingangsthor, das offene Thor, Thor, Thorbau,“ q. im Koptisch.

ῥαεῖτ τ. τ, πυλῶν, προαύλιον, vestibulum, atrium, janua; —





dann im weiteren Sinne „Thore des Himmels, Himmelsgegend.“





Entrée, porte d'entrée, porte ouverte, porte, pylone, porte céleste,





région céleste; دخول, باب, باب السما.    






hē ā-4 emok-tu em nub „ein großes Thor überzogen mit Gold-

„blech.“ [Karm.] Wie man sieht, ist das Wort fern. gener.




4)   hē v. supra   hē.







5)   hē v. supra   hē.









6)   hē [gr. démot. 34], demot. Form des oben besprochenen  

hāi,    hāu q. v.   hē en bor, kopt. ῥε εβολ τ.

ῥε εβολ cadere, excidere, perire [gr. démot. 133] Causat. Form

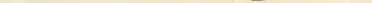
   hē en bol „facere perire“ [9nost. pap.].




























   hēn [LD. IV, 43]    hēn [Schenkungsark. v. Edfu l. 13]

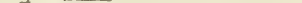
   hēn [ibid. l. 16], demot.    hēn [dem. gr. 62, 63, 79], 4)  

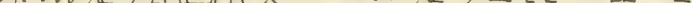
"in dem Fluge". 23/1111 - 11111111 hüt-ē en p-ū "ich fühl in dem Fluge" b.l. lin. 14.

foeniculum agreste, q. supra pag. 232 lin. 6. Eigentlich „männlich“ bedeuts. von
 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hul, 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hul, 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hul ^{sic}, 𐤏𐤓, 𐤏𐤓 hul [gr. demot. 36] plur.
 𐤏𐤓, 𐤏𐤓𐤕, 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hulu [gr. dem. 87] „männlich, Mann;
 mâle, viril, homme; 𐤏𐤓. Kopt. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 T. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 M. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 B. mas,
 masculus, vir, maritus. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 na-hulu na-huntu „
 die Männer (und) die Weiber“, hier. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 [Rhind p. 15, 3], 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕
nulu-u hulu „die männlichen Gottheiten“, hier. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 [ll. 18 l. 2].
 q. ll. 19, 1; 31, 4. Radix ist 𐤏𐤓 he, 𐤏𐤓𐤕 ha q. v. o.
 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hul, 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hul [pafsim] 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hulu [Bon.] „sich fürchten, Furcht
 [Desc. V. 41] „haben; avoir peur; 𐤏𐤓𐤕, 𐤏𐤓𐤕. Kopt. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 T. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 M. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 B. ti-
 mor, auch timor dei, pietas, religio. Häufig Beispiele in Bonomi,
 z. B. 1, 2: 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hlu xer amu
sebešer ten semet-señ he ā pen „Furcht ist bei denen, welche zu die-
 „sem Pylon gehören, (wenn) sie hören das Zufallen dieser Pforte.“ Ibid.
 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hulu-señ en(nā) āakeb-señ en
nulu „sie fürchten für die Sonne, sie weinen um den Gott“ [pl. 2, D, 51].
 𐤏𐤓𐤕 haus v. sup. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hāt-1.
 𐤏𐤓𐤕 haus [Greene, fouill. II, col. 23] masc. gen. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 pe „das aufzehren-
 „de, vernichtende Feuer“, (q. kopt. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 T. 𐤏𐤓𐤕, allerere, 𐤏𐤓𐤕.)
 le feu dévorant, 𐤏𐤓. L. L. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 𐤏𐤓𐤕 p-haus meh
hā-1-señ „das Feuer hatte ihr (der Schiffe) Vordertheil gefasst.“
 𐤏𐤓𐤕 heb [Todd. 154, 13] 𐤏𐤓𐤕 hab [q. inf. hān], 𐤏𐤓𐤕 habu
 [Karn.] 𐤏𐤓𐤕 habu [Sall. 2²/7], demot. 𐤏𐤓𐤕 heb [Rom.]










გვთქვას $p \in M - \dot{N}$ - გვ. $p \in M$ - გვ. ნუმბრით. 

„Pfade der ganzen Gegend“ [Karn.].  Kab me

[Anast. 3'10].  hab-a

„die Ochsen zum Dreschen des Getreides zu holen“ [Anast. 9 lin. 3].

  heb [Todd. 85, 11],   heb [Edfu, Schenq. Urk.],      habu

[masc. gen. ~~the~~ re, Anast. 5^{9/2}], demot. $\int \text{It} \rho$, $\gamma \int \text{It} \rho$ reb [gr. demot. 47]

κορη. φιβρα, φιβονι, φιβωι; - τ: ραβιονι, ριβωι, π; μ. ριπ, ριππεν

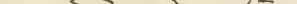
ibis (avis), لقلق, eigentlich „der hin und her läuft“ s. vorher.

$\mathcal{D} \sqsubset \text{fib} [\text{Ros. M. C. II, 32}], \mathcal{V} \circ \mathcal{X} \sqsubset \text{Kab-1} [\text{L.D. III, 5,}^2], \mathcal{D} \mathcal{X} \sqsubset$








hab [Rec. IV, 10, 61], ~~V~~ [RR. 118] „der die Erde durchläuft d. i. der Pflug.





„die Fingarschaar“, charme, حركات, копн. рвв в т. рвв м. п arabum.










$\text{I} \square \text{R} \text{I} \text{U}$ ska em heb „labourer la terre avec la charrue“







[Ros. l.l.].  hab-señ em äser, ihr Flug ist aus Tamarise- [„holz“ Rec. IV l.l.]













$\langle \text{L}^+ \text{L}^+ \rangle$ heberber (eigentlich 1. Form einer Radix L^+) heber, erhalten in kopt. ϣΒΟΡΒΕΡ T. καταρρίπτειν, *dejicere, disjicere*. Cf. gnost. pap. 12, 14: $\langle \text{L}^+ \text{L}^+ \rangle$ 115 ⚡ — us tū-heberber „*nilhil feci disjectionem*.“

^x    hebheb [Karn.],   hebheb [L.D. III, 69, f],   hebheb [Rec. IV. 31]

   hebheb [Anast. 24/1, verbunden mit ], 1. Form von der Wur-



zel  heb „laufen“, Bedeutung „eifrig durchlaufen, durchheilen“,
s'empresser de courir, de parcourir.        






  (maän) hesa hebheb emsemu-u šesa en(les) rit „der schreckliche
Löwe durchläuft eifrigst die versteckten Pfade des ganzen Landes“ (q.
sup. heb:Karnac).     hebheb (les) he „Durchheilen der Länder“ [L.D. II.
Titel eines Pharaō]. q. infra ša.




  hebek, in f.g. Beispiel:           mā am-u


se-xebex em xun hebek [D. hist. Ins. 22, l. 31] „gleichwie das Wild


„festgehalten wird in der Schlinge, Falle“, bezeichnet „Falle, Schlinge,


„Fallgrube“; piège, trappe; , , vielleicht zusammenhängend mit







   habek [Pap. Nefstuamen, van zu Todt. 17. 25, Berl.],   hebek

[pap. Minusoli, zu Todt. 17. 25],    habek [medic. Pap. 15. lin. 7.]

demotisch  hebekau [Gr. demot. 34] „hinschwinden, schwin-











den lassen“, diminuer, décroître, faire diminuer, flétrir; ,

 . Kopf. erhalten in gew. B.T. flaccescere, marcescere, marcor, lan-






guor. Med. pap. von mehreren Ingredienzen gesagt:      

habek em xet en uā „laßt alles zusammen schwinden.“ Todt. vom

Monde bei der Finsternis (q. supra nešen, nešni) l. l. in dem Exempl.

Nefstuamen's bemerkt:           em-

xet habek su heru pui en xer „nachdem er hingeschwunden war

„an dein Tage des Kampfes.“ varr.      xekesegv.

𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 kebaufau [gn. Pap. 13, gr. dem. 33] „Schaum“, écume, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏).

Kopt. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏𐤏 T. spumar.

𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kep [Rec. IV. 30/8], 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kep [Ros. m. st. 50], 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kep [L.D. III,

30.6], 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kepu [Abyd. Mar], 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kapu [Sall. II. 12. 10] u. s. w.

𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kep, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kep, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kep, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kep, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kep,

[gr. demot. 37. 38, 89. 99, als Subst. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏, mas. gen.] 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kepu

[Canop. demot. Text, passim] Grundbedeutung „binden, zusammenbin-
den, vereinigen was getrennt ist oder sich getrennt hat, daher
auch Recht sprechen, der Rechtspruch, das Gericht, das Urtheil, das
„Gesetz, das Gesetzmäßige, das Vorgeschiedene, u. s. w.“ cf. Kopt.

𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 connubium, nuptiae; 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 T. M. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 B. M. iudicium, ius, por-
na, ritus, consuetudo. Hier, attacher ce qui est séparé ou s'est

séparé, jünger, jügement, sentence, loi, légal, prescrit etc. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏,

𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏, demot. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏

kep [gr. dem. 190], Kopt. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 M. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 T. iudicare, auch 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏

arupe-kepu „machen das Gesetzmäßige, den Gesetzmäßigen Schutz

„gewähren“ [Canop. l. 14], griech. τὴν εὐνομίαν παρέχουσιν [lin. 13], hier.

𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 uā [lin. 7], ibid. und Rosette 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 kepu Uebersetz.

von 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 uā und 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 ar: τὰ νόμιμα [Canop. griech 67] „das

„Gewohnheitsmäßige.“ 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 sopet-kepu [med. Ab.] 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏

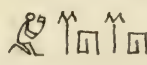
smen-kepu [Ros. M. st. 30] „Gesetze aufstellen, publiciren“, 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏

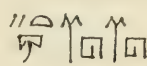
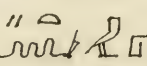
kepu [Bul. 78], Kopt. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 iudicare; causal. 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 sekep „in Ord-

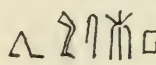
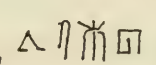

nung bringen, durch Gesetze regeln etc. wie 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 𐤀𐤓𐤏𐤏 sekep-nek

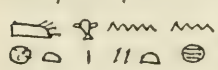
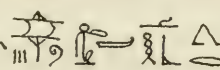
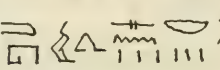
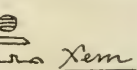
hem-si het-nes hemhem-n „die Brüll-Schlange, es hat sie getrof-

„fen (geschädigt) dein Gesicht“ [D. Temp. I. I, 48, 15.]. Beispiele häufig.

 hemhem [Rec. IV, 31/6], abgeleitet von vor. und im Zusammenhang mit dem kopt. gmgm (s. vorher) libido, arrogantia, petulantia, bezeichnet „die Frechheit, Unverschämtheit und den Frechen, Unverschämten.“

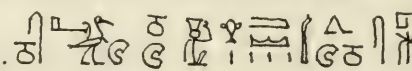
 hemhem-ti [Dend],  hemhem-ti (vergl. oben hemhem) eigentl. „Brüll-Schlange“, Symbol der Wollust, Fei, Annäherung, Frechheit (cf. vorher).

 hem, hem [D. hist. I. 17, 17],  hem [Med. Ab.]  hem [D. Temp. Ins. 52. 3] verwandt mit hebr. חַמַּם , חַמֵּם , bezeichnet „sich leise, gleiches am knisternden Fußes sich jemandem „nähern, daher sich furchtsam, respectvoll nähern“; s'approcher de quelqu'un doucement, délicatement par peur ou par respect.“

 hem  hem  hem  hem

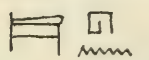
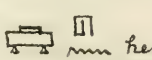
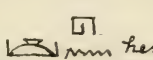
sen neb-u-sen in em hemer er jebh (nibh en anx endi hi Kern

„ihre Herren nicht kennend kamen sie mit furchtsamen Schritten, „um den Odem des Lebens, welcher über Aegypten (schwebt), zu erbitten.“

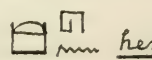
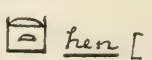
[Med. Ab. Rams. III].  hemer nek amu

hi (fa) nek bek-sen, mit furchtsamen Fuß nähern sich dir die Hie-

senvölker, um dir entgegenzutragen ihre Productionen“ [D. Temp. l. l.]

 hem [Todd. I, 19],  hem [RR 136],  hem [Todd. I, 16],

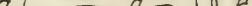
 hem [D. Kal. I. 51],  hem [Karn.]  hem [D. Temp. I. I.

27. 1],  hem,  hem [cf. sup. 746 l.] u. and. varr. bezeichnet „Kas-

ten, Koffer, Kiste, Behälter, auch Langkasten (der Unters. abg. cf. p. 746)

"Königs" [Dend. Mar.]. Demol. §) (26) Kenau [masc. gen. Rhind p. 6/3]

$\overline{\square}$ \square hen [Karn.] $\overline{\square}$ hen [Rec. I, 22, 11-16-18 u. s. w.], $\overline{\square}$ $\overline{\square}$ hen
 [Karn.], $\overline{\square}$ $\overline{\square}$ $\overline{\square}$ kan [Anast. I ²⁸/₄], $\overline{\square}$ $\overline{\square}$ $\overline{\square}$ kanen
 [Anast. II ⁵/₃] Grundbedeutung „näher, nahe bringen, sich
 „näher“ (cf. supra hün), daher mit Bezug auf ein Vehikel „ziehen“,
 mit Bezug auf geistige Stimmung „sich nähern, nahe stehen,
 „bestimmen, Gefallen haben an“ u. s. w. cf. kopt $\eta\bar{N}$ *fratere* (cf.
 Parthey, lexic. p. 229), ηNE T. M. *voluntas, velle*; $E\eta NE$ M. *voluntas*; $E\eta NA$,
 $E\eta NE$, $E\eta NH$ T. M. B. *volens, in comp. quod placet*, $\bar{p}\eta NE$ T. *velle* etc.

Kan-tu tens kati-k „es besänftigt sich die Schwere deines Herzens“
[Anast. I, 28, 4].  kān p-nub̄er ā kēn er ūr

„da gab der grosse Gott seinen Beifall sehr kund“ [rec. I, 22, 18.]

Noch merke man sich an die Verbindung dieser ken mit er:

$\rightarrow \langle \overset{\circ}{\text{mm}} \rangle$ er-kenen [Todd. 125, 28] varr. $\rightarrow \Delta \overset{\circ}{\Pi}$, $\rightarrow \Delta \overset{\circ}{\Pi}$







rekan, $\Delta \overset{\circ}{\Pi}$ reken, $\Delta \overset{\circ}{\Pi}$ reken, demot. $\langle \partial p t \frac{1}{2} i - ken \rangle$

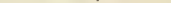
dare, facere verbauscht mit dem gleichbedeutenden $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$, eigentlich

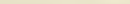
spielen hervorgehen

en ātur hi-sest seler p-remu hi hāt-1 bu teḡebu en su hānu

„des Wassers, sie machte liegen den Fisch auf dem Wasser,



 kenen [medic. prop.]
 

 kenen [Grat. des Fi]
 

 kenen










daun, cerf: ظبي, شاذ.  1e-4 Kenen, Herbeiführung







Pap.  ab en kenen „Hirsch-Horn“ [Medic. p. 6, 10].


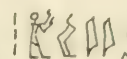
ximus, familiaris); *voisin, ami*; حَب, قَرِيب. *Hel. in Bulag:*



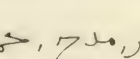
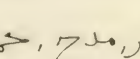
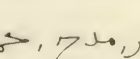
kenek se en är nej mer en lef-f (hes) en merlef se-ḥāā sonu Xnem

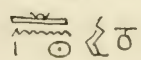
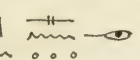
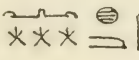
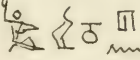
„Verehrung seiner Mutter, Freude (seinen) Brüdern (und) Freund-

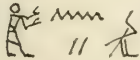
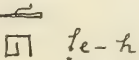
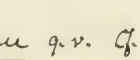
hen,     hannu,   hen [cc. ein, ein hi,

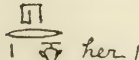
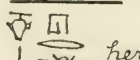
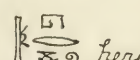
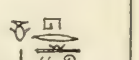

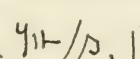
mm en)  hennu [Bon. 7. B. 1] part.  henū [l.l.]

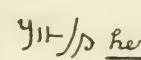
Stamm ist ken, 4. Form hennu, Bedeutung, im Zusammenhang mit der Wurzel  ken, q. v. „sein wohlgefallen bezeugen“, daher „lo-ber, preisen, anbeten“, meist mit  ar konstruiert, „exprimer sa satisfaction, louer, donner des louanges, adorer.“   .


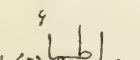
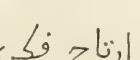
  ar-sen hennu en (rā) „sie preisen die Sonne“ [Bon. l.l.],   hennu nek āxenn-u „es preisen dich

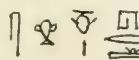
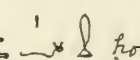
„die Achem-Sterne“ [Leid. Stel. K. 9]. Hier von ist abgeleitet das folgte:

  te-kani, eigentlich „dare laudare“, demot. übertragen durch  uas'au q. v. cf. Rhind pap. 9 lin. 10.

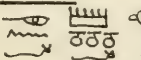
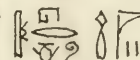
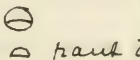
 her [Todd. 125, 37],  her [Pianchi-Stele],  heru [Karn.],  heru [ibid.],  herer-1 [4. Form, ibid.], demot.  her

[Rhind-p. 9/1, -29/1, und demot. Ritual zu Todd. 125, 40]  her als Eigennamen griech. Ἐπίεως, gen. Ἐπίεως. „Beruhigt sein über etwas, zufrieden sein mit etwas, zufrieden gestellt werden von

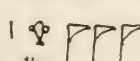
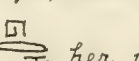
„etwas“ u. die Subst. cc.  hi. Être tranquillisé, satisfait, content de...,  ; Kopt. εὐρεσων M. quiescere, quietus, le-

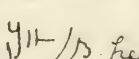
nis, mansuetus, tranquillus, sedatus.   kon-f her





































her-s „Se Heiligkeit war damit zufrieden gestellt.“ [Pianchi-Stele]. Karn:









   paub ā heru hi mennun-f ar-ref „der


















„große Götterkreis war zufrieden mit dem Denkmal, welches er errich-


















„let hatte.“   her nuburu hi-s „die Götter sind damit

„zufrieden“ [Todd. 125, 37]. In den Rhind pap.  her Uebersetzung














































von   em-hotep „in pace, cum pace“. Caus.   se-herer
 „beruhigen, die Ruhe schenken“,     seherer so er-
her-f „welcher der ganzen Welt die Ruhe geschenkt hat“ [Bul. 78.]
  her [Todd. I, 6]   heru [ib. I, 0] varr.   haru,   hu
 [Canop.],  he,  he,  he [B],   haru [B. & Kal. Injoo]
 (heru, haru),  (heru),  (heru) masc. gen. demot. lo-p, les,
lo-p, Y-p, les, Y-p, Y-p, Y-p, lo-p, les he, hu [cf. gr.
 demot. 30, 60, 62, 79, Dec. v Canop.-Ros.] „Tag sein, der Tag“, le
 jour, la journée; he, hi. Kopt. gouy T.B. gaou B. Egoym.
 n, n dies.   hu mes, demot. δγμιορ, ελμιορ re-hu
mes, ελμιορ re-hu mes [Gr. dem. 60. 80] Kopt. ngoumice
 T. natalitius dies; ελμιορ re-hu mu „der Sterbetag“ [Gr. dem.
 60], hier.   re-her mu(r) [Rec. I, 9/2], re he re
re hu ti-hotp „der Begräbnistag“ [Young, hierogl. 79]    
ar heru nofer, demot. Y-p Y-p ar hu nofer [Rom.], einen Fest-
 „Tag feiern“     hu ren, demot. leou, lese
re-hu [Canop. dem. 26, 30], griech. vuv, kopt. φου (= ngou) M.
nooye T. hodie. q. nofer pag. 758.


  her [Rec. I, 43, 8.]   har [Äthiop. Stel. Bul. Mar. II, 13]
re-p her [dem. Ep. 9] „Hemmelgefäß von Metall, worin un-
 „ter anderem die Milch für den Tempel Gebrauch enthalten war.“
 Vase à (deux) anses, cruche à anse.     hu ren „(Milch=)
 „Krüge aus Bronze“ [Rec. I l. l.]

  her [Rec. I, 43, ii],   har [Anast. 3, 2, als nom. prop.] bezeichnet einen „Vogelteich, Wasser für Schwimmvögel“, lac, bassin construit pour les oiseaux aquatiques; öf. . L. L. heisst es von Thotmosis III:              „Se. Majestät“ „liefs anschaffen für ihn (sc. Gott Amon) Pärchen an Gänsen um“ „zu bevölkern den Vogelteich.“

  her [Dend.] „Acker, Ackerland; champ, campagne;  ; kopf g.              se-ferer her-u ahu nebu Serpu „Schöpferin des Ackerlandes der Erde, Herrin der Frühsaat“ [Titel der Göttin Ranen g. v. in Dend.].

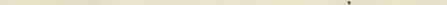
   her [Lp. ii] Name einer Schlange; nom d'un serpent.

   har-t [L. Ausw. XII, col. 19] in folgendem Beispiel, von Feinden gesagt, l. l.:                   hi aff em sun mä har-tu ent ähu (sie) „gingen auf allen Vieren, mit ausgespreizten Beinen (in Breitbeinigkeit) gleichwie schwangere (oder: „Eutertragende) Fliegen“, je nachdem man das Wort mit dem Kopf.                        


sic
heri en hon-f en per au

$\Delta \Pi \square$ herü [D. hist. Ins. I, C], l. 12 liest man $\odot \square \overline{\text{E}} \oplus \overline{\text{T}} \triangle \Pi \overline{\text{U}}$

$\frac{\square}{\circ}$ heru, $\frac{\square}{\circ}$ heru [Champ. Gramm. 505], gewöhnlich in der Zusammen-
setzung $\frac{\square}{\circ}$ heru-ki, $\frac{\square}{\circ}$ em heru „außer“, oubre, cf. Chald.

l. 12:  ka-ut-señ ñen nuyel pir























































$\zeta\gamma\zeta\sigma/\rho$, $\zeta\gamma\sigma/\rho$ heraus ($\Delta \rightarrow \zeta\gamma\sigma$, fem. gen. Rom.) abzuleiten von

17 Her q. v. supra, bezeichnet das was die modernen Aegypter mit dem Namen الراحة el kâf belegen, d. h. die Ruhe, Erholung, Belustigung,










Kaf-i (Keh) en (es) „ich leistete Widerstand zahl-
reichen Völkern“ [Fall 38, 6] cf. respuen und Kefennu.

„das Bohren des Kastens durch den Fischer“, über Arbeiter, der mit dem Drillbohrer in einem Kasten ein Loch bohrte [Ti's Grab].

III. verso: 23610) Sp k = en uā kelāu Xem, in kurzer Zeit."






4 $\frac{1}{2}$ leaf of $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ leaf, infra.





heleh [Pianki Hel.], 3. Form von 

hel „zurückstossen,
 „niederstoßen, fällen“. 




nen rex sennu en he-
 leh „nicht wußte man die Zahl der Gefallenen“ [l.l.].


$\Delta \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \hline \end{array}$ ket ket [L. Ausw. XII, col. 33] 1. Form der eben genannten Radix
ket mit der Bedeutung „zurückreiben, in die Flucht treiben, fliehen etc.“




repousser, mettre en fuite, fuir, fuite; رط, رط^و. D'avan abgeleitet:

hetket [Millionen] „das fliehende, eilende“ [sc. Wasser], Bezeichnung der Überschwemmung des Niles. L'eau de l'inondation; النيل.



  hebel [To dt. 129, 2] varr.   hebel, „loben, preisen, anbe-
ten“, donner des louanges, adorer;  . In einer Inschrift zu

Philae:  =  Sepe-so-u nek em hebet, die Männer
 „auf Erden (die Aßen?) preisen dich.“ [ΘOITE (pro TG-) cynocepho]

 kebel [D. Temp. J. I, 26], der Hundekopflaffe, le cynocéphale, قر. Kopf.

28    has [medic. pap. 5 l. 10 cf. Text pag. 109], kopl. 2a T. febris
acuta, dolor vel simile, verwandt mit 2w T. frigidus esse.

















Stimmerische Übersichte der bis hier
besprochenen Geförter
































Störter von Sittera  bis  ... 2154






















Desgleichen für Litt. □ 89

Zusammenwörter... 2243



linear , , hieratisch , demotisch , , , , ,  bezeichnet die starke Aspirata  der Hebräer,  der Araber. Ueber ihren auf Lautverwandtschaft beruhenden Wechsel mit  ä und  h, cf. die Bemerkungen über ä und h. Kopf. erscheint älteres  in der Gestalt , das aber auch, wie wir gesehen haben, älteres  vertritt.

   hi [Todt. 133,],    hi [A. Grab Ti's],    hi [Sall. 2, 14]   hi [Rec. III, 100, 1],    hi [U. Kab],     hi [Todt. 128, 6] u. a. Varr., 5. Form    heñi [RR 29],    heñi [Sall. 2 2/5, 59], ja selbst, mit Wechsel von  und  (cf. supra  hi [cf. inf. sex, ] Grundbedeutung „einen Schlag, Stoß, Hieb geben, schlagen, ausschlagen, einschlagen, draufschlagen etc“, *ballre*, *donner des coups*, *aballre* etc; *جرب*. Kopf. erhalten in  T.M.  T.  M. *percutere*, *projicere*, *procidere*, *prostrare*, *jacere* etc. Hierogl. mit folgenden Modificationen

1. „schlagen, niederschlagen“, *ballre*, *aballre*. Sall. 4, 17/5 *heist es vom Hor.*                     

4. „ziehen“, *tirer*; per-hedra
mur hi hi sekau „das Pferd stürzt beim Ziehen des Pfluges“ [Sall. I 6/5]

5. „zurücklegen einen Weg“, (eigentlich den Weg schlagen, *q. Kopf. 31* *ov*
KOT peragraré), *faire*, *parcourir son chemin*.

(hi) emennu em-Xet Pun „den Weg durch Arabien zurücklegen“ [Rec. 4 ¹⁰⁰]
enof Xe hi emennu
en set enof her pen „er, das Kind, hat den gestrigen Weg zurück-
 „gelegt, er heute etc“ [Tott. 42, 16].
















6. „steigen, vom Nil gesagt“, *monter en parlant du Nil*. Pap. D'orb.
 p. 10: p-tom hi hi em-sa-set „das
 „Wasser stieg hinter ihr.“ mu nu her „Wasser aus
 „dem steigenden Nil“ [medic. pap. 8/1]. *q. N 8*

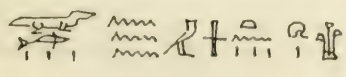
7. „zunehmen, an Fülle, Umfang“, *augmenter, croître*. *q. Anast. 4, 4/10*:
lat-äpet hihi mä re-
hapi „meine Arbeit nimmt zu gleichwie der Nil.“

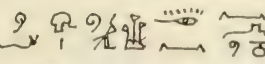
8. „steigen über.., hinaufsteigen, einsteigen etc.“ *monter sur, monter à*
 dann so geschrieben: (hi)-ref herb „er (der Nil) steigt über das Ackerland“ [Dend]
seb en(hi) au Xont ha-ab „die Thür um hin-
 „einzusteigen in das Abwaschungs-Gemach“ [D. Temp. I. II ¹⁷/10].

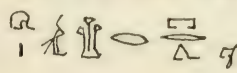
9. „schlagen, spielen die Harfe“, *battre, toucher (un instrument de musi-*
que), daher: hi bent „Harfe spielen.“ *q. p. 628 l. 5.*

𐤀𐤋 he, he [2. Temp. J. I, 72, 39], Kopt. 90 T.M. (in T90, 00) malus, pejor,
 bedeutet „das schlecht, unreine, die Unreinheit“, sale, sordide, saleh;
 𐤀𐤋 𐤀𐤋 𐤀𐤋 𐤀𐤋 𐤀𐤋 𐤀𐤋 ab-7 at-k er ho „er (der Nil) reinigt dein
 „Haus vom Schmutz“ [l. l.]

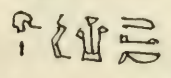
 ḥa [T. 2^{mm} netet],  ḥa [Todt. 131, 8], var.  ḥa,
 ḥa,  ḥau [Sau. 3, 1],  ḥa [Canop. 31], 
ḥat [Sau. 2^{2/6}] und andere Varr. demot.  ḥaa [Canop. 63] entge-
 gangengesetzt dem  und , bezeichnet der Stamm, wie Hr de Rouge
 zuerst nachgewiesen, nach hinten zu, rückwärts, umgekehrt sein, nach
 „hin“, zurück bleiben, der Hinterkopf, die Hinter- oder Kehrseite.“ *Se trou-*
ver en arrière, derrier, rester en arrière, derrier, l'occiput, côté en
arrière, revers; ورا, ورائ, قف, قف. Kopf, so scheint es, erhalten in
 Ⲅⲏⲙ ⲙ. Ⲅⲏⲙ ⲧ. vertex, extremum, summus. 
 au (uā) en ḥat em ka-s ḥa (āā) ten, es ist ein Sup-
 „ter von Papyrus-Pflanzen in gleicher Höhe mit ihr hinter diesem Diadem“
 [Canop. 3] griech. τὰν τῆς δ' οὐρῆς δὲ μέτρον ἐκ τῆς πύργου παρυροειδές,
 [lin 62-63].  au uā
nemna ḥā em (bah) s ḥa-s au her-f er-s „je ein Zwerg steht da
 „vor ihr (und) hinter ihr und sein Angesicht nach ihr hin (gerich-
 „tet)“ [Todt. 164, 13];  ḥeft-ḥi'-ses-4 ḥa-ses-4 „ihre
 (des Tempels) Vorder- und ihre Hinterseite“ [Abyd.] 
 ḥa-s em 406-4 „ihr Hinterraum bestand aus Ziegelsteinen“ [L.D. III, 65, a]



 ha-ten am-mu-u „zurück! ihr Wasserbewohner“


[Meth. Stele]  menu en hau-f, sich rückwärts umschau-


en [Fall. 3, 13]  xaa hau

„bei Seite schneissen, vernachlässigen“ z. B. die Wissenschaft [Fall. 1^{6/2}],

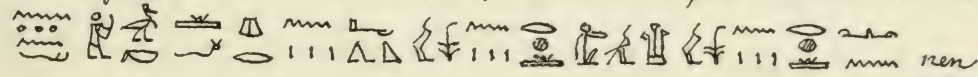
 emek hau, dasselbe bedeutend (cf. emek p. 619), u. a. m.

 ha [Abusimbel],  hau [Karn.] „der Hinterhael“; embuscade; ^{emb.}

 ha [Todd. 97.4] active Verbalbedeutung der vorigen.

 ha, zuerst von Hrn. Goodwin (Mél. 2, 257) richtig erkannt, Be-

deutung: „wenn, wenn doch, dago doch“, si, que latin-si, ulinam

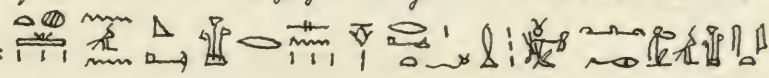
 ren

ren-en su ha ren-en su ak-en Xer-f bek-en nef „nicht kann=

„sen wir ihn, wenn wir ihn gekannt hätten, so würden wir unter



„ihn getrieben sein und ihm dienstbar geworden sein“ [Meth. Stele Buz]




In der Statist. Taf. „sie (die Feinde) zogen Wagen und Ochsen nach Me-




„giddo hinauf:  ren

„damit nicht den Soldaten des Königs die Begehrte erregt würde,

„diese Gegenstände zu rauben.“

 ha q. unten  ha.

 ha, meist im Plural:  ha-u [Rec. I, 43, 13]  hau [Pian-

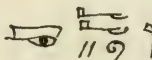
chi Stele],  hau [Abyd.],  hau [Todd. 163, 0],  hau

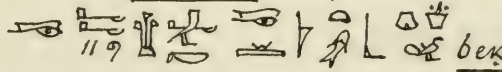
hau [Fall. 2, 4 uel. 5^{7/6}] u. a. var., hergeleiten von hi „steigen, sich

„mehrten, wachsen“ (cf. hi No 7), bezeichnet „Vermehrung, Zunahme,

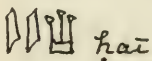
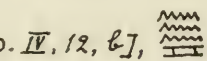
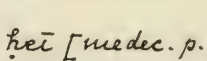
„das Mehrsein, mehr, umfangreicher, größer“ (daher auch mit dem

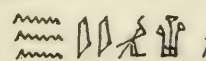
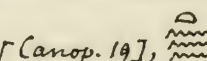
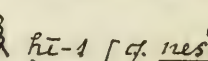
„Barke sind, haben Freude, Krieg und Aufruhr die Bösewichter“ [LDL. 6]

 ḥaāāui, entspricht dem kopt. 9101 M. *inquirere, scrutari*,

 beḳ beḳ koḳ emok ḥaāāui „ruhend“ [Bul.]

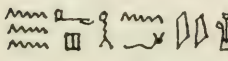
„ohne zu schlafen, denkend und grübelnd (spähend)“ [sarc. Onnofer,

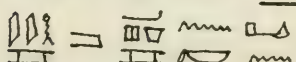
 ḥai [LD. IV. 12, 6],  ḥei [medec. p. 8, 1],  ḥai

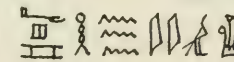
[Karn.],  ḥai [Canop. 19],  ḥi-1 [q. *nešen*] 

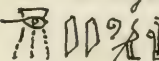
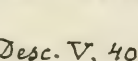
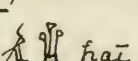
ḥi [Phil.], und andere varr. abzuleiten von  ḥe „steigen“ vom Wasser


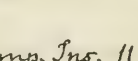
gesagt, daher „steigen, heraussteigen, hervorkommen lassen das Wasser, Subst. die Ueberschwemmung, Wassersfluth“ (q. kopt. 9100VE T. *fluctus aquarum*, gurgiten, $\rho\epsilon\gamma-\gamma\iota\omega\iota$ *irigator*; q. auch 9000 *abundantia*)

 ḥai-neḥ ḥāp „er läßt steigen den Nil“ [LD. l. l.]. Philae:

 ḥi-n nek ḥāp em ḥi „ich gebe dir den Nil im

„steigen.“  ḥai ḥāp, τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀνάβασις [q. pag. 634].

 ḥai [Desc. V, 40],  ḥai [Serap.],  ḥai

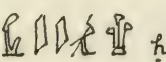
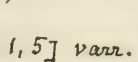
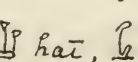
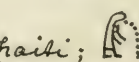
[Dend.],  ḥa [D. Temp. Ins. II, 6 lin. 1],  ḥai u. andere

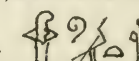
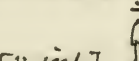
Varianten, eigentlich „überschwemmt sein von Thränen (q. vor. Artikel),

„in Thränen schwimmen, die Thränen strömen lassen“, daher „weinen,

„klagen, besonders um einen Todten“, verser des larmes, pleurer un

mort, lamenter, نوح على ميت. Hiervon abgeleitet das substantivische:

 ḥai [Todt. I, 5] varr.  ḥai,  ḥaiti; 

ḥasi [D. Temp. I. I, II, 6, 5],  ḥalua [v. inf.],  ḥat [q.



pag. 234], und ähnliche Varianten, bezeichnet „die Weinende, die Klagefrau,




„welche um den Todten klagt“; pleureuse; 9000, 9001; so in fegden




en pe-Xer en Xela „es kam an ein Spion, welcher zu den Dienern seiner

[ib. col. 14.

„Heiligkeit gehörte und sie brachten die beiden Spione des Königs der Xela herbei.“
















 haper [Toll. 84, 6] q.  her.

  ham q.  hem infra.

   hantro [Sall. 1⁵/₉, 8/3, Sall. 2¹⁴/₅, Anast. 1²/₇] soll nach Hrn.












Chabas so viel als „contradire“ bedeutet (voy. 248), bezeichnet jedoch ganz etwas anderes, nämlich „scherzen, schäkern, spassen, spotten und die Subst. Scherz, Spott etc.“ *plaisanter, railler, badiner, se moquer, se rire et les subst. حبر, شبر, جز, شبر, Kopt. gpa* (in der













Compos. Xi-gpa garrure, ludere, joculari, verbis contendere. q. Sall. 1⁸/₃ :

               au-k-ne-fau ro er totu ha =

vro „du bewahre den Mund um Spötereien zu reden.“ Hantro cc. mmm





























en bedeutet „spotten, scherzen über,“ wie z. B. Anast. 1²⁵/₇, gesagt wird

„es spottet deiner (           hantro) ein Dorngebüsch.“

Häufig die Redensart             nen tot-tu nef hant-

ro „nicht macht man über dies eine scherzhafte Bemerkung, dies

„ist nicht als Spass, Scherz behauptet“ (Chabas: „non est dile à lui contradiction“ voy. 248).

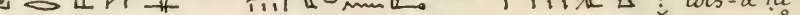
                  hantro [Anast. 4¹²/₈],           hantro [D. hist. Ins. 21¹/₂],

soll nach Hrn Chabas „la fatigue de l'œil qui refuse de regarder, qui

„s'oppose à la vision“ (voy. p. 249) ausdrücken, bedeutet aber so viel

als „wie zum Spott wokin sehen, zum Scherz aussichauen, vergeblich

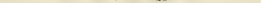
„aussichauen“, la vue qui se moque de vous, regarder en vain etc. Im







ur'-a-ti-kemh

„nach dem Lande La hinaufzuzeigen.“


f₁ (Menepah Seti) f₂ f₃ f₄ f₅ f₆ f₇ f₈

des Gebärgs. So heisst Hlastor  neb Sexu kens

" hauxes " [Dend. Mar.]

१३     ka-ka infra „ergreifen, nehmen, in Besitz

prendre en possession, prise, possession, butin; أخذ, حطف.

„nahme von Araris“ (Grab Rhines). 

hak rot-u-s menschen-s hāi-s hi tep āter „(er, Pianthi,) bemächtigte

„sich ihren Bewohner, ihrer Heerden, ihrer Schiffe auf dem Flusse“ (l. 9 vrom).

nen rex tenu hak „nicht kennt man die Zahl der

„Beute“ (ib. l. 17).

hak-nek so-mut „du hast in Besitz

„genommen Unter-Aegypten“ (ib. cf.

Totd. 72, 6:

u-a em nuler ha rāt-nā ātef-ā Tum „es haben meine Hände genom-

„men aus dem Tempel, was mir mein Vater Tum gegeben hat.“

haka hedi, kopt. erhalten als $\varrho\omega\chi\varrho\epsilon\chi$, $\varrho\epsilon\chi\varrho\omega\chi$ T.M.

premere, opprimere, affligere, arctare, afflictio, oppressio, in folgendem Wort-

spiel:

f put en hektu tedef (hedi) er haka hedi en heft „Kapitel vom Trinken

„des Bieres um heimgusuchen in diesem seinen Namen Bier, welches

Pl. VI, 4).

„fließt um heimgusuchen den Bösewicht“ (Wortspiel: hekt u. haka, Pl. 61.

a-1 kommt, also etwa zu übersetzen durch „Secunde“, seconde, $\text{äw} \text{ü}$.

hali,

affligere, affligi.

„fern das zu Herzen gehende“ [Des. V, 40].

hā nofer šu-in hat sehemex roštu „eine gute Lebensdauer ohne Heim-









„suchung, und eine freudvolle Genugthuung“ (möge ihm zu Theil werden)


[Palette des Prinzen Peserämen].

17. 91] „ausspinnen eine Schlinge, eine Falle (cf. GAZ m. GAZE, ZOGE
laquens), die Schlinge.“ Étendre des lacets, tendre un piège, نصب شرنج
piège, lacet, فتح شرنج. cf. supra rot. Davon abgeleitet

m. „Ort wo Fallen, Schlingen, Strafwerkzeuge aufgestellt sind,

nen kem-a em Xun en hal-sen

  ḥa [Rec. 3, 81 ad 17],   ḥa [D. Kal. I. 50, Temp. I. I, 20, 2/3],   ḥe [Rec. 3, 96],   ḥe [D. Temp. I. I, 36, 3],

„strecken, ausspannen, von den Flügeln gesagt,“ étendre les ailes, déployer; نشر, فرد. 

Im äp. er breitet aus seine Flügel als fliegender Käfer [2. Temp I, 23].

„nach dem Tode, Leichenbett, Sarg etc.“ Lieu où l'on vous étend
après la mort, lit funèbre, bière; تابوت الموت. Siehe Beisp. l.l.

ḤḤḤ ḥaḥ v. supra ḥai_n in Thränen überströmen."

ḥatui [q. āker, sup.], ḥatuii [Karn. Chonsu Tempel],

ḥatui [Todt. 135, 1], ḥatāku [ib. 135, 2]

7. Form einer vorhandenen Radix ḥatīu [Todt. 150, 20]

im Zusammenhang mit dem Stamme ḥat (Wasserfülle) bezeichnet den von Himmel fallenden feuchten Niederschlag, als wie „Regen, Thau“

la pluie, l'eau qui tombe du ciel, ḥs. Kopf. erhalten in ḡwov T. M.

pluere; ḡov T. M. ḡwov T. M. π pluvia, humor, imber, auch in ḡov-

ḡtīe pluvia (= humor coeli). Siehe Beispiel s. v. āker und ṣenā.

ḥā, ḥuā, man
vergl. ḥā und ḥuā, ḡḡ ḥā und ḡḡḡ ḥā, q. unten.

ḥā [Todt. 89, 2], ḥā [B. Dend.], ḥā [B. D. Kal. I. 38]

hierat. ḥā, demot. ḥā, ḥā, ḥā [Gr. demot. 37, 77, 89],

bezeichnet das Gegenteil der Bewegung, also „stille halten, stehen, „ruhen“, s'arrêter, être en repos, être, rester debout“, وقف, وقف.

Kopf. age T. ogī M. stare, manere, persistere, adstare, adsistere, u. s. w.

ḥā en rot „auf dem Fuße stehen“ (Gr. 103), Kopf. ogī

erat stare, consistere; ḥā p-ahu, Kopf. age epagov

retro manere, stare, Uebersetzung von ḥem und ṣenā

q. v. Caus. ṣḥā [passim] oder ḥet-ḥā


[Anast. 4, verso „feiern lassen“], ḥi-ḥā [Idfu], demot. ḥi-

ḥā, ḥi-ḥā en rot [Gr. dem. 103, 104, 184], Kopf.

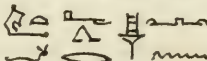
T-agw, T-ago, T-age T. M. taga T. B. statuere, constituere, cessare, quiescere,

tago erat T. M. taga elēt supra pedes statuere, erigere, statuere, con-

stiluere, firmare, erigere, collocare; — alles Bedeutungen, die im Aegypt. allenthalben nachweisbar sind. Von der Caus. form auch abzuleiten

𐀓𐀓 | schā-t „die Kletterstange,“ mât de cocagne, in Dend. über 

an welcher viele Personen hinaufkletterten. 𐀓𐀓𐀓 hā-het [Rec. I. 48] ist

einer „festen Mutter“,  nen hā er hā-het, nicht steht man

„vor ihm, nicht leistet man ihm Widerstand“ [Harn.]. Beispiele allent-

𐀓𐀓 hā [masc. gen. cf. neb], 𐀓𐀓𐀓 hā [cf. nehet], 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓 hāi. 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓 hāi

[Ros. Ii, demot. 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓 ūi q. v.], eigentlich „der aufgestellte Stein,

„das aufgerichtete Denkmal, daher Stein, Denkmal, Stele u. dergl.“,

pietre élevée, stèle, pierre votive

𐀓𐀓𐀓 hā, 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓 hāi-t [Dend.] „Ständer, Stütze, Pfeiler“, support,

soutien, appui; 𐀓𐀓, limo, syn. von fat, Xii und tūa q. v.

Von den 4 Himmels Stützen heißt die südliche: 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓 res hāi-t

„die südliche Stütze“ [cf. Lauth, Zodiacues, Taf. I, b. col. 1].

𐀓𐀓𐀓 hā [Todt. 128, 8], 𐀓𐀓𐀓 hā [Rec. 3, 96], 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓 hāi, 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓

hāi [Rhind pap.] demot. 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓 ta-hāi-t [l. l.] eigentlich

„Ort wo man ankömmt um sich auszuweichen, daher Ruheplatz, Ruhe-

[Kopt. ago diversorium, hospitium

„Ställe, besonders vom Grabe gesagt“, lieu de repos, le tombeau; 𐀓𐀓. Das



demot. zugleich Uebersetzung von 𐀓𐀓𐀓 Xerū und 𐀓𐀓𐀓 nofer q. v.
















𐀓𐀓𐀓 hā, 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓 hā [papyrus] 𐀓𐀓𐀓 hā [B. D. Temp. I. I^{49/5}] masc. gen.



„der Bestand an Zeit, die Zeitdauer, die Zeit als gemeßene;“ la durée,
















surtout la durée qui embrasse les années de notre vie; 𐀓𐀓𐀓; Kopt.











age; M. age; T. π vitae stadium, vitae tempus, curriculum vitae.

 hā [Pianchi Skl.],  hāu [v. hā inf.] „die Menge, die Masse, „der Haufen“, multitude, monceau, tas; äg. Kopt. ogy acervus.



               etc. hesbet empek hā ür em hes
neb „.... lapis-lazuli, Türkisen, ein grosser Haufe von allem“ [Pianchi].



 hā [Anast. 5 ⁹/₈] masc. gener.  re, im Zusammenhang mit vor.
Bedeutung „der Haufen als Zahl, „nombre, quantité“, ٥٥٥, ٥٥٥.



               soi re hā-u rotu āāni
su „nenne die Zahl der Menschen, gross ist sie“ [l.l.] q. Anast. 4 ⁷/₄.





 hā [Anast. 3 ⁷/₁₀] eigentlich „stehend“, daher vom Nacken gesagt
„steif“; roide, dur; مٲر.          āu


āru neheb-ref hā mā āu „sie [sc. die schweren Lasten] machen
„seinen Nacken steif gleichwie den eines Esels“ [l.l.]


 hā vid. infra 999  hā.

 hāu, von Hbn. Chabas, voy. 119 citirt, beruht auf falscher
Umschrift. Im Original steht  hāu q. v. inf.
















 hāu [Anast. 5 ²⁴/₃] identisch mit  hā q. v. supra.






 hān,  hānu,  hān,  hān [passim], demot.

 hān [Roman], wörtlich „halten wir, halt an, halt!“ erhalten
im Kopt. 𐩬𐩨𐩨𐩨𐩨𐩨 T. 𐩬𐩨𐩨𐩨𐩨𐩨 T ecce [letzteres entstanden aus hānu],

„siehe! siehe da!“, voilà, voilà que; ٲٲ.  hā-n-señ

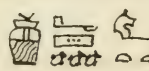
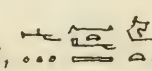
ār mālet „siehe sie machen es so, dem entsprechend“ [Pianchi Skl.]

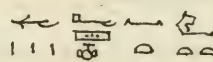
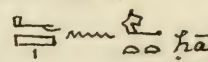
               hān hāb-en-kon-7 en hā-u „siehe! es sandte

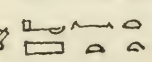
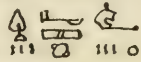
„Botschaft Se Heiligkeit zu den Fürsten“ [ibid.]      hā

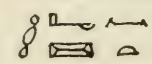
"welche vor mir waren," demot. dasselbe $\leq \text{f3}$ 1a-kā-t [Canop. 28]

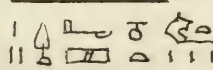
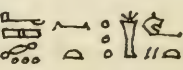
„von allen die ausgezeichnetsten seines Hauswesens“ [Famh. verso 34].

 hālet āś [L.D. II, 147], ...  hālet ent āś [l.l. 145, d], ...

 hālet ent āś-u [l.l. II, 146, a],  hālet en āś

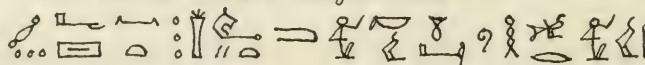
[l.l. II, 129],  hālet ent āś [l.l. II, 69-70], 

hā(1?) āś-u [B. Rec. IV, 85],  hālet ent āś [D. hist. Ins. 35],

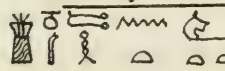
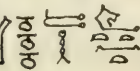
 hāt-u ent āś-u [D. Temp. Ins. II, 47, b], 

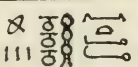
hāti ent āś [Todd. 145] bezeichnet ein heiliges Salböl, und zwar das

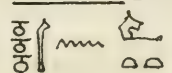
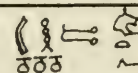
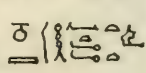
„Cedernöl, Cedernöl-Salbe“, unguentum cedrinum (cf. āś supra). Todd.

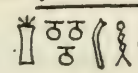
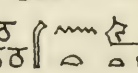
l.l.:  au-ā-ūrhu-ku-ā

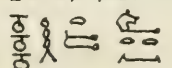
em hāti ent āś „ja ich bin gesalbt mit Cedernöl.“

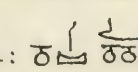
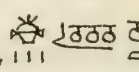
 hālet ent tehenun [L.D. II, 147],  hālet ent

tehenun [l.l. II, 145, d],  hālet ent tehenun [l.l. 146, a],

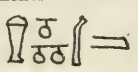
 hālet en tehenun [l.l. II, 129],  [II, 98], 

[II, 69-70],  [II, 85, a],  [D. hist. I. 37, b],


 [L. Aest. Text. 34], hālet ent tehenun, und die sehr merk-


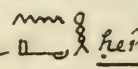
würdigen Varr.:  [Rec. IV, 85, B col. 8],  [D.



Temp. I. II, 47, b] hātu ent manun „libysches Salböl“, onguent libyque.

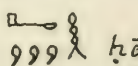
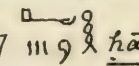
Auch so geschrieben:  hāti ent tekenun








































em tehenun „Salbe von libyschem Oel“ [Todd. 145, 12].


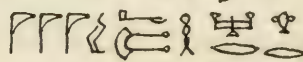
 hā [passim] „mit, und“, avec, et, zo, j, versteckt erhalten im Kopf gew T. M. B. etiam. Demos. übertragen durch 211, 211 āu [cf. Canop].


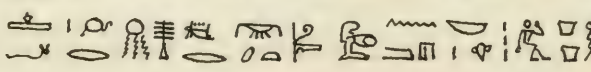
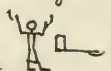
Von  hā abgeleitet, mit gleicher Bedeutung, die 5. Form  hēnā.

 hā-l [Sall. 3⁵/₄],  hā [D. hist. Ins. 36, 28], gewöhnlich im

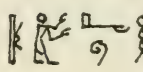
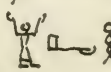
Plural:  hā-u [Todd. 54, 6, L. D. III, 224, c]  hā-u [Rhind p.

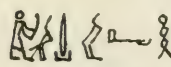
1,7], 99 ⁹  hā [Dend. Mar.] bezeichnet einen bestimmten Teil des tierischen Körpers [cf. D. hist. Ins. 36/28], dann aber allgemein „Fleisch, Glied“ daher, in den Rhind pap. die demot. Übersetzung  auf „Fleisch“ (v. pag. 59). Mit den Pronominal-Suffixen verbunden drückt es häufigst, wie das Kopt.  (ⲉⲱⲥ se ipsum), „selbst“ aus. Ueber seinen Wechsel mit  Xu-1 s. Beispiel.             au
meru-u āk-tu em hā-uf „ihre Zuneigung ging auf ihn selbst über“
[Rhind p. l. l.],                        <

 hā [Rec. I 3/4] bezeichnet „das Land als Eigentum, Ländereien“
 la terre, les campagnes; أرض, خلا, برية; miterhaeden im kopt. 201
 T. n. agger, praedium.  her er hā-u nuberu „mit
 „Ausnahme der den Göttern gehörigen Ländereien“ [l. l.]

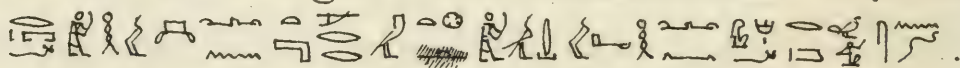
 hāā [D. Temp. Ins. II, 38 col. 18] „Kind? Jüngling?“ das Beispiel lau-
 tet:  hāā-u nūb hī nehem
 en Nubt ter psit (rā) er hotp-f „die ganze junge Welt jähzt
 [dergange.“
 „der goldenen Göttin zu vom Aufgang der Sonne bis zu ihrem Ni-
 y III, 11 <1> hāi q. supra  hā.

<12> / III <1> hāir [Gr. 44], kopt. 20EIP, 20AIP, 20IPE T. 20IP, 20PI M.
 sterco, excrementum, fimo.

 hāu q. supra  hā.



 hāula, wie ich vermuthete verwandt mit kopt. 20OYT

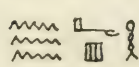
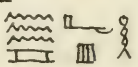
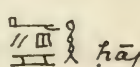
offendere, cadere, oder 20TE T. terere, atterere. In einem Grabe zu sich:

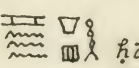
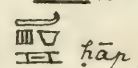
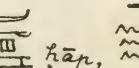
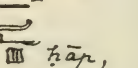


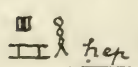
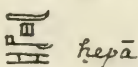
nes er (hot) him-f nen hāula nen .. em merer-2 nen fuf er pe-f.

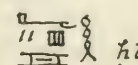


Vielleicht aber auch zu beziehen auf 20XE.

 vide infra  hebā.

 hār [Tod. 149, 59],  hār [l. l. 60],  hāri [L. D.



III, 148, 6]; in der B.  hār,  hār,  hār,  hār,





 hēp,  hēpā u. a. m. [cf. Geogr. I N^o 403, 410; — Dend. — 87u].

masc. generis, q.  hāri, davor  pe,  pa [L. D. III, 148, 6] q.














auch Fall. 2 2/8; bezeichnet, mit heiligem Namen, den Nil-Ström.

em hu-u ka-u „Reichtum ist in den Häusern an Vorrath“ [Anast. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$]

 huā q. supra  huā.














 huā [Anast. 4 $\frac{1}{3}$] eigentlich „die Stütze“ (q. sup. huā, hā), daher „Stab, Stock“, canne, bâton, bac.    (h_{ir}) sa hu-

ā-u „der Oberste der Stabträger“ [Wiener Ptele, Fidei.] Pap. d'Orb. 12, 10

fl. :              un-



ān-f-hi-āsa paif-huā hēnā natuf-tui-u „er nahm seinen Stab


„und seine Schuhe.“ Das Wort also masc. gener.  pe, pa. Anast. 4,





17/3 :              hāu (lege



huā)-u kaī-u en hōn-f ānχ uba seneb (tot)-u teka em neub

„lange Stöcke für seine königliche Majestät, deren Griffe mit Gold-
„beschlagen sind.“




  huā [D. hist. Ins. 37, 38] nach dem Determin. Zeichen zu urtheilen

„Zweig, Krüppel“ (i. l. verbunden mit  ār „werden“ ein Krüppel).












  huā [L.D. III, 103, a] wohl verschrieben statt   uāh q. v.

Die Schreibung huā findet sich aber auch L.D. II. 69-70   huā

eine besondere Getreide- oder Fruchtart bezeichnend, deren Kerne
man genoß (Melonen art?)

   huā-meter [Bonom. 4, D, col. 35] compon. Wort, mit der

Bedeutung „Ungerechtigkeit, Maßlosigkeit“, i. l. heisst es in Bezug

auf die Sünder:            sār-

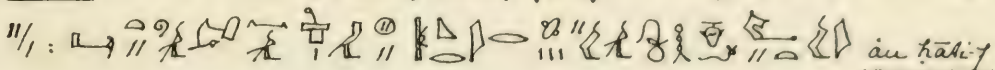
enten Xer (rā) huā-meter-sen enten fuku „ihr seid verurteilt,

„vor der Sonne ist eure Ungerechtigkeit, ihr seid Sünder.“

𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hū [gnost. pap. 13/23], 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hū [gn. demot. 37, 104] 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣?
hū, hū [Roman], nicht zu verwechseln mit 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hū, dieses
 von 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 he q. v., jenes von 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hū abzuleiten, bezeichnet durch-
 aus, wie im kopt. 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 M. 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 T. percutere, abjicere, projicere,
 injicere, intus ponere etc, je nach der Construction. Rom. I, 30:
 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 / 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠, 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠. hū-f sā hāt-f Xop
uā (uā) en ir „er warf den Sand vor sich hinein und es
 „entstand ein leerer Raum in dem Flusse“.

𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hū v. supra hau, 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣.
 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hūā [Tott. 54, 1] 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hūā [Tott. 154, 5], 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hūā
hūāu 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hūāu [Tott. 147, 11], 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 hūāu [Sall. 27/8]
 u. and. varr. „in Fährung, in Verwesung übergehen, verwesen und
 „danach riechen, stinken; die Fährung, Verwesung, das Verweste,
 „der Unrath aus dem Körper etc.; fermenter, fermentation putride,
 se putréfier, se corrompre, putréfaction, dissolution putride, sentir
 mauvais, l'odeur infecte, fétide, les excréments etc.; عفن, اختر,
 افس, فاسد, راجحة, براز, وسخ. q. Kopt. 𐩇𐩣𐩪𐩠 T. deterior, putridus.
 [aus. 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 shūā „stinkend machen.“ 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣
kek em hūāu er peh-f „Fressend von dem Unrath aus seinem
 „Hindern“ [Tott. 147, 11], Name des Höllen=Wächters des 4. Ari. Sall. 2
 7/8 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 lebā-u-fi hūāu
sebi ari ema „seine Fingern stinken, der Geruch ist der von
 „faulen Fischen.“ 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 𐎧𐎡𐎢𐎣 arpu au-f hi ar

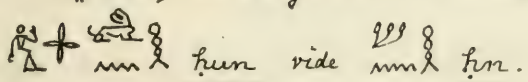
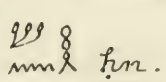
hūau „Wein der in Gärung übergegangen ist“ [d'orb. 12, 10]. Ibid.

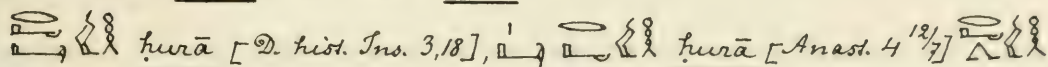
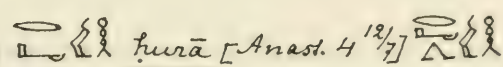
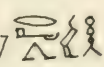
11/1:  au hāhīy

hūau er äker er äker em-sa na Xerauti (XerXerau³), sein

„Herz war außerordentlich stinkend geworden (d. h. empfand

„Ekel) in Folge dieser Streitigkeiten.“ Cf. Xeremv.



 hun vide  hun.

 hurā [D. hist. Ins. 3, 18],  hurā [Anast. 4 12/2] 

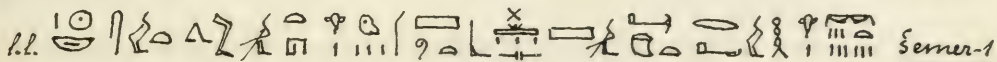
hurā [Med. Ab.], ziemlich häufiges Verbum mit der Bedeutung von

„plündern, ausbeuten, angreifen um zu plündern u. s. f.“ (Kopt.

erhaeten, so scheint es mir, in ḡpa T. abigere [pecus, capellere]; piller,

attaquer pour piller;  wie  ab-ur

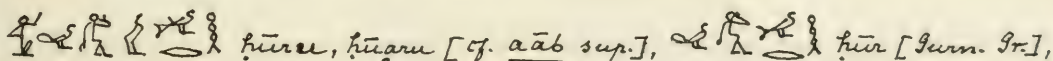

hurā-f „ein Leopard, welcher kennt seine Beute“ [Med. Abu. fr. d. hist.

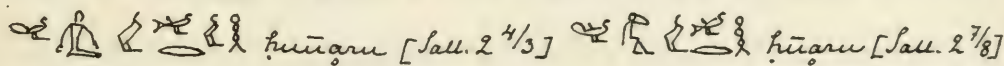
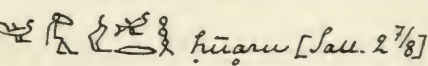
l. l.  semer-1

(pset) hī hurā saš-u-s beštu hī teha-tu-s (rā) nīb „die fremden

„Völker plünderken ihre [sc. Aegyptens] Grenzen, indem sie dieselben

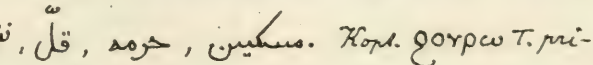
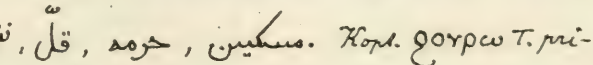
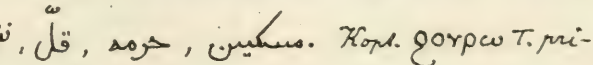
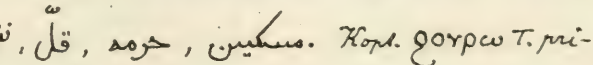
„fortdauernd überschritten.“

 hūre, hūaru [cf. aab sup.],  hur [Gurn. Pr.],

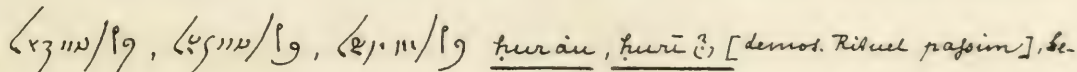
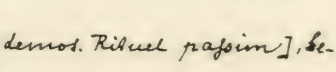
 hūaru [Sall. 2 4/3]  hūaru [Sall. 2 7/8]

„Mangel leiden, entbehren, arm sein an u. s. w. der Arme, Man-

„gel Leidende, der Arm gewordene.“ Manquer de, être privé de, de-









venir, être pauvre;     Kopt. ḡorpco T. pri-




vare, n. inopia, inops. Diesem Verb. entspricht zum Theil demot.


 hurāu, hurī [demot. Ritual passim], 



u nīb rou-pe-u nīb [Ra] versetzt in Freude die Nomen, die Hülle und

„Tempel alle“ [Tots. 15. 19]. - Bekannt ist, aber unerklärt, das Fest:

     heb-set [L. Chronologie I p. 162],    heb-seti [Dend.],

und mit abgeworfenem 1, 1:    heb-se [L.D. III, 177], demot.

𓆎𓅓𓅓𓅓 heb-se [Ros. 1], hierogl. auch, mit Vereinigung von  heb

und  set, seti, se:  heb set, bezeichnet nach der griechisch.

Übertragung (s. unten) ein panegyrisches Fest, das eine Epoche von

30 Jahren abschloß, daher sogar die Epoche von 30 Jahren und



die Zahl 30, und dann allgemein „viel, zahlreich“ (q. hebr.









𐤇𐤍𐤔𐤕 40 = viel, persisch tschehil 40 = viel). Den griech. Titel Pro-

temaeus Epiphaneos als des κυρίου τριακονταετηρίδων [lin. 2]

überträgt der demot. Übersetzer 𓆎𓅓𓅓𓅓-102-12 u pe heb en

na (renpi) u en heb-se „der Herr der Jahre des 30-Festes“, der











hier. Text hat:   heb (heb-set) u in dem Titelschema des

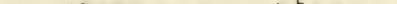
genannten Firoten. q. auch         sic





nem-nep Xun-f em ha-heb-seti er ani (heb-seti) „er hat ge-

„baut sein Adysum in dem Panegyrien Saal zur Feier der dreißig-

„jährigen Panegyrie“ [Dend. Mar.]. In der Bedeutung „viel“ findet

sich die Gruppe z. B. in          

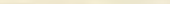
30 jährige Periode. L.L. 25%:  an dem
[den:]

 (heb) [To d. 1, 9] varr.  heb,  (heb);  heb [2. Kal. T. 101],

des divinités; 𐎧𐎺𐎠. Todt. l. l. 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠 𐎧𐎺𐎠

„ließ Abschnitte des Rituals vor.“

Antigraphon zu Paris übersetzt durch ποικίλος.

„das Brett-Spiel spielen“ [Todt. l. l.]. G. p. 831.  *heba em*

ken „Vase spielen“, hebā en te-u „Spielbeuben,
 „Räuber spielen“ [cf. unser triviales Schafskopf, schwarzer Feler spielen
 s. Zeits. 1866 p. 99]. 43 mī-
ār-en pe-kī en hebā en ro-f en pe [II] „mögen wir um ihn
 „das Spiel 52 beginnen“ [Rom. 2, 28, cf. unser „Sechs und sechzig“,
 Frende-six]. ti
Platinoferkau uā-t hebā-t en Setnau „es nahm Platinoferkau
 „ein Spiel dem Setnau“ [l.l. 2, 29 d. h. er gewann eine Partie].

hebāi [cf. supra ha], habāti [2.
 Temp. Ins. I, 150] eigentlich „einer der mit einem andern sein Spiel
 „treibt, seiner spottet“, se jouer de quelqu'un, s'en moquer,
 لا عب , تلاعب مع . 2. Temp. l.l. hanti-ā hebent-ā habāti-k „ich schlage mit dem Schwerte zurück
 „(und) ich demüthige den der deiner spottet.“

hebē [Anop. 47], hierogl. v. hebē, „trauern, Leid tragen, die Trauer
 „um den Todten“; pleurer, regretter quelqu'un, être en deuil, deuil;
 نوح على الميت , نوب الميت . Kopt. hebē au-ār hebē ā-t en tačā „sie
 „machten grosse Trauer durch Todtenklage (Kopt. TOEIT plangere etc)
 [l.l.] griech. μέγα πένθος συνετέλεσαν [lin. 49]


hebē [Rec. IV, 12/71] bezeichnet einen besonderen Raum zur Auf-
 bewahrung von (besonders heiligen) Gewändern, Decken u. s. w., also
 etwa „Schrank, Schrein, Garderoben-Zimmer“ zu übersetzen; armoire,


„Strudel, Wirbel“ q. v. p. 386, bezeichnet „das was Wirbel schlägt, das
 „Wellen schlagende Wasser, Wassersprudel, besonders auch das mäch-
 „tig wogende Wasser der Ueberschwemmung;“ *Tourbillon*, *L'eau*
qui ondule vivement, *L'inondation*; النيل, شجرة, تيار. Kopt.
 mit erhalten in $\epsilon 100 \vee \epsilon$, $\epsilon \bar{N}$ T. *gurgites*, *fluctus aquarum*. Hier
 fem. gener. kon-neuten hi ab
tu em hebeb ab „die Propheten reinigen den Schmutz mit dem
 „reinen Wasser des Stromes“ [D. Kal. Ins. 94/14].

hebenen [Tods. 144, 29], hebennu [L.D., II, 147],
hebenen [ib. II, 92], hebennu [ib. II, 69],
hebenen [ib. II, 44, 6], hebennu [Berl. Opferstein]
hebenen 1 [L. Aelt. Texte 10], ähebennu 1 [ib.
 40, 8. Form] hebennu 1 [D. hist. Ins. 35] fem. gen. abzuleiten
 von he „schlagen“, und benen „Kreis, Ring, Reifen“, cf p. 395, be-
 zeichnet eine besondere Art von Opferkuchen in runder Gestalt,
 daher etwa zu übersetzen durch „Kugel-Kuchen, Kringel.“

hebs [Tods. 1, 6], hebs [Anast. 5^{23/1}, 4], hebs
 [Dend. Efu, B.] hebs 1 [Sall. II, 13/8] bezeichnet „bedecken,
 „verhüllen, bekleiden“, auch „schützen, gleichsam decken; Decke,
 „Hülle, Kleid, Gewand etc.“; *couvrir*, *envelopper*, *vêtir*, *protéger*,
couverture, *habillement*, *vêtement*, *protection*; غطى, لبس.
 Vergl. Hebr. $\overline{\text{ו}}\overline{\text{ג}}\overline{\text{ל}}$ *ligavit*, *alligavit*, *obligavit*; Kopt. $\epsilon \beta \omega \epsilon$ M. $\epsilon \beta \omega \epsilon$,
 $\epsilon \beta \omega \epsilon$ T. M. $\epsilon \beta \omega \omega \epsilon$, $\epsilon \beta \omega \omega \epsilon$, $\epsilon \beta \omega \omega$, $\epsilon \gamma \omega \omega$ T. $\pi 1$: *vestis*, *pallium*, *involu-*

„jeder anderen Bewegung gesagt“ (gr. εἰσ-ἔειπ *festinare* M.); *courir*, *mariter*
ride, *se mettre en mouvement*, جرى, ركض. Wird gewöhnlich, des
 Zeichens \wedge , \wedge halber (das verwechselt ist mit ∇ !) mit $\frac{1}{2}$ op, Kopf.

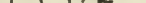

ἔωπ, ἔωπ, ἔεπ abscondere, latere etc in Verbindung gesetzt, aber irriger
 Weise, da hierfür das Verb.  ἔωπ Prototyp ist. Hier Beispiel:


 mar xāu

















ent Xenu-~~Xem~~-u So^h ent Xenu-~~Xep~~ nib nen-1 „die Halle der
„Aufgänge der ruhelosen Sterne (Planeten), das Gasthaus der sämtl-
„lichen Bewegungslosen Sterne (Fixsterne) des Himmelsraumes.“ [Bul.

Sarc. Horembek] Man beachte die interessanten Invarianten hierin:

*** an Stelle von und andererseits


 an Stelle von , so daß in diesen
































sehr häufigen Formeln sich entsprechen $\square \bowtie \underline{\text{fep}}$ und $\overline{\square} \overline{\bowtie} \overline{\text{fep}}$ sek g.v.







5. auch weiter unten    liegen.             

hebet nuber pen āa em soxer-1 ten „es läuft hinter dieser große


"Gott auf diesem Gefilde" [Desc. V, 40]. *q. supra* ḥat "hinaufsteigen".

Man hüte sich nach dem Vorgange des Hrn. Chabao (voy. 265) dieses






verb.                               




















  *ker* [Sarc. Bul],   *keru* [pap. T. 2 Leid],   *kerhi* [pap.

GY 12, Berl. „rudern, durch rudern vorwärts bewegen, das Ruder,“ *ramer, faire marcher un bateau en ramant; ramer*; - مقدار, قَدَّرَ

pag. Leid. T. 2:  kedu sat

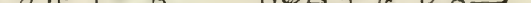
heißt ein sextet „die Misstathenden tragen das Ruder in dem Sext.“

II, 27] cc. mm en, entstanden zu denken aus  he "schlagen
etc", und   pek,   pek (v. sup. 514), eine Aussparung der

„die Arme ausspannen zum Lobe, Preise etc“, étendre les bras
pour louer, adorer quelqu'un; ; j.B.                  

pek-en en kont en kont ha-āb „ wir preisen mit erhobenen


„Armen die Fürstin im Innern der reinen Stadt“ [D. Kal. J. l. l.] .


 reb neruh kont hepek

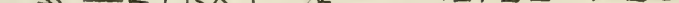
nele lesen nele Neb kont ab „die Herrin der Trunkenheit, die Fürstin

„der freudigen Arm ausbreitung, die Herrin der Musica, die Herrin

„des Tanzens, die Fürstin des Freuden Spiels.“ [Dend. Mar.]









1.  *hepek*, bezeichnet, so scheint es, den Haufen hingestreckter Feinde

(g. vor.), welche daliegen mit ausgebreitetem Armenpaar. In

Med. Hab.  schu

Xeti sech-u Xera hi' hepek beß-u „welcher zurückließ die Aus“

„Länder, kämpfend auf dem hingestreckten Haufen der Feinde.“

  heper,   heper,   heper,   hepu [Abyd.] u. ähnliche var.

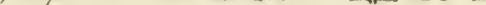
Bedeutung „mit den Ellenbogen umfassen, umgeben, dann allgemein

umfassen, umspannen, auch sich fassen an, anheften, anheft-

"den, auch der Ellenbogen selbst," embrasser à l'aide de ses

coudeir, embrasser, s'accrocher à, se fixer, fixer etc. coudeia; ^ωpro

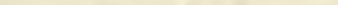
ذراع ، استقرَّ على ، عانق ، الى صدره . *cf. Кор. ωπτ reconciliari, reconcili-*

ἀρτω, deutsch: kapt-en, kapt-en. 

„mit ihren Armen“ [Larc. Horenbek, Wien].









Kal. Ins. 66, paroles du Nil J.





folgenden, d. h. „kein Stein Kasse an dem andern“ [Abg. Mar.]


 se-xā-sef hē hept-f en hē en xā

[λαορ. β. 30], greek. οἶδεῖ ἐν ταῖς ἀγκάλαις ὅταν αὖ ἐξοδεῖται -- γένον


Tag [lin. 60]

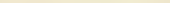



 kereszt, 

 kereszt u. a. s. oben 


 kereszt.

  *kepet* [Desc. III, 74]  (*kepet*) [Ros. l. 9, masc. gener.  *pe*] Bezeich-

het „Richtscheit, rechtwinklig, alle Figuren mit rechten Winkel“;






équerre, rectangulaire, figure rectangulaire; قائم الزاوية, زاوية

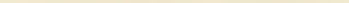
Libano. In Desc. l. l. nähert ein König das Richtscheit  dem a-

mon, daneben  sel. hebet en ämen,, das Herbeiführen

"des Ritterschreiters zum Amun". In Abydos sah ich Hgdr

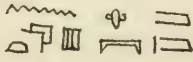
weise den König Ramseo II abgebildet d. h. laufend (hep.

Δ  , eine Ruderstange (   *теп*) und ein Rüttscheit (*кепеш*) in

den Händen, daneben:  „herbeigeführt ist“


„das Richtscheit zum Herren der beiden Welten.“ In der Inschrift von



Ros. l. 9:  em (lot.) her en pe-hept „an der Stelle über der

„rechtwinkligen Figur“, demot. $N\frac{1}{2}L$, $\langle P, \lambda \frac{1}{2} \rangle / 3$: en sa-re
[ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΟΥ.




her-1 en äpt „an dem Obertheile des Vierecks“ [l. 26], griech. ἐνι τοῦ



 hef bildet die folgende Wortsippe. Dem Wurzel-Gerippe hef liegt zum Grunde das Kopf. $\text{gOB E T. infirmus, humilis esse}$ „niedrig, demüthig, unterworfen, kriechend sein“, daher:


$\text{sw } \frac{1}{11} \lambda$ hefi [Todt. 163, 13-154, 7], $\text{sw } \frac{1}{11} \lambda$ hef [B. cf. Rev. arch. 1848, p. 301],

demot. $\text{sw } \gamma \gamma$ hef (U pe, masc. gen.), $\text{sw } \gamma \gamma$ hef, $\text{sw } \gamma \gamma$ hefi, ver- wandt mit $\text{sw } \text{I } \lambda$ af q. v. pag. 60 „die Schlange“, le serpent, af , eigentlich „die kriechende“; vergl. griech. ὄφις, Kopf. gOB T. gOq ,

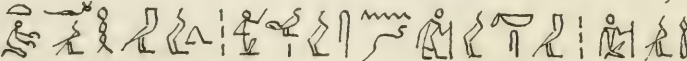
gq w , gB w , M. Π und \dagger serpens. $\text{sw } \frac{1}{11} \lambda$ ta-hof, griech. Τεφός cf. Rev. l. l.

 hefat [Louv. N. 155],  hefu [D. hist. J. 12],  hef [D.


Temp. Ins. 26, 1],  hef [Dend.],  heft [D. Temp. J. 6/9, I],

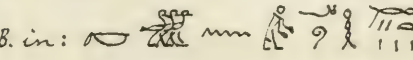
 hefu [Med. Ab.] u. a. Varr. „unterwürfig, kriechend, demüthig sein, fürchten, seine Ehrfurcht bezeigen“, cc. mm en , être

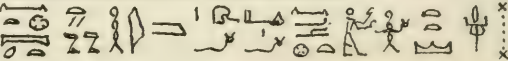
soumis, humilie, respecter, présenter ses respects; af , af , af .

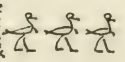
 aa-u em kesu ne-

kesu tu em hefat „die Aesen beugen sich (und) die Jungen sind








„in demüthiger Verehrung“ [Louv. l. l.].  hefu cc. mm , wie bemerkt,







z. B. in:  mehti-u hefu en bi-u-k „die Nordlän-



„der fürchten dich“ [D. hist. J. 12]. 











 bi-u abtes hef en Hut ti-f sep-f em äpti en nen-1, die



„Priester des Osiris bezeugen ihre Ehrfurcht dem Hut, wenn er empor-


steigt aus der Vulva der himmlischen Person. Von diesem Verbo hef wird abgeleitet die 5. Form  heñf „fürchten, seine Ehr-
furcht beweisen“, cf. Kopt. GENY timere, formidare, wie in D. Temp. T. I,
36/; :       āau en her-k heñf en hon-k „Preis














„deinem Angesicht, Ehrfurcht deiner Heiligkeit!“ und per metathesis
 hefen, wie in      sēn em hefen „ihre
„..... bezeugen Ehrfurcht“ [Aethiop. Hele Bil.].

 hefēl cf. inf.  heft.









 hefu [Anast. 4, 1],  hefu [Bonom. 11],  hefu [cf. Zeits. 1866 p. 98],  hefau, masc. gen., entstan-
den aus  hef, hof „serpens“ q. v. und  fu „breit, ausgedehnt
„sein“ v. pag. 540, also „grosse Schlange, Riesenschlange“, serpent gigan-
tesque. Würde man statt fu, die Lesung āā vorziehen (cf. 
und  āā p. 542), so entspräche hef-āā, hef-āu sehr genau
dem arab. , hebr.  vipera.






 hefhef, eigentlich „sich bücken, sich hinneigen um zu hören,
„lauschen“; *prêter l'oreille, épier*;  hef. Siehe Beispiel pag. 702 s. v. mese-



 hefen v. supra lin. 6.












 hefennu [Anast. 2^{10/6}] häufigst nur  hefennu [cf. Anast. l. l.],
 hefennu [Sall. 3^{8/10}]  hefennu [cf. Zeits. 1867, p. 29] be-
zeichnet zunächst „die Kaulquappe“, le têtard,  hefennu, dann
aber die Zahl 100,000, so wie überhaupt eine grosse Zahl ganz
allgemein.         hefennu


em kern en at „ich habe zurückgeworfen hundert tausende in
 „dem Zeitraum einer Minute.“ [L.D. III, 175, 9]. Kopt. ρϥοϣρ M. formica
 ρϣ ρϣ ρϣ ρϣ hefi-lālā, [gr. démos 24] erhalten im Kopt. ραϣεελε, T
 T. lacerta; léard, J, 9, 0, 99.

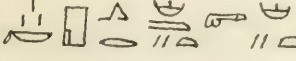
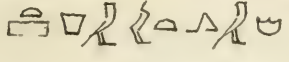
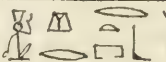
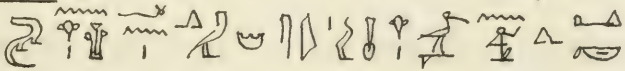
 hefti [D. Temp. I. I, 2/10],  heft [pap. 9Y, 8. Berl.], „nieder-
 „wärts gehen, abwärts sich bewegen, fliegen“; aller, voler en descen-
 dant.  heft-u neuberu am tūa „ab-
 „wärts steigen die Göttinnen der Tiefe“ [9Y, 8.].     























hefti-f (heft) em Xeper „er fliegt abwärts den Himmel als Xeper“ [D. l. l.].
 heft [Tod. iot, i],  heft [D. Kal. Ins. 78],  heft
 [D. Temp. I. I, 47/8], verwandt mit  apt v. pag. 62 „sich nieder-
 „lassen, sich niedersetzen, sich zur Ruhe niedersetzen“, s'asseoir,
 se reposer; نام, استراح.  heft hi kemel-k „sich
 „niedersetzen auf deinen Thron, Stuhl“ [D. Temp. I. I 47/8].








 heftā [pap. Anast. I, 19/6] „sich anstrengen bei einer
 „Bewegung, sich heftig bewegen“ (cf. ρωωτ T. agitare); s'agiter, ρϣ;
 ar-k heftā em pa-
isot-seot „du strengst dich an bei seiner Besteigung“ [l. l.]



 hem [Tod. 199, 2],  hem [ib. 17, 85],  hem [D. Kal. Ins.
 56],  hem [Mess. Kel.], 4. Form:  hemem [Bon. 7, 8],  hemem
hemem [ib. 12, A],  hemem [Harn.]; auch  hem-ti
 (hemem?), [D. Temp. I. I, 47/11]; caus.  se-hem [L.D. VI, 115,
 lin. 21],  se-hem [D. Temp. Ins. I, 14/2],  se-hem [ib. 247/8].

Grundbedeutung: „zurückstoßen, abweisen“, repousser, éloigner, عي.
 Cc. Acc. und  er, oder seltener nun en, gleichsam „defendere ali-
 quid ab aliquo, daher gradezu „schützen eine Person oder Sache
 vor“, woker das kopt. $\text{gem} \text{ M. } \text{gme} \text{ T. } \text{servare}$, διαφυλάσσειν, cu-
 ram habere — cura, sollicitudo sehr natürlich entstanden ist.


 hemti hemti er ha-u-4 „das Verbotene wird
 „fern gehalten von deinen Wohnungen“ [I, 47/11 D. Temp. I.] q. 15 1/2.
 nen hemtu em (usex) „nicht zurückgewie-
 „sen aus dem Saal“ [Rhind p. 15]  sehem (sba)
 „er bu Xer-f“ geschützt ist der Ort, der ihn trägt, vor Freveler [D. Temp.
 I. I 14 1/2],  hi-k i na Tot hi
Xru-a as hem-f na ne-ha-hi „gieb, daß zu mir komme Thoht
 „auf meine Stimme, dann wird er mich schützen vor dem Kehr-Kopf.“
 [Mell. Stele] Und so in vielen Beispielen q. auch hā, stare.








 hem [Todt. 148, 14] varr.  hem,  hem,  hem
hemu;   hem [fem. gener., Anast. 4 3/2] „steuern, das
 „Heuerruder“,                




Reman [Medic. pap. 57],




Reman [ib. lin. 6] Name ei=


 hemer [Dend. Mar. - D. Kal. Ins. 72],  hemer, hemel [q.




Zeits. 1867, 6], verwandt mit kopt. Ⲅⲙⲙⲓ M. ⲉⲛⲉⲃⲁⲓⲛⲉⲩ, inscendere, bedeutet alles was man besteigt, Treppe, Thron, hoher Sitz u. s. w.




escalier, trone, siège; سرير الملك, كرسى, درج.  hemer





en hon-f „der Thron seiner Maj.“ [Dend.]       


se-lat-f anep hi hemr-f en sel „aufgestellt hat ihn Anubis auf


„den Sitz der Ewigkeit.“ [D. Kal. Ins. 72] var.  nes-f sel v. l. l.



  hemr-u [Tott. 42, 11] var. von  nib „all, jeder; Tout, tou-

te, chaque;    la lat hemr-u „jeder Feind u. Fein-



 hemr [Tott. 126, 1], var.  hemr,  hemr,  hemr,







 hemr u. a. var. „sitzen, hocken, ruhen, bleiben, auch sich

„niederlassen cc.  um etwas zu thun, sich womit beschäftigen; s'as-





soier, être assis, rester, se reposer, s'occuper de...;  ; kopt.









Ⲅⲙⲙⲓ M. Ⲅⲙⲟⲟⲥ T. B. Ⲅⲙⲁⲁⲥ B. sedere, manere, habitare; daher auch

  se-hemr, kopt. Ⲅⲙⲙⲟⲥ M. ⲙⲙⲟⲥ T. sedere facere, con-

stituere, collocare.       hemr-ku-a hi (se-






het) atur „da saß ich noch am Ufer des Stromes.“ [Anast. 1, 3 l. 8]





    an-su-hemr hi nest-sel „man war beschäf-

„tigt sich das Haar zu flechten“ (d'Orb. 2).        

hi-f sa nib hi tof-f em hā-u hā-k-u hā-u „er stellte einen Jeden in

„seinem Bezirk als Präsident und Bürgermeister auf“ [Pianchi Hel].

  hemr [L. D. II, 147],   hemr [ib. II, 146],  hemr [l. l. 129],

  hemr [l. l. 69-70],   hem-s [Opferstein, Berl.] u. a. var.

bezeichnet „einen Satz, Aufsatz, Auflage“, assise, in Opferlisten wie z.

B. hem per-Xer [L. Aelt. Texte 10] „eine Auflage von Tod-
„tenopfern“, var. etc.

hemti [q. pag. 957], hemti [l. l.], hem

[q. infra hent] „das was zurückzuweisen ist, das Verbotene, in

„Bezug auf einen Tempel das Profane.“ *le qui est défendu, profane*

س, س. Beispiele s. oben pag. 957.

Silbenzeichen, welches zur Schrei-

bung der zunächst folgenden Wortreihe dient und, wie es den Anschein

hat (cf. hun „Knabe“), hun (man vergl. das kopt. $\text{ḡ} \text{N} \text{N}$, $\text{ḡ} \text{N}$ ihm gegen-

über) ausgesprochen ward. Das Zeichen ist zurückzuführen auf:

hun [C. 100 Louv.], kopt. $\text{ḡ} \text{N} \text{N}$, M. N1, الشاربخ, rami palmar

vel vitis, in quibus sunt dactyli adulesci et uvae. *q. inf. keiser*

hun [Tods. 145, 28], hunnu [Anast. 3⁶/₅, 6⁶/₈, - 4⁶/₇, 1¹/₅]

hunnu [Rhind. pap. 27, 1], cc. er oder an

„(sich) bewegen wohin, auf den Weg machen, einen Gang antreten,

„sich auf die Beine machen u. s. w.“; (se) mouvoir, (se) mettre en

mouvement, (se) mettre en marche, partir etc. شى, شى, شى;

kopt. $\text{ḡ} \text{N}$ M. c. suff. recip. movere se const. c. E: accedere. Demot.








hun [Rhind p. 14⁶/₆, 27¹/₁].






hunnu-se ise an sam-to „es naht sich Isis um zu bestatten etc.“



































demot. hun-se ise en ar kesau „es naht

„sich Isis um zu machen das Begräbnis etc.“ [Rhind p. 27, 1]. D'Orb. 2, 10:

kunnu-k nen-nen perbu em
pe-femà „mache dich auf (bewege dich), bringe uns Getreide aus dem
„Dorfe.“ Aber auch ken er ka-k „accede ad Templum tuum“
[D. Temp. I. I ⁴⁷/₂]. Caus. i-i-kunnu [D'Orb. II/7], var.
 fi-kunnu [Kern.] „faire marcher, expédier; expédition.“
 kun [Mess. Sel.] „sich bewegen rückwärts, die umgekehrte, verdreh-
„te Richtung einschlagen, umkehren“; se mouvoir, marcher dans
la direction opposée, retourner, tourner; , قلب. Kopfsch.
M. cc. EBD: recedere, discedere, secedere, abstinere. (Caus. Form davon)
 schun [Anast. I 22/2], schunki [var. q. Chab. voy.
190]. Adverbiell: er-kun „nach rückwärts“ [Anast. I 22/2].
Metaph. Beleg vom Horus: nen kun-k
hi so nen Xes hi mi, nicht kehre um auf Erden, nicht werde
„nass zu Wasser!“ em ar
schun er-kun er seba-tu-k „nicht weise zurück den der dich
„belehrt“ [Anast. I, 22/2]. kun-s nen un hi-t
„tritt zurück, nichts zeige dich!“ (Mess. Sel.). kun [D'Orb.]
„dont ses bras sont retournés“ (voy. 190), set schun
„queie retournée“ [ib. 190, trad. de M^r Chab.].
 kun, movere scil. vocem „zurufen, anrufen“, adresser sa voix
à qu., appeler; , عى . cf. T. M. B. jubere, imperare, praecipere.
 kun-a en-señ ur ur se-a
sefer em anx-señ „ich rief ihnen stark stark zu, meine Stimme

  hun [vase de Leide],    hun [D. Kal. Ins. 33],   her

(q. hebā),  hon [Aeth. *Hel. Bul.* II, 13],  hunu [Statist. Pap. papsim], demot.  hun [gr. *dém.* 33], *Gefäß, Geräth*, vase, appareil, ustensiles;  hon,  hon. Kopt. *ḡnaay, ḡno T. n* vas, crater, instrumentum quodvis, res quaevis, suppellex.

 hun [Kal. Bokenichons],  hun [Medanul],  hunu (4. Form, Todl. 85, 8),  hun,  hunu [Dend. Mar.],  hunu,  henu [Zeits. 1863, 22],  hun [Abgd. Mar.],  hun [Hel. 551, Lond.],  hunu [D. Kal. Ins. 102, a],  hun [Eofu, nach D.], demot.  hunu,  hunu [Gr. *démot.* 35, 53] q. auch die griech. Transscript. ONHC für  hunau [pap. Ax. 18, 1/24, Berl.], bezeichnet, je nach dem Artikel, „Kna-
be, Jüngling - Mädchen, Tochter, Jungfrau; jeune homme, enfant, jeune femme, fille;  hun „du warst ein Knabe von vollen 10 Jahren.“ [God Min.],  hun  hun  hun  hun  hun  hun  hun „ich hatte, als Knabe, 12 Jahre zurückgelegt.“ [Bokenichons. Kal.] Demot. Uebertragen auch durch  xel (q. v.) „Jüngling“, wie z. B. in  pe-xel au-ar-xā suten „der Jüngling, welcher ^[als] König erschien“ [Ros. 1], hier.  hun  hun  hun  hun  hun  hun [Tit. Euphranes], griech. τῶν νέων καὶ παραλαβόντος τὴν βασιλείαν [lin. 1].  hun [Todl. 93, 1]  hun [ib. 42, 4],  hun [Mett. Hel.],  hun [Med. Abu] bezeichnet eigentlich „das Gefäß“ (q. oben l. 1 ff.) dann „das männliche Glied, männlicher

den Wasserbedarf darbietenden Behälter als wie „Brunnen, See'en, Bäche u. s. f.“, *puits, lac, rivière*; *بركة, نهر, عين*. *q. Zeits. 1865, 26*: 𐤅𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hun-t (sesenu)t ku kem „die acht

„Wasser-Districte Aegyptens“, wie Lepsius, *Zeits. 1865, 64* zutreffend über-
[sezt.]

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 (hun-t) [Maler. p. 44], 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hun-t [Hor. Stat. Tur.], 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hun-t

[*q. Beispiel p. 431, 18 s. vor. bek*], plur. 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hunnu, 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hunnu

[*Sall. 2⁴/9, 11/10, 13/6*], in Verwandtschaft mit 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hun

„arbeiten“ *q. v. inf.*, bezeichnet das Ergebnis der Arbeit: „Arbeit,

„Werk, Waare, Production u. s. w. *Job, Jeru.* Häufigst in Parallelismus

mit dem synonym. bek [*q. p. 431 l. l. und Sall. 2¹³/6*]. *q. Kopt. 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍, 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍.*

res quaevis. Eine zweite Bedeutung desselben Wortes ist, im Zusam-

menhang mit 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hun „versehen womit“ *q. v. sup.*, „das was man

„bedarf, das womit man versehen sein muß, das Nothwendige“, z. B.

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 = 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ab-tu menmen-tu aper

em hun-t-u nit (ergab ihnen) Felder, Vieh, versehen mit allem dazu

„nothwendigen“ [Hor. Stat. Tur.]. 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ma aberu Semu aberu per-t hun-t-u arbu em sohet-t.

„das Anschauen der Jahreszeit des Sommers und der Jahreszeit des

„Winters und aller Arbeiten welche auf dem Acker verrichtet werden“
[Materiaux t. l.]




𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hun [pap. magiq. Harr. p. 47], 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hunnu [Todd. 125, 30] varr.










𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hun, 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hunnu-t, 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hunnu [plur.]
sic




andere determinirte Form statt 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 hun *q. v. sup. p. 965.*

𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 kenau *q. sup. pag. 901* 𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ken „Schädel“.







𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎠 huni [3 1a, gen. fem. gnost. pap. 19/35] demot. Form des oben

pag. 965 besprochenen    hun-1.

   huni [Toll. I, 10] varr.    hunu,    hunu

[Abyd. Mar.],    henu [Rec. I, 8 col. 3] bezeichnet, wie mir nach einigen sehr einleuchtenden Beispielen scheint, nicht etwa eine heilige Barke oder dergleichen, sondern einen Feldmesser, Geometer.

In Abydos sagt eine Göttin, Bezugnehmend auf die Gründung des Tempels, zum König:

𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎢𐎠 huni [Toll. I, 10] varr.    hunu,    hunu

em Xeper-u-k en hunu (toꜥk Xer sešam-4 smen en feš-5 kähw

er-monx mā sešendu nen-4 „du warst mit mir in deinen







„Functionen als Geometer, deine Hände tragen das Meßinstru-

„ment, festgesetzt sind ihre [sc. des Tempels] vier Ecken auf









„genaue Weise nach den vier Himmels-Regionen.“ Der Feld-

messer par excellence ist Gott Itah (cf. ḥaṭah), daher seine so









häufige Gleichstellung mit diesem huni, hunu, henu.







   huni-1 [Karn.],    henu [Stat. Pap.] heißt, wie früher schon







Hr. Birch richtig bestimmt, „Speer, Speiß, Lance“, javelot, lance,




cf.         huni-1-u akem-u (ḥel)u „Speer,

„Schilde, Bogen etc.“ [Stat. Pap. Karn.].










   henub [Toll. 125, 31], varr.    ha-neb [Bib. et Mot.],   henub


henub [Desc. V, 41],    henub [Denkm. L. III, 5],    henub [B.

Karn.],    he-neb [Löf. u. Schenkung.],    henub [D. Kal. Ins. 64],

 kēnb [D. Temp. I, 79, 28],  kēnb [Dend. Mar.],  kēnb

[ib.] u. a. varr. Die Bedeutung des Wortes geht aus fgl. Stelle der Ins. Philae

6 (lin. 6) hervor:          kā (tenā) k
sic













nō-u nu (nūeru) em kēsp  kēnb ..., welche auf das genaueste,

besonders auch mit Rücksicht auf das vorhergehende, fgl. dem Passus

des griech. Textes der Rosellana (lin. 15) entspricht: ὁμοίως τε καὶ



τας καθηκούδας ἀπομοίρας τοῖς θεοῖς ἀπὸ τε τῆς ἀμπελίτι-

δος γῆς καὶ τῶν παραδείδων. Der demot. entsprechende Text lau-

tet (lin. 9):             na-to-u enb









Χορ en na-nūeru en ka-ka-areti ka-ka kēkē, die Anteile, welche

„gehören den Göttern vom Weinbau-Lande und Garten-Lande“. Es

entsprechen sich also  kēnb, παράδειδος und  kēkē, letzteres

erhalten im kopt. τωβε, τωβι, plantare. Das Wort also zu übertra-





gen durch „Culturboden, Gartenland“, terre cultivable, propre à la

culture; Beispiele häufigst.         s-āō-u

kēnb s-usex toś em pīru er nūer-u nīb, „zahlreicher ist das









„Culturland“, ausgedehnter ist der Nomos an Wohnplätzen als (die

Nomen) aller (anderen) Gottheiten“ [Dend. Mar.]

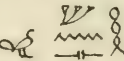
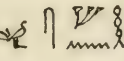
  kēnb [L.D. IV, 31, 6],  kēnb [Rec. III, 96],  kē-

neb [cf. Xebes Rec. I, 43 col. 13] nicht häufiges Wort, augenscheinlich


im Zusammenhang mit dem kopt. δωλεμ, δελεμ M. zapere,











diripere, efferre, auferre.         šep-ā en

...k kēnb-ā em (ka), „ich habe gefasst (sc. Feinde, Beute) mit dem

 huno [Karn.],  huno [Mél. II, 259] wörtlich „das sich nähern-

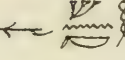
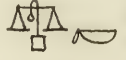
„de, aufeinander zu bewegend“, daher, wie Hr. Chab. l.l. bereits bemerkt hat,

„eng, schmal“, im Gegensatz zu  use g.v. *étroit*, ضيق. Thothmos.

Tafel, Karn.          

hō-señ Xesf hon-f su mā āx sem hi enten pen eriti ūa er huno „sie sprac
[„verengte.“

„then vor dem König: wie soll denn das geschehen auf einem Wege zu gehen der sich


 hunk [Todt. 109. 7],  hunk [Zeils. 1866 p. 88, Birch]












Besonderer Theil an der äg. Wage. Hr Birch l.l. „scale, in the sense of the jar

„or bowl of the balance.“ Vielleicht „der Ausschlags Balken, oder das dazu

„gehörige Stück an der Wage.“

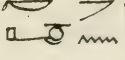
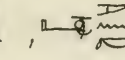
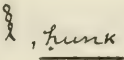
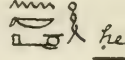
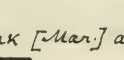
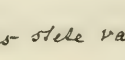
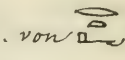
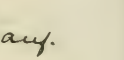

 hunk [pafsim] „verschen womit, darreichen, geben, besonders in

„feierlicher Weise.“ Muni de, garnir, offrir, présenter,  q. Z. B. D. Temp. I, I,


36/7:            refer sem hi neti

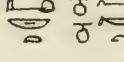
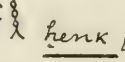
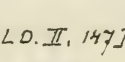
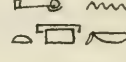
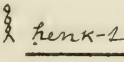
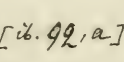
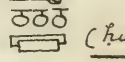
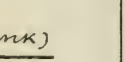
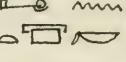
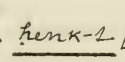
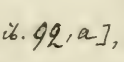
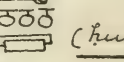
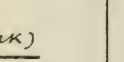
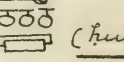
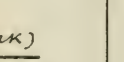
hunk sep-f em seXet (seXemXet?) „die obere Krone vereinigt mit der

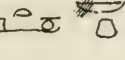
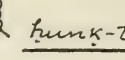
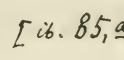
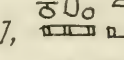
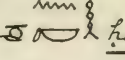
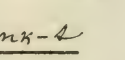
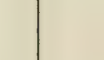
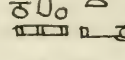
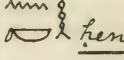
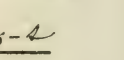

„unteren Krone ist gegeben auf sein Haupt als Geschenk.“ In Abyd. tritt

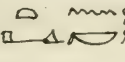
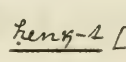
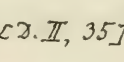
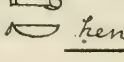
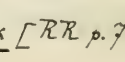

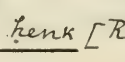
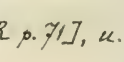
        henk [Mar.] als Stele var. von  auf.

[initiauit.





Verwandt damit ist hebr.  ori indidit aliquid, (q. hunk u. flgds) auch

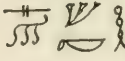

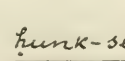
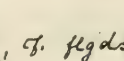
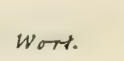
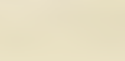
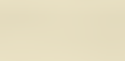
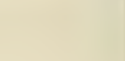
        henk [L. O. II, 147],      henk-2 [ib. 92, a],   henk

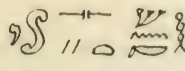



[ib. 69-70],        henk-t [ib. 85, a],     henk-2

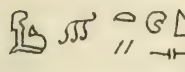

[L. Aell. Text. 40]       henk-2 [L. O. II, 35]   henk [RR p. 71], u.

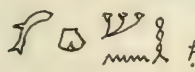
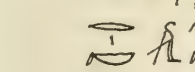
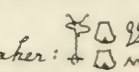
a. varr. Hr de Rouge „donation“ (s. vor. Stamm), doch bezeichnet es, mir

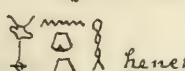

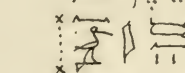
unzweifelhaft, dasselbe als das hebr.     sacrificium initiationis.

        hunkes, hunk-se, q. flgds Wort.

 hunk-seti [Rec. 4, 11/62],  hunk-seti [104], wohen als
 Beinamen der Hathor, die Bezeichnung  hunk-se-i, gebildet
 aus hunk, kopt. ϩωλκ M.T. *aro plectendi cornam*, *implexum opus*,
cincinnus cornae, und  seti, set q. v. „Haar“, also
 „gekräuselltes, geflochtenes Haar, die Haarlocke“, *la bresse de cheveux*,
les cheveux bressés; جدة يلة , جدة يلة . Daher auch folgs:

 hunk-seti „die mit Haarflechten“ sc. Weiber mit geflochtenen
 Locken. cf. oben Hathor-Beinamen.  hunk-seti „*Das Tanzen der mit Haarzöpfen*
versehener Weiber dieser Stadt.“



 hunk [Biban el moluk] verwandt mit hebr. אָנְג , אָנְג *angis*,
angustus fuit, vergl. auch אַנְג -w, *ang-o*, *ang-ustus*, unser *eng*, arab.
 عَنِ ; „eng, gleichsam wie gewürgt sein“, *être serré*, *étroit*. L. L.
 hunk-ui (oder hunk-Xui?) *ro-k*
äp-en-tek Hor *ro-k* „zusammengedrückt ist dein Mund (oder der
 „Schlund d. M.), Horus hat dir deinen Mund geöffnet.“ Daher: 

 heneket,  heneket [Mell. Plak], 4te Form der vor., hebr. אָנְג
 אָנְג , arab. عِن *faucis*, *palatum*. „Kehle, Schlund“, so z. B. Mell.
 äp-en-tek (ä) *ämu-mu-u* *Xelem ro-ten* *än (rā)* *leb heneket-ten*
än *Sehet* *Sät* *nes-t-ten* *än (Tot)* *Seh mer-ten* *än* *Hoka* „O ihr Was-
 ser-Bewohner, geschlossen ist euer Mund durch *Rā*, zusammengedrückt
 ist euer Schlund durch *Sehet*, zerschnitten ist eure Zunge durch *Thoth*,



















"geblendet sind eure Augen durch Fleck."

„Зер (кофт. унр) 20-ден 4-ден Һункек-1-ден“ verschlossen ist euer Mund,




"versperrt euer Schlund" [Berl. Stein]. Das Wort gen. fern.


 kumbasa [med. pap. 7, 10],  kunnulasa

[ll. 7, 8], κομ. ΔΝΘΟΥΣ Μ. ΠΙ, δᾶῦρα, stellio, laceria, lézard, (119.


hun [cf. fern] vom Stamm hun, huns, hens „zurückstoßen“, bezeichnet „die Stoßer, Hörner z. B. des Stiers“, les cornes, قرقر. cf. p. 782 l. 10.


 *kunt* [Dend. Mar.],  *kent* [ibid.],  *kunt* [cf. *kun*, sup.]

110  hanti [D. Temp. J. I, 15] cf. *hebāi* p. 946 „zurückstoßen, zu-

„rückreiben, zurückschlagen“ (cc. \bigcirc „von...“) perousser, rejeller,

dependre; ڇڏڻ, ڇڏڻ. Erweiterung des Verbi Δ منه ڇڏڻ g. v. In Dend. (Mar)


hent-a hent er hat nu her-k
 „ich habe ab das Verbotene von dem Hause deines Bildnisses“, Worte

des Gottes  kundi neken-f „Zurückkreibend den der ihn“



"Schaden bereiten will." cf. hent infra.

kundi [Told. 99, 28], varr. [Tl. 78, 8-9]

[illegible]

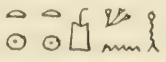
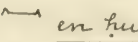
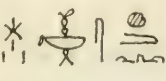
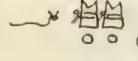
p.; 𣎵𣎵 [kʰɛnsi] 𣎵𣎵 (kʰɛnsi), 𣎵𣎵 (kʰɛnsi) [Dend.] mit vielen

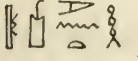
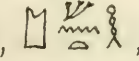
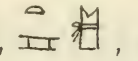
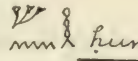
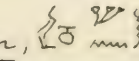
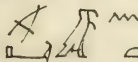
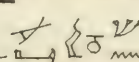
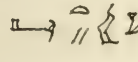
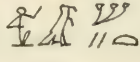
ähnlichen Varianten der B. In dem Turin-Königskanon scheint die




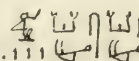
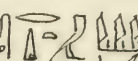
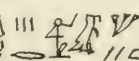
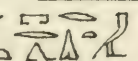
Gruppe  (1,7) oder im Plural  (1,6) diesem *kundi* zu entsprechen.

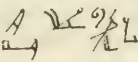
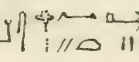
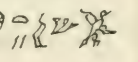
(G. RR p. 162; Lauth-Manetho p. 72). Bezeichnet eine große Periode und zwar,

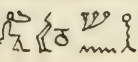
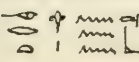
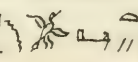
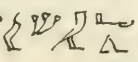
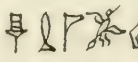
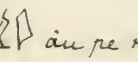
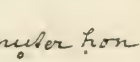
wie Hinko zuerst mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit vermutet hat, eine

Periode von 120 Jahren, zugleich die äußerste Grenze des menschlichen Lebensalters umfassend. Une période de 120 années, l'âge extrême de l'homme.  en hundel, demot.  šā-šē „immerdar“, [Rhind p. 12].  hundel  hem-sek-u „seine Lebensdauer ist die der Planeten“ [D. Temp. I, I, 23/5].



, , , u. a. v. supra  hun,  hunnu.
 hunenti [Sall. IV, 6, 6 fl.] identisch mit  q. v. sup.
 hunuti [Anast. 6 4/5],  hunki [Pianchi Skel. vorn l. 9]



„das Feld bebauen, der Bauer, auch im verächtlichen Sinne; labou-
ner la terre, paysan, , , vermutlich identisch mit hunnu
() und hunenti (s. vorh.).    




em-rešet für hunki-u er (se)šet em-rešet sek sek-u „nicht sei es
„gestatten dem Bauern aufs Feld hinauszugehen, nicht sei es gestat-
„set den Pflügern zu pflügen“ [Pianchi. l. l.]   
pe-honki (son) enti hi sekau „die beiden Bauern welche pflügen“ [Anast. 6 4/5].


       au pe nuber hon

hā em hunuti p-āb hi' art hunnu „der Prophet steht da wie ein
[Sall. I, 7.
„dummer Bauer (und, der Priester gebietet sich wie ein kleiner Junge“

 hon, an diesen Stamm, für dessen Aussprache die var.  hen [L.D.

II, 8] entscheidend ist, knüpft sich die Grundbedeutung „weihen“,
consacrer (cf. infra  und ). Hieron werden abgeleitet

 hen,  hen [passim]  hen [B. g. B. (anop. 6)] „der Geweihte“ also Be-

zeichnung des Königs, daher das so häufige  hon-f „Se. Heiligkeit,

„Le Majestäs, La Sainteté, La Majesté; ملكوت. Häufigst auch bei Daten

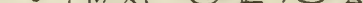
② Xer'ken „unter dem Perweikben, unter der Majesöl," auch ②.

𐎧𐎫𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎹 ken nûler, 𐎧𐎫𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎹 ken nûler [passim], *demot.* 𐎧𐎫𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎹, 𐎧𐎫𐎧𐎡𐎹𐎠𐎹 [Canop.-Ros.]

plur. 𐌱𐌰, 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰, 𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰𐌱𐌰 ken-a nuberu. "Der Gott Geweihte" oder

nach den bilinguen Texten „der Prophet, le prophète, نبي. G. Kops. 90NT M.

sacerdos, ἱερεὺς. Weib. $\overline{\text{E}}\text{P}$ Ken-4 nuber „sacerdotissa“, die Prophetin.

Q. Leid. Rel. V 2/6 :  „alle Propheten, alle Priester, die

„ Prophetinnen etc.“

İ hen, ~~İİ~~ İen [passim, masc. gen.], -İ hend, ~~İİİ~~ İend, ~~İİİİ~~ İend, ~~İİİİİ~~ İend

[passim, fem. gen], plur. ¹ ḥēnu [passim], ¹¹ ḥēnu

[3. Beispiel] u. and. varr. „der, die Geweihte, nämlich einem Gotte als

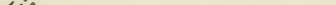
„dienende Person, daher Hierodule.“ Die Uebersetzung Sklave weniger

passend, aber doch nicht auszuschließen, wie z.B. in folgendem Beispiel

ihr Sohn und ihre Tochter

„ wurden Sklaven für deinen (königlichen) Hof. [D. hist. Ins. 10 lin. 39]

Der Gegensatz von $\frac{f}{l}$ hen ist daher, sehr erklärlich, \ominus nek „Herr“, wie




in:  nen ten nef neb er hon-f bek-4 er
sic




hont-o "nicht stand ihm höher der Herr als dessen Sklave, die



„Dienerin als ihre Gebieterin.“ [Sarc. Turin]

② mm ken vid. supra hun pag. 965 s. voc. hun-4.

hen, nicht selbene Schreibung an Stelle der folgenden:

 hẽã [Todd t. 5]  hã̃ [Rouge, étud. 87],  hẽ̃ [Pianchi 1967]

 heñā [Karn.], B: $\frac{1}{8}$  heñā [D. Temp. Ins. I^{88/9}],  heñā [Rec.]


 keñk [q. p. 840 lin 18],  keñk [D. hist. I. 15/19] 5. Form der radix

X
→ Δ ḥak q. v. Bedeutung dieselbe, daher „fangen, gefangen werden“, pren-
dre, être pris (captif). x Δ R → Δ anān kau

Sefa aru em heñk „diejenigen (von den Feinden) welche sich zur Flucht


„wenden, wurden hart bedrängt, die welche verwüstend empfanden,


„zu Gefangenen gemacht“ [D. hist. l. l.]


heñk [Kiosk v. Phil. 8.], demot. 3), $\sum_{1,2}$ heñkau [Fr. dem. 30], die

5. Form der gewöhnlicheren $\Xi \Lambda$ lex q. v. inf. mit der Bedeutung,


der letzteren. Kopf erhalten in 95% Ethanol, *π cerevisia* (T.)






 Һенкәк ғ. sur. Һинк, Һинкәк.

 хенкек [D. Temp. I. I²/₃],  хункек [l. l. II, ³⁴/₅] ver-


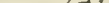
wandt mit תָּדַן (abzuleiten von תָּנָה , تَنَاه) quodandum dedit,

inbuit, bezeichnet „die Freude schmecken lassen, den Geschmack der Freude empfinden“, goûter la joie, sentir, jouir des plaisirs; ~~pebū!~~.

cc. mm. g. B.  her-a hunkek en ma-s "Teder

„schmeckt die Freude bei ihrem Anblick“ fl.    9   | hi-nib-u
fl.

Һенәккә эн һи- (100 ма?)к « ein Jeder genießt Freude bei deinem Anblick »


 *rent* [D. Kal. Ins. 59],  *rent* [Dend. Mar.] vollständig identisch.

mit hanti q. r. s. C. = „abhalten, fernhalten von und zwar mit

„Waffengewalt, daher auch schlagen, stechen etc. um abzugeben“ wie in

$\frac{\square\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} \frac{\square}{\square} \frac{\square}{\square} \frac{\square}{\square}$ kent kent-u em äbet-f "fernsehend"

⁴
" mit seinem Speer das was Fern zu fassen ist (das Verbotene) [Dend]

 hens (s. rother), demot. $\Delta 3 \text{ } \delta \text{ } \delta$ hens [hensi supra 965. [h. 8. pe, masc. gen.]

Regensatz zu Q pehu „hinten“, wie z. B. her-s ein ämentel (pehu) nes ein äbtelet „sa face est à l'ouest, „la partie postérieure à elle à l'est“ [L.D. IV, 35, 6, cf. inf. kes].

Im demotischen ist das Wort $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ ḥru [cf. gr. demot. 28, 53, 172 etc], seltener $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ ḥer geschrieben. Am häufigsten als Präposition, meist unter folgender Gestalt:

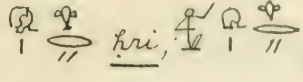
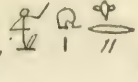
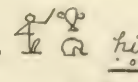
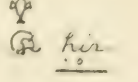
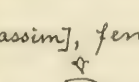
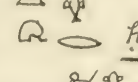
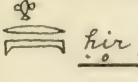
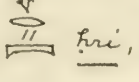
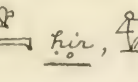
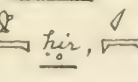
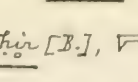
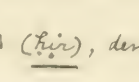
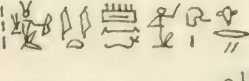
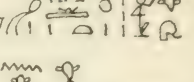
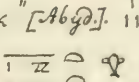
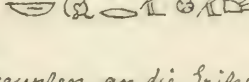
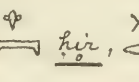
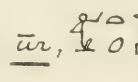
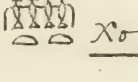

$\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, Ḥ , demot. $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ ḥer, ḥi, angewendet (s. Gramm.) mit der Grundbedeutung „auf, oberhalb, drüber hinaus, aufer, zu (das lat. ad) au-dessus de, sur, par-dessus de, outre, vers; $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, Ḥ ; cf. kopit. Ḥ , $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ super, sursum; ad faciem, obviam, verous, ad, in, inter etc.

sehen Ḥes er Ḥ-Ḥ-Ḥ ḥi mu ḥi so ḥi (kes) nḥ „Begleiter des Königs „in allen seinen Märschen auf dem Wasser, auf der Ebene, auf allen „Bergländern“ (oder auch: „zu Wasser und zu Lande in jedem Welttheile) [Grb P.-ür's, Hebr.] $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ nen kel ḥi Xe-s „keine andere übertrifft

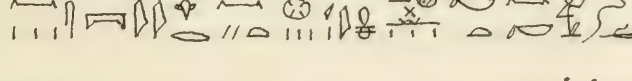
„sie an Jugendlichkeit“ [D. Temp.-I, II, 43/6] u. a. m. Je nach der verschiedenen Modification der Auffassung, werden von diesem $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ abgeleitet:

$\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ ḥer, in der so häufigen Verbindung $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$, $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ ḥer neb-u, ḥir-u nḥ, ḥir-nḥ, ḥir-u „alle Personen d. h. „Jedermann“, ähnlich wie $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ facies und persona (cf. πρόσωπον) im Hebr. bedeutet. Cf. kopit. Ḥ , Ḥ M. aliquis (und aliquid), demot. $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ ḥeru nḥ „unusquisque“ (cf. unt. Ḥalāo). In Bezug auf Beispiele

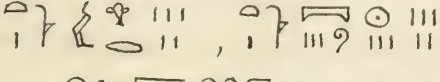
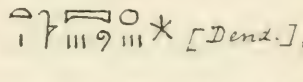
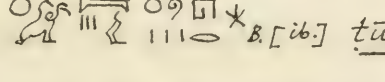
Von $\text{Ḥ} \text{Ḥ}$ ḥir, ḥi „auf, über“ wird abgeleitet das adjectivische:

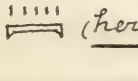
 hri,  hir [Abyd. Mar.],  hir [ibid]  hir
 [passim], fern. gener.  hir-t,  hir-t [passim], und
 hir,  hri,  hir,  hir,  hir [B.],  (hir), demotisch
 ϩ, ϩ, ϩ hir, fern. gen. ϩ hir-t; auch ϩ) ent hir [q. gr. demot.
 77, 90; Canop. passim] „der oberste, der erste, die oberste, erste“, supérieur,
 supérieures, premier, première; فوقانى, اول.  hri me-
nefitu „der Oberste (Oberst) der Leibgarden“ [Mar. Abyd. pl. 18]  hir-u ne pe-(Sa) „die Vorsteher der Bibliothek“ [Abyd.].  hir-u
hir-u „der Erste der Ersten“ [Kgl. Semmat, Berl.]  hi-a un kem em her-t so nib „ich setze Ägypten an die Spitze der gan-
 „zen Welt“ [2^{te} Totmes III Kgl. Bul.]. In den Rhind pap. dient ϩ hir als Uebersetzung von  ur,  ur oder ser, im Dekret von Canop. (lin. 68 dem. T.) auch von  Xontet q. v. In den griechisch. Transcriptionen ägypt. Eigennamen wird demot. ϩ ϩ hri (= ) ausgedrückt durch ϩϩ-; q. ϩϩιάνης, ϩϩιόβης, ϩϩιπεμβαίς, ϩϩιήτης.


Dasselbe Wort bezeichnet aber auch „das was hinausgeht
 „über...“, das überschüssige, das was außerdem ist. Cf. Anast. 1^{2/3}

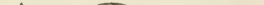
 „ich nenne dir andere
 „Städte, welche außer ihnen da sind.“ Sehr bekannt ist die Bezeich-
















nung der fünf Epagomenen Tage am Schlusse des ägyptisch. Jahres:

 [L. Chronol. I. 147],  [Denz.],
 [ib.] tūa heru hir-u (renpi) „die fünf überschüs-

„sigen Tage des Jahres“, auch nur:  (heru) V(hir) „die fünf über-


 Her-1 [Tods. 165, 14 u. varr.



le ciel, ¹sw.  1'a-ŋ hio-1 Xā-ŋ em nuber
[Ncl. Neph.]

„Ihre Theil des Körpers, der Leib“, le milieu, le milieu du corps; *lung*

Xepper „seine Körpermille, sein Leib ist wie ein Käfer gestaltet“ [Tod. l.l.]

"auf deinen Füßen mitten unter ihnen" [Guina, sarc.]. Gall. 3, 3/2:



 für [Dend.] cf. D. Temp. II ¹⁹/₂;  für [D. l. l. I ⁹³/₂₀], gewöhnlich

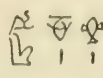

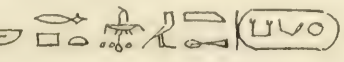
dyum der ägypt. Tempel belegenen grossen Saal. So in Edfu und Den-



































nu ha-monX "die Silberkammer ist im Innern des Mittel-Saales

(sieh oder Ärk) u. die (Hof) amentet ent hier „Das Hoff = Gemach ist hin-

* vor den (Seiten) Hallen an der westlichen Seite des Mittel-Saales

"belegen" [Dend. Mar.]. Einmal fand ich   hir.

 hir [ na, masc. gen.] bezeichnet eigentlich „corpus“ (v. sup.), dann aber so viel als „^{Brüste,} Bild, Statue;“ image, statue; ἔγγρα. In Karnac (nach D.):  „man stelle künstlerisch die Brüste Königs Serkarä, des Seligen, aus Bronze und Edelsteinen her.“ Dasselbe, so scheint es mir, besagt:

 hir [q Rec. I, 44, 13],  hir [Dend. pass.],  hir [L.D. IV, 79, a],  hir [ib. var.] „Uebild, Abbild“, image, ἔγγρα, so z. B. heisst Hathor:    hir-1 en Kam-s, das „Abbild, Uebild dessen der sie geschaffen“ [L.D. h. l. bis]. Siehe auch Todt. 164, 1:                           

○ 8 hir „die Mitte“ sc. des Tages, daher „der Mittag“, le midi, ^[p. 607.] genu

○ 8, ○ 8, ○ 8, 8, 8, 8 Hor, Ὠρος, eigentlich „superus“, der in

Hgden Compositionen, zur Bezeichnung von Planeten, auftritt:

* 8 8 8 Hor pe-selo, 8 8 8 8 Hor ap selo, 8 8 8 8 Hor ap sel

demot. * 8 8 8 Hor pe-set, * 8 8 8 Hor setau [q. Matériaux]

„der Planet Jupiter“ 8, „la planète de Jupiter“, المشتري.

8 8 8 8 Hor tas-to, 8 8 8 8 Hor tes-l, * 8 8 8 8 Hor teser, demot.

* 8 8 8 Hor tes, * 8 8 8 Hor tesau, bei den Aethen Ἥρτης oder

Ἑρτωβί [q. Tabl. Opusc. I, 71] „der Planet Mars“, la planète de Mars 8 8 8 8.

* 8 8 8 8 Hor pe-ka, 8 8 8 8 Hor ka pe, 8 8 8 8 Hor pe-ka-l, demotisch

* 8 8 8 Hor ka „der Planet Saturn“ 8, la planète de Saturne, 8 8 8.

8 8 8 her [Todd. 152, 6] varr. 8 8 8 8 her, 8 8 8 8 her (8), 8 8 8 8 her,

8 8 8 8, 8 8 8 8 heru u. a. varr. cc. ○, caus. 8 8 8 se-heru

[Todd. 89, 4-9, 3], abzuleiten von 8 8 8 her, her „Höhe“, bezeichnet „sich

„in die Höhe begeben“, zunächst von dem Geflügel gesagt, daher, fortfliegen,

dann überhaupt „sich fortbewegen, fortgehen, sich trennen von“ (cc.

○ or) s'en voler en haut, s'en aller, partir, séparer; 8 8 8, 8 8 8,

8 8 8, 8 8 8; kopt. erhalten in 8 8 8, 8 8 8, T.M. 8 8 8 M. 1, votare, 8

abire, proficisci, discedere, 8, propere ire, venire, pervenire. Die Causat.



Form erhalten in 8 8 8 T. abicere. 8 8 8 8 8 8 nen heru

-k er-ä „nicht gehst du von mir fort, nicht trennst du dich von

„mir“ [Horraak, Lamentat. pl. 1 2/10]. 8 8 8 8 8 8 nen her-señ er-k


„nicht trennen sie sich von dir“ [l. l. 4/5]. Adject. ist. 8 8 8 her „ge-

§ 1111, ent. unī [anon. demot. 13. s. oben Beisp. p. 684 l. 1], entfernt, ent-

Δ  $\text{em Her-4 [L.D. II, 136, i], oder}$  $\text{Her er [Statist. Taf. passim],}$

"me von...", à l'exception de..., 









„wurde beim Besignehmen durch die Krieger“ (Sr. Majestät) [Stat. Tafel].















 (man hat die Grenze gezogen), um nicht zu gestal-

„nahme der Schiffe welche allehand Haوثiere der Neger enthalten“ [L.O.H.]

Die Clausenform (s. oben), konst. CaBP abjicere „abhaesen“, hat häufigst diese

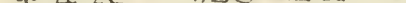



se-herau [Todt. 98, 8] varr.
 




se-herau


(se-herau);
 


se-herau [D. Kal. Ins. 74],
 


se-her-

















au [Todt. 17, 15] varr.
 


seherau,
 

se-her [G. L. Aeth. Texte pl. 1].

sic

Besonders in dem Sinne von „abwehren das physisch und moralisch“











"Schlechte".  "entfernt werde das unreine."

„(bis) aus der Nähe der Isis!“ [D. Kal. f. l. l.] q p. 851 lin. 6.

  her [Toh. 164, 7],   her [Dend.],     heri [Anast. 19/6],
    heri-1 [fem. Ros. M. st. 69],     herai [Toh. 154, 8] u. and.

varr., eigentlich „seine Höhe, Größe jemandem fühlen lassen“, daher

„Furcht, Angst, Respekt einflößen, und diese Subst. selber, ^xcausen

[Hebr. צִיָּוָה] tremere, timere.          




au ben nen ou heri en nuber nofer



pe-xmü hä herü „der Feind steht da Schreck-“ [en einflössend.]

„open“; fourneau, fournaise; فرن, اتون, كانون; копн. घर T. M. T.


en Heri-7, seine (des Goldschmieds) Arbeiten sind bei seinem Schmelzofen"

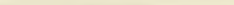
4) \dot{h}_i her $r\bar{a}$ mennui em $\dot{L}\bar{a}b-2$ Xer-5 „Stelle den Kessel auf den

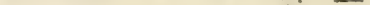
 her,  her,  her [B] passim, bezeichnet „mit, sammt, avec, po. d. gram.“

  $\text{her [Desc. V, 40], 10 (her) [Anast. I}^{15/4}, \text{ } \frac{\text{V}}{\Delta} \text{ (her) 4 [passim].}$

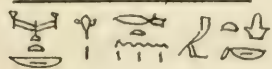
„die Richtung, wohin man geht, der Weg, Richtung“; chemin, direction;

(aditum), dare aditum, letzteres hier.  Li hier-t (cf. Beispiel).


 4 (her) t en pe-(aff) ser-u „den 4 Gänsen die

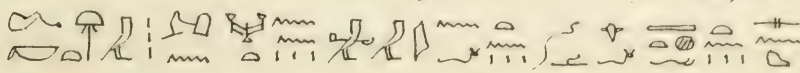
"Freiheit geben, sie fliegen lassen" [Kal. v. Löfe].  ā (l. 1: 1, 1, 1)
166

(her) 1 en āper-u „man lasse die Gänse fliegen“ [ib. 2^{ter} Kal.]. Bianchi Sel.



la-k em xe-t-en hi (her) 1 nib „deine Speise ist

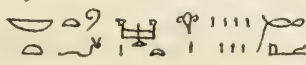
„in unserem Leibe aller Wege“ (d. h. du nährst uns, col. 14 vorn). Ibid.



sen-ten 40

Xeft-her-f lof-ten-nef ānem ren (her) 1 Xer-en em (Xaib) t (Xops)-k

„ihr werft euch vor ihm nieder, ihr sprecht zu ihm, führe uns (oder
„gestatte uns) das wir kämpfen im Schatten (Schulze) deines Armes“ (l. 13)



meh VII hi (her) 1 ulef nib-t „7 Ellen nach allen

„seinen Richtungen hin.“ [Anast. I, 15 l. 4]

her v. her.

heri [Anast. 4, 8/5] bezeichnet einen aus langen und breiten
Holzsämmen gemachten Theil am Schiffe, Kopf erhalten in ZINE

GENEIE T. π, جل المركب, πες navis, πηδάλιον, gubernaculum, Lemo.

heri vid. sup. her.

herul [D. Temp. II 19/9] erst noch näher zu bestimmen.

heru [Anast. 4 17/1, G. Chab. voy. 218], identisch mit dem

hebr. חרפ gladius, G. حرف acies gladii, griech. ἄρπη; „Schwert“, glaive.

herer, herer [Champ. gr. 77, 89], herer [Ephr. G. p.

691 o. voc. meh], herel [d'Oté. passim], dem. 123/9


her, heri-t, la-herer-t [fem. gen. G. gr. 36, 40.]

„die Blüthe, die Blume“, la fleur; חר, חר; κορ. ρρηρι m. ρρηρε, T.

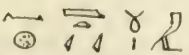
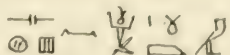
γληλι B. T. ἄνθος, flos, κρίνον lilium (radix solvi, aperuit?).

Nota: herer ist Schreibung der B. und zu lesen herer; v. her, her.

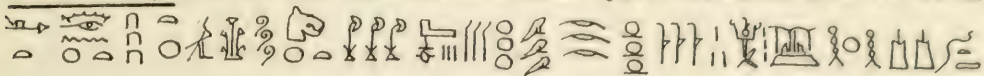
her-f ki-tel en la-herer-t nib „sein Name


 au (hi) k hi hi hi

"die Eine Göttin der unendlich viele dienen" [D. Temp. J. II, 43 ^{8/9}]. ☉ 4 4 1 8

[Todt. 18, 40],  [l.l. 19, 16] var.  em (hebr.?) ma

heh en sop „so wie es unendliche Male (d. h. stets) sein muss.“ Karn.




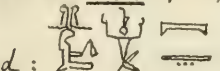

„die Ewigkeit – unendlich viel 120 jähriger Perioden, zahllose 30 jährige Perioden,

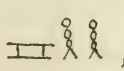

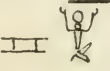
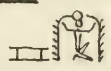
„Millionen Jahre, Hunderttausende an Monaten, Zehntausende an Tagen,

„Tausende an Stunden, Hunderte an Minuten, Zehner an Sekunden, (und)

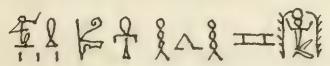
„ein Augenblick“ *) cf. auch ärk. Man wolle nicht verwechseln ❧❧ und

❧❧ neh q. v. pag. 798.  in der B. mit dem Lautwerth h, cf. L.D. IV, 40,

d:  PTaH = .

, , ,  heh, eigentlich: „der Zahlreiche, Unendliche“





name der Nilfluth, nom de l'inondation, النيل, in den geogr. Listen.

 heh heh anx en hon-u [Dend. Mar.] „l'inondation“

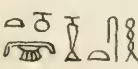
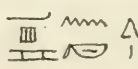
„qui cherche la vie pour les consacrés.“


❧❧ hehes [Beni Hass.] nach den Untersuchungen des verst. Prof. Bilharz ein [spricht.

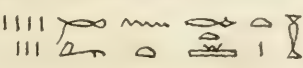
Vogel, welcher dem porphyrio hyacinthinus der modernen Naturforscher ent-

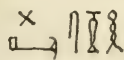


❧❧ hes-1, [Karn.],  hes [cf. Stad. Taf. I],  hes [ib. neben ],  hes-

es-1 [Todt. 146, 43] bezeichnet „Krug, krugartiges Gefäß“, cruche,

بلأص.  =  Xerap-ä nek heh em hes-1 ent neub








„ich weihe dir Nilwasser in dem goldenen Krüge“ [Karn. neben ].





 hes a-1 ent mek 7 „ein gewaltiger Krug von 7 Ellen“ [Karn. XVIII dyn.

 hes [D. Hist. Ins. 18, 4], ident. mit hebr. rad. inus. , arab. 

*) Diese sehr wichtige Inschrift ist von mir dreimal an Ort und Stelle verglichen. Die Kopien

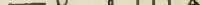
bei Lepsius [Denkm. IV, 11, 5 u. Chron. I p. 127] enthalten, auch unter sich, Abweichungen.

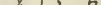
[hieroggl. 34, nach Abdrücken]  h3w cc. mm, ist "loben sein", eigentlich
besingen, cc.  em "ein Instrument spielen", cc.  em sa nach einem
solchen singen, dasselbe begleiten:     ak-f h3w
per-f merke "er geht ein wie er will, er geht aus nach Belieben" [Tott.

1, 15].  ar hes u. varr. „den Willen gem. thun, den Befehl ausricht-
“ten, verlangtes ausführen.“  ar hes-k „vollbracht ist dein
Befehl“ [Ti's Grab]  ar hes-t-k dass. ibid. 

arı-ä hes-k, ich erfülle deinen Befehl, ich bin dein gehorsamster Diener"








[illegible]

„gef. dem König D. S. auf königlichen Befehl. Auf einer kleinen Statue im
britischen Museum (g. Leps. Ausw. II) Anfang der Ins.  „ge-

„macht auf den Befehl der guten Göttin, der Herrin Aegyptens etc. Häufig
heissen auch die Todten  hes-u [cf. Rhind pap. p. 335m].

Q || hes [Tod. 124, 4], Q || [Ph. 47], Q || hes-4 [Med. pap. I. 7 verso.], ...
 Q || hes-2 [D. Temp. J. I 40/0], Q || hes [sa, gen. fem. d'Ob. 16, 4] u.
 sic

a. var. bezeichnete einen bestimmten Theil am thierischen Körper, der
"gegessen werden konnte (nicht bloß in der Medic.). Die Erklärung des
Hrn. Chabas als "excréments" (voy. 123) scheint mir unzulässig, à moins
que l'on ne suppose que les Egyptiens mangeassent des excréments à
leurs repas (cf. Mém. égypt. II p. 220 lign. 14 ff.).

  hes [q. 5u],   hes [R. Chrestom. 114],    hesu [Totl.]

109, 6]; Hr. Renouf [im Chronicle 1867 p. 668] hält — für Silbenzeichen =

𐤋𐤋 beh, so daß $\overline{\text{𐤋}} = \overline{\text{𐤋}} \text{𐤋𐤋} \text{ behes}$, $\overline{\text{𐤋}} \text{𐤋𐤋} \text{ behes}$ (cf. supra 412)
dann müßte aber auch $\overline{\text{𐤋}}$ gleich beh sein, so daß die Beweise abzu-
warten sind. „Kalb“, veau, 𐤋𐤋.

𐤋𐤋𐤋 hesa [passim], wahrscheinlich identisch mit vorherg. Bezeichnung
[das Hg.
der Isis als „junge Kuch“; mit Anwendung desselben Gruppe wird geschrieb.

𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 hesa-l [v. infra], 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 hesa-l [L. Ausw. T. 9] 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋

hesau [medic. pap. 6, 1], 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 hesau [𐤋𐤋 pe, masc. gen. Anast. I 7/4],

plur. 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 hesau [Stele 1397, Berl.] bezeichnet meiner Meinung nach

weder eine Flüssigkeit, noch ein besonderes Getränk, wie Hr. Chabas
voy. 39 annimmt, sondern „eine eigene Art von Gefäß“ (cf. 𐤋𐤋𐤋 hes

supra), das besonders bei Libationen verwendet ward. Med. pap. 6, 1:

𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 set āxemu em hesau emē

„Feuer auszulöschen mit einem Topfe (?), Urin.“ Auf einer Stele in Mün-

chen: 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 soḫ-l

benrā-l ḫed-l hesat-u pūr-l ḫi sel ḫi ḫosp ā „Thierkeulen, weiße

„Datteln und Spenden-Krüge mögen erscheinen auf dem Libations-“

„Stein (und) auf dem großen Opferische.“

𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 pe-hesau en pe-Xetmu-l [Anast. I 7/4] be-

zeichnet „das Gefäß d. h. die zum Sigeln bestimmte Seite eines Ringes“

𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 (lege 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋) 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋

𐤋𐤋𐤋𐤋 bu ar-[a] beḫa senḫu-tā en pe-hesau en p-tā-Xetmu-l

[so und so lange habe ich dein veridisches Schreiben mit mir herum ge-


tragen.] „ohne daß ich ermüdete es schließend mit meinem Siegel.“






übrigens muß ich bemerken daß l.l. das Determin. Zeichen eher δ als $\bar{\delta}$ zu sein scheint, so daß $\delta \text{ } \text{hesau}$ auf kopt. $\text{gwc filum, funiculus}$ zu beziehen sein würde.



heseb [Todt. 129, 6] var. hesb , hesbu [Fall. 2^{6/8}], hesb-4 [subst.], heseb [Ir Ti's] - irrthümlich bisweilen hebs - „erwägen, abschätzen, schätzen, in Rechnung ziehen, berechnen u. s. w.; Erwägung, Abschätzung, Rechnung; méditer, estimer, calculer, calcul; vollständig identisch mit hebr. חשב , arab. حسب mit gleicher Bedeutung. Häufig der Titel hesbu [L.D. III, 277], hesbu [rec. I, 6 2 und 3 passim], hesbu [l.l. 9/5] an suden heseb-4 Ket-u nib „der königliche Schreiber des gesammten Rechnungswesen's.“ Fallier 2^{6/8}: hesbu er-netek „der Landmann, er muß fortwährend voraus erwägen.“ hesbu (var. hesbu) her pui en hesb tes-u (var. ketenu) „an jenem Tage wo abgeschätzt werden die Worte (und Thalen)“ [Todt. 125, 2]. In Bezug auf hesb v. inf. s. voc. sep.







heseb [Todt. 153, 5] heseb [Bon. 11, A col. 16], wiederum, wie vor. Stamm, identisch mit hebr. חשב , חשב decorticare, bezeichnet „ab- oder losschälen, abschaben, einschneiden etc.“; *écorcer, peler, ratisser, conner; circ.* hesbu „in Bezug auf das Holz, welches sich befindet in dieser Hand der Isis, so bedeutet das von ihm abgeschnittene die Zerstücklung des Osiris“ [Todt. l.l. q. Plutarch,




de Is. et Psal. c. 42, a: τὸ δὲ ξύλον ἐν ταῖς λεγομένοις ὀρίδαις ταφαῖς τέμνοντες
κτα., später l. l. τὸν δ' εἰς δεκατέδωρα μέρη τοῦ ὀρίδος διαπαρὸν κτα.)



□  heseb, [To dt. 129, 7] Bezeichnung einer Kleinart, und möglicherweise
Mosaikstein (q. hebr. מִצִּיט polymitarius). [gweeb T. funiculus.

×  heseb, bezeichnet „Schwur, Strick“ (q. gwe kop. funis, funiculus
corde, حب. ×     seXel em heseb-l „die Vogelfalle mit dem
[gen wird.
„Stricke“ (gr. zu Sapp.) über Scene, in welcher die Falle mit einem Strick zugezo-


  heseb [Anast. 3 2/3] vide infra hesp „Weinland“.





  hesp [Geogr. I, N^o 106],   hesep [l. l. 107],  ,  (hesp) [l.

l. N^o 105],  (hesp, q. sup. passim),   hesep [B.-D. Tenip. Insc.

II, 9/1],   hesp [q. humb sup.], femin. gener. (q. pag. 871 s. v. hesep)



bezeichnet ursprünglich und zunächst wohl „Weinland, Weingarten“,

vigne,  , wie die Rosellana bezeugt (v. humb). Vergl. auch die Bezeich-



nung des Hintersee's    arp-hesp (statt  arpi der Listen)











„See des Weingarten Arp“ im 1. Nomos in der von Han J. de Rougé publicirten





Edfu'er Liste. Die zweite Bedeutung, viel häufigere, ist die von „Nomos,



„District, Bezirk“, nome, district, département,  ,  . Der Zusam-

menhang zwischen „Weinberg“ und „Nomos, District“ ist im Geiste des

Oriente. q. Gesenius' Bemerk. s. voc.   vinea, pag. 459 lex. ed. 1847.

  hespi,   hespet,   hesp,   hesep,   hesp


hesp,   hespi, [Rec. IV, 1^{re} col. 1, 2, 7, 12, 14, 16 etc.]   hesp


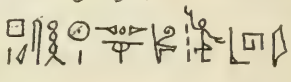
[l. col. 110],   hesp [col. 107] masc. gen., bezeichnet „Weinberg und










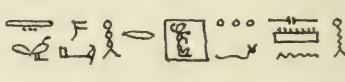
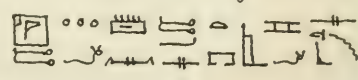









[q. acpai racemus dactylorum.

[spielen“.

„Weinstock“, vigne, welche bei der Osiris-Dionysius Feier eine große Rolle

 hesep [Lep. Ins. v. Edfu p. 74], bestimmtes Atkemmaas, welches nach Lepsius l. l. 108 als Längenmaas = 5^m, 27, als Flächenmaas 111^m, 2 betrug und den vierten Theil des kleinen Schoinion darstellte.

 hesep [Champ. Mon. pl. 150] eigentlich „1/4 Atkemmaas“, bezeichnet auch das ἐνδοταμένον ἔτος „das bevorstehende Jahr“, da nach Herapollon (I, 5 cf. Mélériaux p. 75) die Ägypter τέτατον ἀγούρας „eine vier- sel Arure“ maßen, um dasselbe zu bezeichnen.  ahab-u en (se'em) (her) hesep „das Zujanchen dem Pan am Tage „des bevorstehenden Jahres.“ Kopf. erhalten in αεφονι, αεφωονι annus primus.

 hesmen [Todt. 133, 11]  hesmen [pap. méd 57],  hesmen [Anast 32/9],  hesmen (inf.),  hesmen-t [Dend. Mar], dem.  hesmen,  hesmen, [Gr. dem. 39],  hesmen (U re, masc. gen. Rhind p. 11/5],  hesmen [Rom.] „reinigen, vom Schmutz „reinigen, die Reinigung, die monatliche Reinigung, das Reinigungs- „salz“ purifier, purger, purification, les menstrues, purgations menstruelles; طهر, طهر, تصية, عذ, طه.  hesmen-t ka-nuber er he lo „er reinigt das Gotteshaus um zu besei- „tigen den Schmutz“ [D. Temp. I. I 78/12, vom Nil ges.]  s-ab-t (men) t hesmen-t ka-nuber-t „er wäscht deinen Sitz, er reinigt „dein göttlichen Haus“ [Dend. Nil], cf. Todt. 20, 8 und pag. 171 l. uel. supra. Roman 1, 7  hesmen,  hesmen,  hesmen,  hesmen,  hesmen,  hesmen,  hesmen,  hesmen,  hesmen „es trat ein die Zeit meiner monatlichen Reinigung, nicht „hatte ich die monatliche Reinigung.“ Cf. 172. Kopf. nur erhalten in der

form גאמ, גאמ T. vitæov, nitrum, das als auflösend bei Reinigungs-
gen, Einbalsamirungen etc. benutzt ward. 0²004⁴ hesmen auch Ueber-
setzung von Xet-u-Hor, Nitrum [Rhindp. 115] v. hestem.

9 hesrā [D. Kal. Ins. 63, 10] bezeichnet einen bei der Bewegung des Körpers

agierenden Theil, der l. l. synonym ist von und „Arm,

Schenkel: hesrā Xet hes nu hon

„erhoben ist der Arm (Schenkel?) des Trägers der Kapelle der heil. Majestät“
[l. l.]

hesek [Champ. gr. 385] hesek [Tods. 98, 4], hesek [Bul.

sarc. 71], hesek-t [Karn.] „abschneiden, abtrennen, lostrennen“;

couper, découper, décapiter hesek sep-u-señ

„abschneiden ihre Köpfe“ [Tods. 19, 3] hesek-t-f

sep-u en Xetek-u „er schneidet ab die Köpfe den Frevelern“ [Karnac].

hesem [Sall. I, 7/5] wilder Thier das in Palästina lebte und den Reisenden ge-
fährlich war; bête sauvage dangereuse aux voyageurs en Palestine.

l. l. „das Leben liegt in der Hand des Löwen und
„des Hesem.“ Möglicherweise liegt aber Verschreibung vor an Stelle von ...

q. v. sub voc. hesem, hesmer.

hek [Rec. IV, 100 B col. 7], heka [l. l. A, col. 3] erhalten im Kopf. KEG,

T. diriger, daher „lenken, richten“, diriger, tourner vers, conduire

صوب ال. In erster Stelle: heka ar-señ er-pe-k

heka ar-señ er-pe-k (zweite Stelle) „ich führe sie indem gerichtet ist ihr Weg

„(ihr Aufsteigen) nach deinem Hause zu.“ Daher abgeleitet

„der Größe seines Wohlwollens“ [Beri-Hassan, Gr. № 1]. (𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍) 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥak-1

Berenika „die Regentin Berenice“ [Anop. l. 27], demot. (3V) 11 2/4 < 01/24 > 3

ḥa-suben-1 Berenika [l. 57], griech. (τῆ) βασιλίσση Βερενίκη [57].

𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥek [gr. demot. 77], 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥek [Rhind pap. 20, 2] demot. Form des vorhergehenden Stammes, bezeichnet auch den Krummstab 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 (q. demot. Todt. pag. 1).

𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥek-1 [Todt. 148, 10] var. 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍, 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥek-t [q. sup. ḥak-ḥān], 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥek,

ḥak [Rhind-pap. 18, 3], demot. 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥekān [Rhind-p.]; seltener in der 5.

Form 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥenḥ (q. v.), demot. 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥenḥau v. sup. Kopt. 𐩠𐩢𐩀𐩈, π T.

xythus, cerevisia. „Bier, Bieressig“ (letzteres in den Rezepten, in der Auffassung Bier: 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 𐤁𐤏𐤍𐤏𐤍 ḥek-1 nosem „süßes ḥek“ q. medic. pap. 1 1/2 genannt)

bière, vinaigre de bière; 𐩠𐩢𐩀𐩈, 𐩠𐩢𐩀𐩈. Die Bemerkung des Hrn Chabas (Mélang.

II, 220) „M. Brugsch a voulu y reconnaître le vinaigre, à cause du copse

𐩠𐩢𐩀𐩈, mais cette opinion n'est pas soutenable à moins que l'on ne sup-

„pose que les Égyptiens consommassent du vinaigre à leurs repas en

„guise de breuvage“, verliert in dieser Auffassung die Härte des Beweises

durch den Umstand, daß Hr Chabas nicht gewußt zu haben scheint,

daß im Alterthum wie noch heute Essig als erfrischendes Getränk in

Orient genossen wird (q. Plinius 2, 49 – 23, 6 – lex I u. 9 D de tritico. Veget.

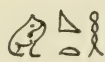
mil. 4, 7. Sparrlian. in Pesc. nigr. u. s. w. q. Wiener, biblisches Real-Wörterbuch



p. 349 s. voc. Essig). Der einzige Beweis gegen die Zusammenstellung




von ḥek, ḥenḥ und 𐩠𐩢𐩀𐩈 (und dies ist gleichfalls von Hrn Chabas










übersehen) liegt darin, daß 𐩠𐩢𐩀𐩈, 𐩠𐩢𐩀𐩈, π T. acetum, identisch ist mit








hebr. 𐤁𐤏𐤍 (radice 𐤁𐤏𐤍 acer fuit) acetum, oder nach den 𐩠𐩢𐩀𐩈 ὀμφακα.






 hek-1 [Gr. des Sépées, Sagg.] Bezeichnung des "Frosches", "grenouille",
 ἄς δειό, der nach Chaeremon (cf. Büch, on the lost book of Chaeremon on
 hieroglyphics) gesetzt wurde ἀντὶ ἀναβιβόεως. Auch eine Göttin hieß so.

→  hekā cf. supra  hek "denken, richten".


















 hekā [Rhind p. 8/3] abgeleitet von  hek "berauben", bezeich-
 net es "der Geplünderte, Beraubte, Arme", le pauvre, pauvrete; 
 ähnl. cf. kopt. ⲉⲕⲁ M. B. ⲉⲕⲉ T. pauper, μετ - inopia, indigentia.











l. l.    au nen hekā xop au-r-ho-k "es
 gab unter dir keine Armut", hier.       nen hīr
šerāu em lok-k "keine arme Person war zu deiner Zeit."

  heker [Todt. 125, 38], varr.  hekerāu,  heker
 (cf. fer),  heker [s. unten],  heker [438, Bul.],  heke-4 [Pi-
 sic

anchi Scl.], demot.   heker (v. inf.) "hungern, der Hungerige,
 "der Hunger", avoir faim, faim, celui qui a faim;  
 kopt. ⲉⲕⲉⲣ M. famelicus esse, ⲉⲕⲟ T. M. ⲉⲕⲁ B. idem, famer, ⲉⲕⲁⲉⲓⲧ,
 ⲉⲕⲁⲉⲓⲧ T. famelicus esse, esurire. (aus.  se-heker [Todt. 125,

6], demot.   hi-hekerāu [ib.], "hungern lassen." [cf. gr. dem.

44].             am-ā ās sa
 sic
 en heket sā-ā mu en āb "da ass ich Brot nur vor Hunger (und) Frank
 "Wasser aus Durot" [Pianchi Scl. links l. 17].      sa en heker
 mu en (āb) "Brot für den Hungerigen, Wasser für den Durstigen" [438, Bulag].












Sele Nehi zu Bulag:          


heken [D. Temp. Ins. I 87/3] heken [l.l. 96, 1] Name des von mir Zeitschrift 1863 p. 41 ff. genau beschriebenen „Vorleseschlosses“ in Löwengestalt mit herumgebogenen beweglichen Schwanz. Ladenas; Jé. In dem zweiten Cat wird es beschrieben als ma (mau) hi ānā sē-f „ähnlich einem Löwen der herumgedreht hat seinen Schwanz.“ Der ag. Name heken für dies ringförmige Schloss hängt zusammen mit $\gamma\omega\lambda\kappa$ T. M. $\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa$ T. $\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa$ M. annulus, arcuatum opus, arcus, circulus.


hekennu [Nile T. 2 Leid], hekennu [Rhind. p.], hekenen [Desc. V, 41], hekenen [ib.], hekennu [Dend. Mar.], heken [D. Temp. I. I 49/7], hekennu [D. Kal. Ins. 19] u. a. v. radix heken, 4. Form hekenen, hekennu bezeichnet „loben, preisen, erheben, cc. nnn, Lob, Preislied, auch schriftlich verzeichneter Hymnus.“ adresser des louanges, des hymnes, adorer, louange, adoration, hymne, $\gamma\lambda\omega$, $\lambda\omega$, $\lambda\omega$. hekennu nek paul „laudatores sibi deorum societas“ [p. T. 2 Leid], hekennu en pe-āā „du sagst her ein Loblied auf den König“ [Rhind. p. 107/3; dem. p. 114/3], heken [D. Kal. Ins. 96] „Hymnus, Preislied.“ hekenen [L. D. II-147], heken [ib. 145, d], hekenen [ib. 145, a], hekennu [ib. 92], hekennu [L. äet. Texte pt. 34], hekennu [Rec. II, 85, B. col. 3], hekenen [Abgd.], heken










$\text{H} \begin{array}{c} | \\ \triangle \end{array}$ het conf. infra $\begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ | \\ \triangle \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{\sim} \\ | \\ \triangle \end{array}$ het.







𐤁𐤁, 𐤁 hal [passim], demot. 𐤀𐤋𐤌𐤍 3 la-hel [Rhind p. 9, 6], 𐤋𐤌𐤍,
 𐤋𐤍, 𐤋𐤌𐤍, 𐤋𐤍𐤌𐤍 hel [gr. dém. 41], "Haus, Wohnung", maison,
 habitation, بيت. Daher 𐤁𐤁𐤍, 𐤍 hel-nuter, dem. 𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤍 n-
ter hel [Ros.], "Gotteshaus, Tempel", 𐤁𐤁, 𐤁𐤁𐤍𐤍𐤍 hel-her, hal-hor
 demot. 𐤀𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤍𐤍, 𐤀𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍, 𐤀𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍𐤍 [gr. dém. 46], ἈΒΩΨ

















"Abge, Halkot, vom Plut. de Is. 40. c. 56 erklärt als: οἶκος ὁρον κόβ-
 μιος. Häufig auch Städte-Namen bildend, wie      ha-l-
u-är, griech. Ἀβας, Avaris.      und  ha-l-lo-her-
 ab, griech. Ἀθροβήs, Athribis, kor. αθρηβε, αθρηβι, ατρηβε etc.

③  hat-sefen, Asfynio u. a. m. Wie man sieht, ist das schliessende









2 häufigst abgeworfen. Bisweilen auch die letzte Wohnstätte, die Grabkam-
mer bezeichnend, daher auch in demot. Uebersetzung von  Xert q. v.











 hela [P. l. 31]  hela [Pianchi hela] „abgeschunden, abgerieben“
 „daher schäbig, alt, nicht mehr frisch und neu sein“, être écorché,
 usé, ladsre, vieux;  5r; q. kopt.  M. excoriare,  T. serere,
 atterere, comminere, ET- TE rasus, tribus.    hebs-u-ä





hela „meine Kleider sind schäbig.“ Gegensatz ist  uot q. v. q. P. l. l. d. p. 31.
  helat [Pianchi, verso 15] v. sup.    hela q. v.

 hela [statist. Taf.], masc. gen. „langer Stock in cylindrischer Gestalt“,
 q.  cylindri,  n- M. lignum rotundum et politum. L. L.
            hela


em sefer en kerker en (Xer)pef bek em nub er-fu-f „eine runde
 „Stange, in Gestalt eines Kerker, (zugehörig) dem König dieses Feindes
 „und ganz und gar mit Gold bearbeitet.“



  heti [Toth. 185, 4],  hat [Dend. Mar.],  het [D. Temp. I. I, 47/3],
 het [l. l. 45/30] „Lanze, Speer“, lance, javelot,  q.  TH T. TE KONTOS,
 heti [D. Kal. J. 83], eine besondere Art von Gefäß, vielleicht seiner langge-
 zogenen, lanzenförmigen (v. vorherg.) Gestalt halber so genannt.


  heti [Toth. 99, 2] var.   (heti) nicht zu verwechseln mit 
hati q. v., demot.  hela [Uebers. v. 915, Rhind p. 32. 2], bezeichnet
 das Herz oder einen in der Nähe desselben liegenden Theil des menschlichen
 Körpers. Kopt. mit enghaben in  T. M. B. n cor- stomachus, ventri-
 culus. Als Variante sei noch angeführt  het und   (q.







hati sup. und Zeits. 1866 p. 89.)
  heti [Toth. 31, 5], demotisch   hela [Lp. II] steht mit der Idee

Feuers in Verbindung und bezeichnet es als „das Aufreibende“, cf. hela








 heleb [D. Temp. I, 102/22] dialekt. Nebenform, obwohl gewöhnlicher




 heleb geschrieben q. v., von  hebu v. infra.

M)  helep [Dend. Mar.] besondere Schreibung, an Stelle der geläufigeren

M)  hepet q. v. mit denselben Bedeutungen.     

hāpu hi helep by nib-u „der Nil vereinigt sich mit allen Orten“, (ll).

 helep [A. passim],       [passim],

 helep [Beni Has.],  helep [B. v. Maler.],  [B. Med. ab.],

hier. $\frac{4}{2} \frac{14}{2}$, demot. $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{14}{2}$, $\frac{2}{2}$ hep [Gr. dem. passim]

7. Form einer Radix hep [cf. hep-t, u. helep vorher] mit der Bedeu-

„sich vereinigen mit, sich verbinden mit, sich aussöhnen,

„in Zusammenhang stehen, passen, in versöhnlicher Stimmung
















„sein, von der Sonne und den Gestirnen gesagt: untergehen; subst.

„Vereinigung, Verbindung, Aussöhnung, Friede, friedliche Stimmung,














„Untergang u. s. w. „Kopf erhoben in $\text{ḡwtp T.M. var. ḡwtp, ḡetp conjungere,$

concinnare, reconciliare, reconciliare se, copulare, apbare, occidit sol

(und die passiva), subst. unio, conjunctio, reconciliatio, occasus, occidens.

               ra em uben-ḡ Tern em hepr-k nofer. Ra bei

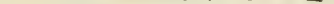
„seinem Aufgang, Tern bei deinem schönen Untergange. „Sich vereinigen

„mit“ cc.  z. B.            


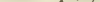
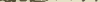

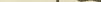
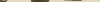
hepr-k em Xun Xu-k so em kekui samu nen ma en (mar) son-nu-s

hi en se nib Sep „du vereinigst dich mit dem Innern deines Son-

nenberges, da ist die Erde in dichter Finsterniß, nichts schaut ein

Leid.]  heb-señ en hon-7 h̄ir-s

„aber sein Herz war dadurch nicht befriedigt“ [Pianh. Stk]. wie

auch durch   hier ausgedrückt:     hier


















































































































































„Blutströme“ [Karn.] $\square \Delta$ $\frac{1}{2}$ ein Lot „in pace, cum pace“ d. 911/12 per

„Geschenke, Opfer und dergl. Tem. Zufriedenheit erworben, daher, den

demos. 4/2 1/2 f. li. Joseph-f. "bestatten ihn" (q. p. 906, s. v. her).

ma-s ha-nuher se-hoht-s hi men-

„diesem ihrem schönen Denkmale“ [D. Temp. Ins. II, 44/16.]

  [Canop. 34],                               [Canop. 34],                               [Canop. 34],                               [Canop. 34],                               [Canop. 34],                       

[pafsin], demot. $\langle \dot{u} | z - \frac{1}{2} \rangle$ 1a-хотр-1, $\dot{u} | z - \frac{1}{2} \rangle$ 0 pe-хотр, $\dot{x} | z - \frac{1}{2} \rangle$

kelep [gr 100] bezeichnet im Zusammenhang mit vorherg. Wurzel, das

„was ein Gott d. h. das Priester-Kollegium desselben zu seiner Nahrung

und seinem Unterhalt bedarf, daher die Nahrung, die zur Nahrung



ung gespendeten Opfer, der Unterbaas, die Einkünfte welche zum









• Unterhalt notwendig sind, das zum Unterhalt erforderliche

„Besitzthum.“ Nourriture, offrandes, l'entretien, les revenus pour














hosp ā (sās) ses bek em nub em ā-1-nib „6 große Fische aus weis-

sem Holze, ausgelegt mit Gold und Kleinodien“ [stat. Taf.].

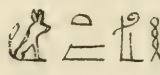


XX. zwanzig Bouquets blühender Pflanzen" [D. Kal. J. XI, 13], var.
 [ll. 14, 8, 17].  [ll. 13, A, 17], u. a. m.

  hōp [Bibān el Not.],  hōp [l.l.]; ein Bündel Schriften,
 „ein Band“ (cf. ḡwṭṭ , N1 , vincula); un volume, ḡṭā . So sagt man
 l.l.  *     hā em hōp ent ḡṭā rā. „Anfang des
 Buches vom Preise der Sonne.“

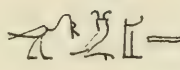

$\angle \Pi | \supset \frac{1}{2}$ κορπ, $\angle \Pi | \supset \frac{1}{2}$ κορπ-τ [3 2a, gen. fem. t. gr. dem. 2b, 72]
 bezeichnet „Grab, Katakombe“, tombeau, calacombre, قبر; ungemein
 häufiges Wort in den demotischen Kaufverträgen.







heberner, hebern [Todd. 17, 46], 


heberner, hebern
 [var. Lep. Aeth. Texte, 3], 


 hebern [Wiener Jac. var.] 


 he-




sem-1 [Bon. 14], helemer, helem [D. Mar. Dend.] u. ähnli-
 che Varr. (cf. auch das he), caus. se-helemer, se-helem
 [Todd. 15, 33], se-helemer [ib. 18, 3], bildet den Gegen-
 satz von un „sein“ und bezeichnet „nicht sein, nicht existi-
 ren, zu nichts machen, vernichten“, ne pas exister, anéantir,
 être anéanti, كق, بلئ. Kopf. erhalten als GEBM T. extinguere.
nen un-sen helemer-4 bi-sen „ich exis-
 tiert nicht, vernichtet ist eure Seele“ [Bon. 14] se-helemer-nex āpep „du hast vernichtet die Apophis Schlange.“ [Todd.
 15, 33] āu-n se-pā-n-lu helem
k „wir sind zum Sein berufen (□□ caus. von □ pe „sein“), dein
 „ist die Vernichtung.“ [Bon. 3] helemer-nef
nef (selb) em (nerā) „er hat vernichtet die Feinde durch seine
 „Männlichkeit.“ [Dend. Mar.] nen helem em
so pen sel (sein Name etc.) „ist nicht vernichtet in diesem Lande ewiglich“
 (R. tomb. d'Ahm. p. 93). nen helem as-k
 „dein Grab wird nicht vernichtet werden“ [Leid. sarc. m, 3]. Desc. V, 40:
nen sek-k nen helem-k en sel sel
 „nicht wirst du beschädigt, nicht vernichtet am Körper ewiglich.“
 cf. Todd. 89, 7: nen helem-k en sel sel, var. nen helem-k en sel sel
helem [Desc. V, 40], helem [ibid.], helemi [Bon.
 3, D], abzuleiten vom vor. „Ort der Vernichtung, die Vernichtung“,
 cf. p. 353 sup.
 lieu où l'on est anéanti, anéantissement, كق. So z. B. Bonom. l. l.







 helem [Rec. II, 71, 4]  helemer, helem [] sa, fem. gener.

Anast. I, 23, 7] cf. Chab. voy. p. 124, eigentlich „der Vernichter“, bezeichnet ein reisendes, vierfüßiges-Thier, wahrscheinlich eine Wolf oder Hyänenart. S. Beispiel in voy. l. l.

 helem [Dend. Mar.],  helem [D. Temp. I, II, 47, A col. 3],




cc. \Rightarrow em und stets in Parallelismus mit   u. verwandten Synonymis, bezeichnet „voll machen, anfüllen“ (eigentlich wohl das was leer ist, voll machen) remplir, Vo. So in D. l. l.



   helem u em u ah (Ranen) „füllt an die



„Scheuer mit Getreide.“       helemer



[D. l. l. C-4.

-ä n u em hef „ich (Ranen) fülle an die heilige Stadt mit Reichtum“

 hefer [D. Kal. Ins. 104],  heferi [Todd. 64, 13], var.  he-

fer,  hefer [sarc. Hefer, cf. Rec. I, 34],  (hefer) [D. Temp. Ins. II,

159], demo.  hefau [sarc. Hefer], ein Synonymon von 








sonson v. inf. 7. Form des Stammes ,  her „mit“, daher „mit

„Fern sein, verbunden mit, beigesellt sein, zusammenbinden,






„zusammensetzen, vereinigen; verbunden, verpflichtet sein

„Fern andern, etc. und die subst. „être avec qu., être attaché, lié

„avec, attacher, lier, composer; être obligé, et les subst.; b.),

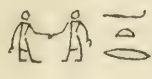

شَدَّ، رَبَّ، الزم.        sextmer-u IX


hefer u aro ent (kem) u „die 9 Sextmer binden zusammen einen




„Strick (3) aus Binsen.“ [D. Kal. l. l.]      (hefer) (hefer)




hi ā Xem-u-f „sein Herz ist zugesthan (est attaché à) seinen göttlichen




„Bildern“ [l. l. 157g]. Von diesem verbum wird abgeleitet das koptische
 ⲉⲱⲧⲣ, ⲉⲱⲧⲣ-, ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ T. conjungere, componere, convenire; und
 die pass.; ⲉⲱⲧⲣ T. necessitas, potestas, voluntas, beneplacitum,
 arbitrium, officium, obligatio, vinculum. Ferner erscheint die
 akt. Form in folgenden weiteren Ableitungen:




 hefer, var. , demot. ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ [cf. Rec. I, 34] „der




„Zwilling, Zwillingobrueder, das Zwillingspaar“, jumeau, jumelle,
 jumeaux; ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ, kopt. ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ T. ἀδελφ. (cf. supra das
 verwandte  ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ „Paar, Pärchen“ p. 153 ff.) gemini, gemelli.



auch in Eigennamen: ⲉⲱⲧⲉ, ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ, Ἀδελφ. Ptolemaeus VII Philometor I
 heisst    (hefer) ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ „Zwillingobrueder des


„lebenden Apis“, da dieser König, an einem Apis-Geburtsfest das Lichte
 erblickte.    ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ „das Fest des Zwillinges

(Zier)paars“ [Sarc. Wien], var.    [Karn.]

 hefer [Todt. 125, 67],  hefer [L. Ausw. 16, 19],  he-

tra [Fall. 3¹/₁ - 1¹/₆]   hetra [Karn.]  hefer

ur [Ramesse.], plur.   hetru [L. Ausw. 12, 61], demot. ⲉⲱⲧⲉ

het, ⲉⲱⲧⲉ hetau [Gr. 23 - Rhind-p. 7.5-16, 9 als Hebers. von ]

semem q. v.] „das Zwillingesgespann, das Zweigespann, wobei auch
 „der Wagen gemeint sein kann, dann allgemeiner Pferd“, bigae,
 biga, bijugis, auch im lat. bijugi allein von den Pferden gesagt.

Kopt. erhalten in ⲉⲱⲧⲉ T. ἄδελφ. πῖ, equus, aber ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ, ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ, ⲉ
 equa, und ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ M. ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ equi, equites. ⲉⲱⲧⲉⲣ eques ist

hierogl. fest hebra [Anast. 4, 3], conscendere
equum, conscendens equum; demot. sesau hebau (Rhind
 p. 7, 5, hier. sosi semsem). *J. Düm. hist. Ins. IV, 38:*
nan senni-u enti

hi hebra-u hon-f em-sa-señ, die Führer, welche waren auf den
 „Gespannen Jr. Heiligkeit, befanden sich hinter ihnen her (d. h. verfolg-
 ten die Feinde).“ ra sepo hi

hir hi hebra-u em-sa Pir-ā, die schöne Königin ging heraus auf
 „einem Zweigespann hinter dem Kharao“ [d'Orbiney, 17, lin. 5]. Hiervon

wird abgeleitet: net-hebera [D. hist. I, 4, 45], senti hebra [Fall. 1, 4], enti-heber [*La, fem. gen. Rec. I,*
 41, 33], „Die Kavallerie, die Zweigespannschaften.“





heseru [Abyd. Mar.], heber [Rec. I, 36, 3] heber [Pianchi St.], heber [Ephr.], heber [Anop. 9], heber
 [Karn.] u. ähnl. Vari. demot. hest [gṛ. Dém. 36], bezeichnet sich


„zu etwas verpflichten, sich verpflichten etwas zu geben, zu liefern,
 „z. B. einen Tribut, ein Deposat, eine regelmäßige Abgabe, daher


„auch Abgabe, Deposat, Tribut.“ *J'obliger, s'imposer le devoir de*
donner quelque chose, de payer p. ex. le tribut, l'impôt etc., le
tribut, impôt, revenu; الزم, أئو, جزة, جود. Kopf. erhalten



in *ετορ obligatio, officium* (T. v. sup.) und in *εω†, † M. census,*
tributum, vectigal. hebru-a nek anu-u







„ich gebe dir ein pflichtmäßiges Deposat an Geflügel“ [Abyd. Mar.].

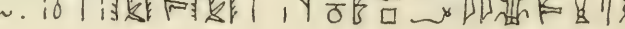
Häufigst:  heker er seker (re-seki-t) „die Verpflichtung der alljährlich zu zahlenden Tributes“ [Rec. I, 36, Nr. 3]. (Anop. l. 9:  heker-t ken-u „viele Abgaben“, demotisch ibid. l. 17:  seker as „zahlreiche Steuern“, griech. οὐκ ὀλίγας δὲ τῶν προσόδων (ὑπερδόντες lin. 16 ff.). In der Ins. v. Rosette (dem. Text lin. 7) die Rede von  seker „die Abgaben (und) die Steuern“ (Kopt. ⲉⲕⲟⲩ und ⲙⲉⲛⲟⲣ), im griech. Texte (lin. 18) gesprochen von τῶν προσόδων καὶ φορολογικῶν. f. Beisp. s. voc. arē.

○  heker [Todt. 79, 8], f. Zeits. 1863, p. 54., eigentlich „die passende, geeignete Zeit, der geeignete Moment“ [cf. kenā „mit“], dann allgemein „meiner die rechte Zeit, die Zeit“, le temps qui convient, le temps, ⲉⲕⲟⲩ . Kopt. ⲉⲕⲟⲩ , ⲉⲕⲟⲩ , tempus congruum, tempus opportunum [M.].

 hekerā [L.D. III, 219, c], bezeichnet eine mit Rindern in Verbindung gesetzte Örtlichkeit.

 hekerā, wie das vorhergehende Wort, in Verbindung stehend mit dem Stamm heker, bezeichnet „Verbindungsstein, Bindestein“. In einer Inschrift zu Karnak, bezüglich auf die Restauration des Tempels, sagt ein Erzpriester:  hekerā au-ā hi ar-t na'us- hekerā-u em āner en reš „ich habe ihre Bindesteine aus Sandstein herstellen lassen“.

 heker [Rec. IV, 15],  heker [Phil.],  heker [Pianchi Siede],  heker [D. Temp. I. II 39/4],  heker [l. l. 44/6], die Wurzel dieses Verbi, das die 7. Form einer Wurzel  heker darstellt, hat sich erhalten im

Kopt. $\zeta\omega\zeta$ T. obstruere, obscurare. So bezeichnet „vollstopfen, anfüllen“
 „mit einem Raum und denselben dadurch verschliessen, daher die bei-
 „den Bedeutungen nachweisbar: anfüllen und schliessen“, remplit, fer-
 mer; So, $\zeta\omega$.  hebes en haï
 sic

-f' fep (Ken oder ker) en (renpi) em keh en keh-u em nozu, „vollgestopft“
„ist sein Tempelsaal zu jeder Zeit des Jahres mit einer Million von



"Millionen an Gütern" [-D. Temp. I, II, 39, 14 ff.]. *Pianeti Neri*, face, l. 29:

är en kon-f em Xel er \bar{u} s helos-ref (heb) ämen em (heb) äpet


„ nachdem seine Heiligkeit gekommen war, auf der Fahrt abwärts,

„nach Treben, fühlte er aus (schloß er) die Ammonoiten durch die











"Apres-Panegyric."

 het-kau [Rhind p. 9, 8], nach der demot. Uebersetzung 𓂏𓂐𓂑 se-
 bau q. v. "Thür, Thor, porte, باب. . L. l. 

berk- nek helkän nu nuber-Xer, dem. $\langle \sqrt{\lambda} \rangle \otimes 3' | 1, 1, 4, 3, 2, -1 \rangle$ un
nek ne sebäü-u en 1a-šüa-š „geöffnet sind dir die Tore der Tiefe.“

 Feil-4 [Zeiss. 1864, 12] „die gestreifte Hyäne“, *Hyæna striata*. Kohl.










erhalten als $\text{Zwitt. } \dagger$ K. *Hyæna, melis.*

 \cong  het [L.D. II, 92],  \cong  het [Opferstein, Berl.],  \cong  het [L.D. II, 69],  \cong  het [L.D. II, 98], dual:  \cong  hetui [ib. 146, a], \cong het'a [L. ael. Text. 40], \cong het'a [ib. 10], \cong het'a [D. Temp. I, II, 32] und



























ähnliche Varianten, bezeichnet eine besondere Art von Opferkuchen, der
als doppelt zu spenden in den Listen erscheint. Wahrscheinlich im Zusam-

[reconditur panis:














menhang damit steht das kopt. 20T T. cophinus, خبر, pera magna in qua

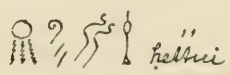
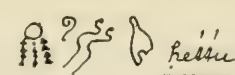
Vielleicht das durch  nur „der Brodwort“ ausgedrückt ist.  hes, hes [L.D. IV, 11, c],   hesu [Goldmin. St.],  hes[D. Kal. I. 53, a – Temp. I. II ⁸/₈],   hes-ti [Zeits. 1867, 6] bezeichnet„einen hohen Stuhl oder Thron, den Götter und Könige vor allen zu be-
„steigen pflegten“; *sicge, trône*; كرسى, سرير الملك, تخت. Goldmin. Stela1.8:       as-1 hon-f hermo hi hesu a „da

„sah seine Heiligkeit auf dem Groß-Stuhl“. Die Wurzel des Wortes ist

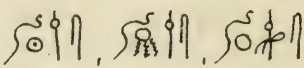
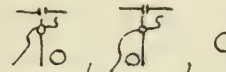
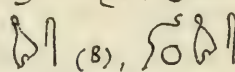

   hesi [D. hist. Ins. 22, 20] „sich niederlassen, sich hinostrecken, aus-„strecken“, daher verwandt mit   has „ausstrecken“, wober auch  has „das Streck-Bell“, und wober das folge:   hesi [cf. Greene, Fouilles V, 19] „ausgespannt, ausgestreckt sein“,v. sup. p. 926, auch vom SonnenDiskus gesagt, der seine Flügel aus-
spannt, wober sein so häufiger Name  hes.   hesbu u. varr. vide inf.  hesbu.   hesen [Dend.] bezeichnet eine besondere Art von Salbgefäß.  heset „sich ausspannen“ v. sup. p. 926 s. v.  has. hes,  hes,  hes,  hes,  hes [B],  hes [B] vielfach

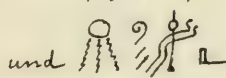
bedeutsame Wurzel, an die sich zunächst der Sinn von „glänzend,

„leuchtend, hell, weiß sein“ knüpft und von der folge Wörter gebildet
[werden:] hes,  hes,  hes,  hes,  hes,  hes,  hes [B], hes, [B]  hes, u. ähnliche varr., daher, mit gleicher Bedeutung  hesui,  hesui,  heset [cf. № 1425, collect. Passalacqua],

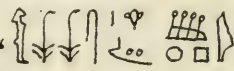
 helli,  helli [E. étud. p. 112] und manch andere Var.

bedeutet: „hell, leuchtend, glänzend, weiß sein“, être clair, brillant,

candide, blanc, نير, لمع, أبيض. Caus. Form 
 (B),  (B),  (B, q. Zeits. 1864, p. 2) se-het


und  hi-helli [Dend. Mar.], hell machen, leuch-

„tend machen, erhellten (besonders von den Sonnenstrahlen gesagt),“ auch

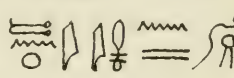
im bildlichen Sinne.  (rā)(ūr) se-het

10-u hi hi-āsep hi mā senen-f „die Sonne, die Große, erhellt die Wellen

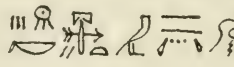
„um Licht zu geben zur Anschauung ihrer Gestalt.“ [L.D. IV, 48, a] L.D. IV

82, e:  sehet-nep toui em nopru-f, er

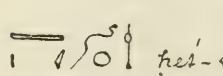
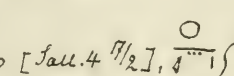
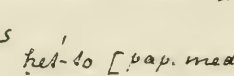
„hat erleuchtet die beiden Wellen durch seine Herrlichkeiten.“ Obelisk

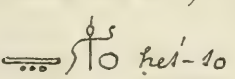
der sogen. Hatasa (Karn.)  ā ūr-2 sehet-en

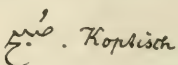
toui mā ālen „die Große (sc. Königin) hat erhellt die beiden Wellen wie

„die Sonnenscheibe.“  sehet toui em sari-u-k, erleuchtet

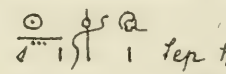
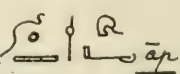
„sind die beiden Wellen von deinen Strahlen“ [passim]. Daher auch

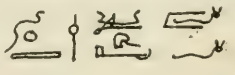
 het-so [Lau. 4 7/2],  het-so [pap. med. 16/9]  het-so [D.

Temp. I, I, 2],  het-so [Dend. passim] eigenheit „hell ist die Erde“

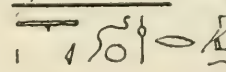
bezeichnen „der Morgen, am Morgen, Morgens“, le matin, . Koptisch

wie Hr Goodwin sehr richtig bestimmt hat, ⲉⲧⲟⲟⲩⲉ, ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲉ T. mane.

 sep het-so ist „jeden Morgen, allmorgentlich“,  ap

het-so „der Anfang, die Spitze des Morgens.“  (pir) f em

ap het-so „er geht auf an der Spitze des Morgens“ [L'Ép. q. D. Temp. I, I, 2].

 am-k pir am-f er het-so „du sollst

argentum, numus argenteus, γάτε Τῆν, numi argentei. Demos isth

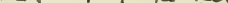
u, e, o, u [Ros. Canop. et alias]. cf. vor. Beispiel, und s. voc. [□]oo: 

[illegible]

„gebend vieles Geld für ihre Bezahlung“ [Canop. l. 10], dem. Text lin. 18:

2. $\frac{1}{2} y_1 \frac{1}{2} / 3$, en s'ar au-f-tes en het „für einen hohen

„Preis an Silber, an Geld“ [lin. 18], der griech. Text: τιμῶν μεζόνων.



 re-ke' [passim] bezeichnet wörtlich „Silberzimmer“

ein besonderes Zimmer in den Tempeln, in welchen kostbare Gegenstände aufbewahrt wurden; auch das Schatzhaus, le Trésor, der

Könige hieß so; : re-^{het}' [var.






Hier ein sel. nu. Ka-mon² „die Silberkammer im Innern der inneren

„Halle, en face vom Gewand-Zimmer“ [Dend. Mar.]. Ein Synonym dieses

 kel' [aber nicht identisch dem Laut nach, !!] ist das jüngere:


$\frac{x}{\circ \circ}$ \cap , $\frac{x}{\circ \circ}$, $\frac{x}{\circ \circ}$ \cap , $\frac{x}{\circ \circ}$ \cap $\frac{x}{\circ \circ}$ [Dend. Phil.] ärk-tür (o. Nachtrag) eine

ägypt. Form des griech. ἄργυρος „Silber“.

  *ket* „weiss“ als Farbe, blanc comme couleur, أبيض.    *ka ket*

♩ „der weiße Stier“ [Rec. IV, 64, $\frac{a}{2}$]. Ebendaher auch, wie die vort., das folgende

$\gamma \vdash_{\text{rel}} \perp$ [q. $\gamma \models \text{sol}$], $\gamma \vdash_{\text{rel}} \perp$ [fern.gen.] „das Weisse“ als Festge-


























wand, „das weisse Kleid“; z. B.  nen-a nel kel's














hi' sehet' (häu)-4 „ ich bringe dir ein weisses Kleid um deine Gli-

„der in weiß erscheinen zu lassen“ [Dend. Mar].

kel' [Karn.], kel' [Edu], „das Weiße“ als Waffe, das Helle, Glänzen



de Schwerdt, le glaive, سيف. Vergl. aber auch unten سيف hel'. In









supra, und mit dem Kopt. ΕΥΤΕ Τ. τγίβειν, ferere, allerere; ΣΙΤΕ Τ. idem
und: comminuiere, constringere, daher auch möglicherweise der oben vor-
Seite besprochene Name für das Schwert: ,  het'. Im To ab. t. l.
                      




















     ketennuna [Anast. I, 28, 5] formell die 4. Form einer Radix
  keten, die auch in der 1. Form unter der Gestalt    und
   keten'en [nach Chab. voy. 301 ff.] auftritt. Herr Chabas l.
 übersetzt das Wort durch „jeûner“, unter dem Zusatz: „qui nous four-
 „nirait une étymologie bien séduisante pour le mot jejunium,
 „car l'aspiration initiale ne constitue pas une objection sérieuse“ (!!)


Ogleich aus den wenigen citirten Beispielen die Bedeutung des Wortes wenig durch Induction festzustellen ist, scheint mir dennoch die Erklärung des Herrn Thabao sehr gewagt. Warum nicht lieber bei heben an ΕΤΟΜΤΗ gravari denken? Der Sinn des aus Anast. cit. Sätze wäre geräthet: „duin“

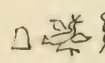


„Hertz beruhige sich, nicht lasse es schwer sein!“



 kehest [Dend. Mar.], die 4. Form der Radice  ke', welche an-
 derwärts in Dendera auf regelrechter



X   ketet geschrieben wird. Bedeutung „aufreiben, vernichten, zerstören, détruire; „      ketet-ut Xui pui, vernichtet ist dieser Feind“ [h. l.]

 hešet „der Vernichter“ (cf. supra hešet, hešet) bezeichnet eine besondere Art von Scorpion. *Espèce de scorpion* [passim].













 heša,  heša-t [Med. Abu],  heša [D. hist. Ins. 35, col. 7],

 heša [D. Temp. I. II 35/4] u. a. vide supra  heš.










 heša [Dend. Mar.]  heša [Aeth. Hel.] „überziehen, auslegen

„womit“, incrustar, plaquer, revêtir de; لبس (cc. ب), طبق على. Kopt.

cf. ḡwšē (ḡwšē eḡovN) insinuare se, penetrare; ḡwš T. polire, laevigare.

            rā-n-hon-^{Kot}-hu-s em


äner heša-tu em nub „I. Majestät liess sie bauen aus Stein der mit Gold

„incrustirt war.“          Sopu





nu nubem ān-t em Xont Xet er-monx em-^{Kot}toḡ (patah) heša em šau

„die Götterbilder wurden zuerst gemalt, (dann) von der Hand des

„Bildhauers schön ausgefeilselt (und) mit Gold incrustirt (ll. ll.).

 heša [D. Temp. I. I, 78, 14], bezeichnet „das Schlechte, Unreine was allent-

halbem eindringt, der eindringende Schmutz“ (cf. ḡwšē vorher). I. l. vom Nil ge-


sagt:     „er heiligt (reinigt) deinen Tempel vom Schmutz.“

 hešal,  [in Eigennamen Berl. p. AX. 18], kopt. ḡawš & T. Π. αΥΣαλ

M. anchora, ἄγκυρα. Griech.-(in gen.) Ἀκόλφιος.

Stimmrische Uebersicht der bis hierher besprochenen Wörter

Wörter von Sinua  bis  2243

desgleichen sub Sin.  339








Zusammen Wörter 2582

⊙ (A), seltener ⊙, in Steininschriften oft nur O, hieratisch G, demotisch G, G, C, C bezeichnet den Laut, welchen die Kopten durch *h* graphisch ausdrücken und welchen durch X transcribieren. Er ist verwandt mit dem hebr. Π und dem arab. ح . Im hierogl. wechselt er in wenigen Fällen mit Ⲭ Ⲭ (cf. Xotb, Xrot infra), viel häufiger aber mit Ⲭ Ⲭ , aber wohl zu bemerken, niemals mit Ⲭ Ⲭ Ⲭ Ⲭ . Kopt. erscheint er wieder als *h* M. und *g* T. oder als *u* M. T. Wir beginnen die Wortreihe unter X mit dem Silbenzeichen Ⲭ , Ⲭ , Ⲭ , Ⲭ , Ⲭ , Ⲭ , Ⲭ , Ⲭ , Ⲭ , Ⲭ mit der Aussprache Xa und lassen, der leichteren Aufsuchung halber, die damit beginnenden Wörter zunächst folgen.



Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa [Tods. 64, 17], Ⲭ Ⲭ Xau [ib. 149, 61], Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa [R. lomb. d'Ahm. p. 84], Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa [L.D. II, 103^a], Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa [Stat. Taf.], Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa [Rec. IV, 17/102] Ⲭ Ⲭ (Xa) [B. passim]; eine grosse Zahl von Gegenständen, z. B. Getreidekörner abzählen, abmessen, messen, der Zahl nach bestimmen u. s. w., *déterminer une grande quantité avec une mesure, mesurer*; Ⲭ , Ⲭ . Kopt. *u* T. M. *ponderare, appendere, metiri*. Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa (Xa) „Getreide messen“ [L.D. l. l.]. Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa *em* Xa „der Obermesser des Pah-Tempels“ [Stele 2101, Serapeum], (cf. auch emXa, emXa „dare mensuram“ pag. 611). Seltener die Schreibung Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa [Pianchi Stele], Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa [Sarc. Wien], Ⲭ Ⲭ Xa *em* Xa „messen mit der Wage“; S. Beisp. p. 547 lin. 1.

„vollen, werthätig in seinem Worte, weisen Rathes und ein guter


„Leiter“ [sarc. des Onnophris, Bulag].

 Xa [in der Stelle Anast. 1 8/6:]      . Viel-

leicht zu beziehen auf das Kopt. $\omega\epsilon$ T.M.B. per iurantis.

 Xa, vide infra  Xau.

 Xa [Zeits. 1867 p. 33 ad 7.]



 Xa-t, Bezeichnung eines



Kopffuchses dieser Gestalt:









(cf. L. Aelteste Texte, Taf. 35, die Dar-



stellung ist erklärt durch

die Gruppe   darüber.





 Xau-t [Todtenb. 146, 19],  Xau [Rhind pap. 23, 5], —


 Xau-t [Canop. 26,],  Xau [ib. 20],  Xa-t [Abyd.],


 Xa-t [L.D. II, 129, A],  Xa-t [ib. 92],  Xa-

u-t [ib. 28],  Xau-t [ib. 69-70],  (Xau) [L. Ael.









Text. 10] und andere Varr., abzuleiten von Xa „messen“ (cf. mensa von metior, mensus) bezeichnet das Wort, dessen demot. Gestalt folgende ist:

   sa-Xuau-t (also fem. gen. Rhind p. l. l.),  Xu [Ros. lin. 20],

 Xuau [Canop. dem. T. l. 51], „den Altarisch, den Altar, den Feuer-





„altar besonders,“ l'autel, la table pour les sacrifices; ; Kopt. erhal-



ten in $\omega\eta\omega\epsilon$, $\omega\eta\epsilon\tau$ T. $\omega\eta\omega\tau$ M. T. τ allare, arar. cf. Canop. lin. 26,

    ar kerer hi Xau-t-u,     au-u

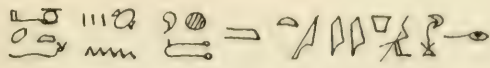
ar kerer en sa-Xuau „sie machen Feueropfer auf dem Altar“ [dem.

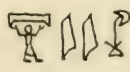
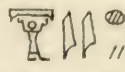
T. l. 51], griech.: $\delta\upsilon\beta\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma\ \delta\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\omega\nu\ \epsilon\pi\iota\ \tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\ldots\beta\omicron\omega\mu\acute{\omega}\nu$ [lin 52].

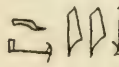
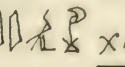
  Xau [Todt. 84.7-Sall. 4 21/10],   Xau [Sall. 2 1/9],

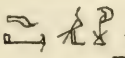
 Xau [cf. bek p. 434],  Xau [ibid] bezeichnet den

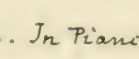
-état de ce qui est couché, défaite, déroule; كسرة. So in *Etym. Hgd. Ins.*

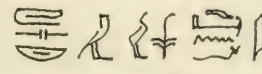
 är Xaāt-l em Xeft-u en ma-t [*in Phil. idem*],
 „eine Niederlage ist gemacht unter den Feinden seiner Mutter (auch

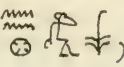
 Xaāt, Xī [*D. Temp. I, I, 82 1/5*] v. inf.  Xī.

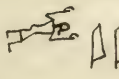
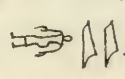
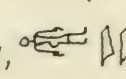
 Xaāt [*Pianchi Stela face l. 5*],  Xaāt [*Sall. IV 17 1/2*], verwandt

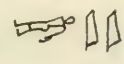
mit  Xa v. sup., bezeichnet „abmessen eine Örtlichkeit, sie von




„allen Seiten einschliessen“, entourer, cerner; . In Pianchi's


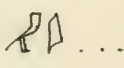
Ins. l. l.  Xaāt-nef su em rer-5 nēb „er hatte

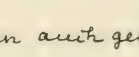
„sie (sc. die Kade ) ringsherum ganz und gar eingeschlossen.“

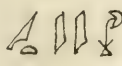
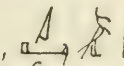
 Xaāt [*L.D. III, 129*],  Xaāt [*Ramesseum*],  Xaāt

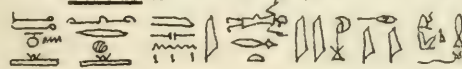
[*Äthiop. St. Bul.*],  Xaāt [*Pianchi St. face l. 28*], fern. gener. im-

mer verbunden mit  fel, ti oder  är und cc.  em, oder

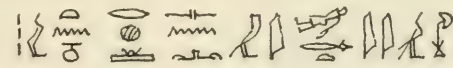
 ām, also:  är-Xaāt-(t) ... ām „machen

„eine Niederlage.... unzer“; *défaire, dérouter*; . Bisweilen auch geschrieben.

 Xaāt-l [*Edfu*],  Xaāt-ti [*Sall. 4, 10 l. uel.*]. L.D. l. l. lautet:

 hon-t är Xaāt ā-t ām-señ nen rex

lennu „I. Majestät machte unter ihnen eine unzählbare Niederlage.“ Pian-

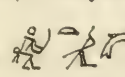
chi Stel. l. l.  Xaāt ā-t ām-señ nen rex

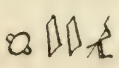
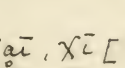
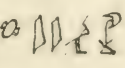
lennu-u „gemacht wurde eine grosse Niederlage unter ihnen, nicht

„kennt man die Zahlen.“ Aus är-Xī-l hat sich entwickelt kopt. ϣⲟⲩⲧ,

ⲣⲁⲩⲧ, ⲣⲉⲩⲧ u. ⲣⲱⲩⲧ, ⲣⲁⲩⲧ T. *everlere, deficere, percubindodeficere,*

percudere, prostrare, rumpere, frangere, eversio, destructio etc. Synonym

(ob aber auch identisch?) ist  Xat q. v. infra.

 Xaāt [*Sall. 4, 23 l. uel.*],  Xaāt, Xī [*Rec. IV, 83*] 

Xaī [med. pap. 18/4] (Xaī) [q. Rec. IV, 10/59 - 82/4], abzuleiten

von der Wurzel Xa „messen“ q. v. bezeichnet verschiedenes, nämlich
1, ein bestimmtes Maas, das 1/3 Hin gleich gestellt wird, dann gen. fem.

ar sa-(Xaī)en

sa-(men) Xeb-to [hib] ar-ut em nup ari en hin ro-(Xem) „in Bezug

„auf das Maas des Ortes der Xeb-to Panegyrie, so soll es gefertigt wer-
„den, ^{aus Gold} ausmachend 1/3 Hin“ [Rec. IV, 10/59 q. ib. col. 56].

2, das Maas als Gefäß, als Behälter (q. kopt. uycw M. tolla), daher:

aps enli

ak an-bu-ar-y t (var. L) er (Xaī var:) sa-peb-t en pe-
ar „die Zahl dessen was verloren geht bevor es in das Gefäß kommt,

„das ist die Hälfte des Weines.“ [Rec. IV, 82/4]

3, „das Gefäß“, Bezeichnung eines Körperteils. Daher in dem medic
pap. s. l. Klystiere verordnet werden als:

rer nofer ent Xaī-u seXmer „Heilmittel der kranken Gefäße.“

Xaī [Anast. 5 13/4] identisch mit vor, vide ad 2, bezeichnet ein

„ledernes Gefäß, Gemäß aus Leder.“

Xaīu [Sall. 4 16/6], wohl identisch mit q. v. „anrufen un-

„ter Beschwörung, beschwören“; conjurer; تضرع الى.

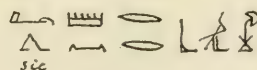
Xaīu, näher zu bestimmendes Wort, s. unten Xebeb, Xabeb.

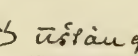
Xaīb-t, Xaīb-t [q. Champ. mon. pl. 219]

Xab [Dend. Mar.] (Xab) [Todd. 125, 17 a], (Xab-t [q. sup. her-t, via],





[nicht zu verwechseln mit Kaīb q. v. wie es z. B. von Herrn Lepage

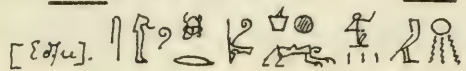
grüß, zur Verehrung etc. gesagt, daher  Xeb-remen [Dend.],

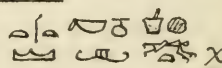
 Xab-remmen [Rhind p. 29/6] soviel als „begrüßen, ver-
sic

„ehren“, cc. mm en der Person (q. b. b. die demot. Version  uṣṣāu q. v.)

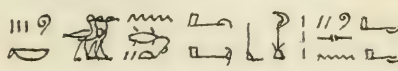
Man merke sich noch an die in B. häufigen Varianten:

 Xeb [Geogr. III 7/1]  Xeb [Dend.].  Xeb [Phil.]  Xebel

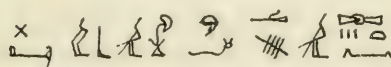
[Ḥḥu].  ām-u Xeb en Xeper-5 „die Menschen

„verneigen sich vor ihrer Gestalt“ [D. Temp. I. II 33/7].  Xeb

nek Kenes „es neigt sich vor dir das Land Kenes.“ [Ḥḥu]. - Stela V, 70 Leid.




 ḥḥ-ūi-sēn Xeb en sēnī ḡ-ū-k „ihre Ar-


me neigen sich aus Respect vor deinen Seelen d. h. vor dir.“ Anast 3⁵/11:

 ṣes-tu en ab-ḡ Xabu „die Wirbel seines

„Rückens“ sind gekrümmt“ (sc. vor Ermattung). Kopf, so scheint es, ist



das Verb. erhalten in wcyT T. M. wcyBT , wcyBT M. fallere, labi, delinquer

 Xeb [Ḥḥu],  Xab [q. Xaā, supra],  Xeb [Ḥḥu]




 Xeb [Champ. Not. desc. 515] eigentlich „das Krumme, Gebogene“;


Bezeichnung „des Hilfpferdes“, l'hippopotame, حسان . Beisp. v. s. voc.

Xem inf. Bisweilen auch an Stelle des vor. gesetzt, cf. 1026 s. voc. Xaā.

Die Schreibung  Xeb ist zu erklären aus  Xabu „die

„Sichel“ (eigentlich „das Krumme, Gebogene“ sc. Eisen) q. v. infra.

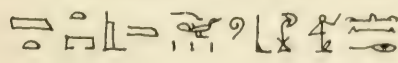
 Xabu [ptol. Todt. 125, 4], varr.  Xab-t,  Xab,

 Xab-t, demot. übertragen durch ḥt , ḥt ḥt-n-āl

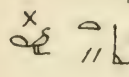
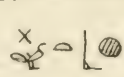
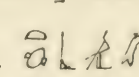
gleichs am kopf. XINOX injustitia, iniquitas [demot. Ritual] „das

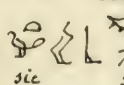
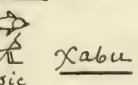
„moralisch Krumme, Schiefe, daher Sünde, Fehler, Schlechtigkeit etc.“, errew,

peché; خطية, ذنب. Kopt. ὕψος M. III delictum, iniquitas, error.

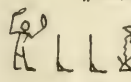
 nen ar-a Xebu em (men) mā-l „non feci

„iniquitates in sede veritatis (justitiae)“ [Tod. l. l.]. Eine andere Schr. ist

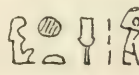
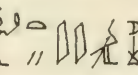
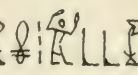
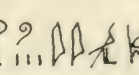
 Xebti [Tod. 125, 20] varr.  Xebt,  Xabt,

 Xabu etc., diesmal demot. durch  ti-(n)-bon-l

„Bosheit, Schlechtigkeit“ übertragen; v. bon supra.

 Xabeb, Xebeb, eigentlich, als 4. Form der Radix Xab q. v. „jeman-

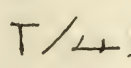
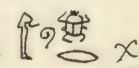
„den krumm machen, ihn emassen, die Kraft jemanden krumm

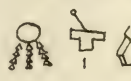
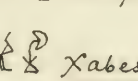
„zu schlagen“, minimal in:  „ „ „ „

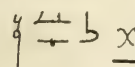
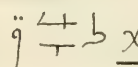
naū-Xebeb-u mā Xāsi-u Seft „ihre (sc. der Ägypter) Kraft den

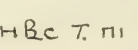
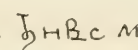
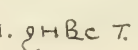
[Med. Abu.

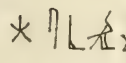
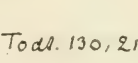
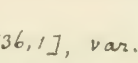
„Feind zu krummen ist wie die Niederlage (q. Xi-l) welche Seft bereitet.“

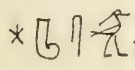
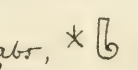
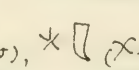

 Xaber [U pe, masc. gen. Rhind p. 4/4] v. inf.  Xepnu.

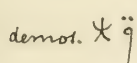
 Xabusa [Anast. 2 5/6],  Xabes [Gr. Ramses III.] dem.

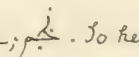
 Xabs,  Xabs [Gr. dem. 8, 27, 103, 105] „Lampe, Leuchte“,

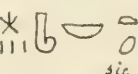
lampe; ; kopt.  M.  T. III lucerna, lychnus, ellychnium:

*  Xabes [Tod. 130, 21], *  Xabs [id. 136, 1], var. *  Xeos, 8.:

*  Xabs, *  (Xeos), *  (Xeos), *  Xab-s [sarc. Wien]

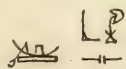
demot. *  Xabs [gnost. p. 8] eigentlich „die Lampe, des Himmelstam-

„pe d. h. der Stern, besonders die Dekan-Sterne“, l'étoile; . So heisst

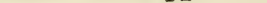
im Sothis Tempel zu Assuan Isis:  ā-t neb sep-









(renpi) kont neb (Xeos)u „die Grosse, die Herrin des Neujahrs, die

„Königin (und) Herrin der Dekan-Sterne.“ Cf. Materiaux passim.

 Xabs [Tod. 130, 5]. zweifelsohne identisch mit Xāb „Ziel im Schiff“ q. v.

61-82 χ_{abs} [Rec. IV, 25/149] 62* (χ_{abs})-L [D. Temp. Ins. I, 39/6] bezeichnet

In D. Temp. l. l. heisst Osiris:  tut sydeni











 Laï-Xabs en Xesteb, sein Bart ist aus
 sic [fern.]








T001LP Xabsz [Champ. Not. Desc. 185] Bezeichnung eines Thieres [Hippopota-

§ 511 ⁴/₁₁ b x^aab^o [u re, mas. gen.] bezeichnet „die rechte Seite“, le côté droit,

§ 56. $\frac{4}{m} b \bar{u} \S 9$ \bar{u} pe- \bar{t} rah en pe- \bar{t} ab \bar{u} s „der rechte Arm“, und































§/III $\tilde{\Sigma}$ §9 Dittu pe Inagh en kebur, der linke Arm.

 *Xam* [Todl. 15, 42]  *Xamu* [D. Hist. Ins. 2, 4] *Aras* 3^{8/5}






 xamut, verwandt mit 

 xab, bezeichnet dieses

Wort „herunter hängen lassen, hängen lassen, (z. B. die Hände zum

„Grugo), träge sein; laisser pendre (p. ex. les bras, les mains), ne faire

rien, être paresseux.                              

ānX 4ot-ūi-y Xam, „wann die Sonne untergeht im Lande des Lebens,
[Tot. l. l.]

" § 0 soll er (der Osiris N. N.) hängen lassen seine Hände (zum Gebet."

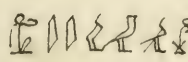
kem-k su em xet aau seb-

ka (ān) seṣsau em āau-u-tu-f nīb Xepu seṣer-tu em-ār em-men

Xamū -k er ro-señ „du findest es bei einem gesalbten Greise, einem




„Gelehrten der in allen Zweigen (seines Berufes) geschickt ist und die

„nötige Kraft besitzt, (daraus) sei niemals lässig in ihnen“ ^[8/4 ff.] _[Anast. 5]

 Xamū [Fall. 3^{8/4}], „lässig sein, ruhen“ s. vor. Stamm.









§ 33b Xemem, § 33b Xemem, § 33b Xemem [gnost. pap. 14/30, gr. dem. pass.],

§ 33b Xemem [Canop. lin. 53, 16, U pe, masc. gener.] identisch mit dem

hebr.  caluit, calefactus est (cf. , arab.  calefecit), „warm,

„heiß sein, Wärme, Hitze, auch im übertrag. Sinne von der Wärme der

„Gesinnung, der Hitze des Zornes, des Fiebers etc.“ avoir chaud, chaleur; cf

koř.  M.  T. fervidus, calidus esse, favere;  M.  M.  M.  M.  M.  M. M.

ⲛⲟⲛⲁ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ ⲛⲁ ⲁⲃⲉⲛ
 ⲛⲟⲛⲁ ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ ⲛⲁ ⲁⲃⲉⲛ

hebet ab her Xames „die Propheten waschen ab den Schmutz mit dem
 „reinen Überschwemmungs Wasser und mit Xames“.

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xams [Lr. N re, masc. gen.] Name eines Vogels.

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xanauin [Lr.] q. infra Xenen.

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xanini, ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xanen [q. sup. p. 584 s. voc. mama] „der Kern,
 „das Innere einer Frucht;“ noyau, graine; ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ.

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xanen [ⲛⲁ re, masc. gen. Geogr. I, 188] var. ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ, ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ, ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ,
 ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ, Pe-Xen ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xen „das Innere“ (Wasser), Name des Hafens der
 Stadt Apollinopolis M. in Ober-Ägypten. [Nomos [isten].

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xauro [L.D. III, 166, q. feh], ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xauro [Sall. 37/4]

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xauro [D. hist. Ins. 6, 74] ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xauro [q. ak p. 17],

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xeuro [Rec. I 30/20], die 5. Form von ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xer q. v. bezeichnet
 „bewirken daß etwas von seiner Stelle entfernt werde, zu Boden falle
 „fortkomme u. s. w. Kopt. ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ T. M. auferre, diripere, deprae dari,
 spoliare, evacuare, π. praeda, spolia, manubiae. q. Beispiel p. 17 cit.

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xeuro nausen Xeru [Rec. I, 30, 20]. Idem

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xauro nausen Xerau [Sall. III. 7, 4]

„es entfielen ihre Trutzwaffen (den Händen).“

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xauro [Anast. 1 11/3] ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xauro [Sall. 2 14/6, Anast.

45/5] mit gleichen Bedeutungen wie d. vor. [Hr. Chabas voy. 46, l. 9

überträgt das Wort durch „hérisse“, p. 154 dagegen durch „muel“, wie z. B.

ⲛⲁⲃⲉⲣⲁ Xaā-ku na Xauroi er

senu „du hast mich von Angst hingerafft werden lassen“ [Fall I^{11/3}].

xru xanro er te-u „vox ablata

„est verbiis“ [Hft. 4^{5/5}]. cf. kopt. $\chi\eta\lambda$ paralyticus esse.

xantes [cf. inf. xontes] „sich besprengen, besprengen, der Weite

„halber“, asperger, s'asperger; رش.

xantes-ten em mu en xau-f sen-ten to xeff hi-f

„besprengt euch mit dem Weihwasser seiner Aetäre, fällt nieder vor seinem

„Angesicht“ [Stel. Piantri, face, Lin. 13].

xar [cf. $\chi\eta\lambda$ p. 799], xar-t [Beni-Hass], demot.

xeräw-t [dem. Rit. zu Todd. 125, 4], xeräw [Rhind

pap. N^o 364], kopt. $\chi\eta\pi\alpha$, M. T. „die Wittve“, la veuve, $\chi\eta\pi$. Beni Hass:

zā-nā en xar-t ma nebt

hāt „ich habe gegeben der Wittve wie der Frau welche noch einen Mann

„habe.“ Vergl. griech. $\chi\eta\gamma\alpha$, von $\chi\eta\gamma\text{-os}$ cf. xer, xanro supra. Das Demot.

deut. l. l. als Version von kemhu und nemu q. v.

xara v. infra xer, cibuo.

xarū v. infra xer, infra.

xarū v. infra xer-t testiculus.

xarel v. infra xalel u. xerel.

xel, xal [N. re, masc. gen. Gr. demot. 35] „jung,

„Jüngling“, jeune, jeune homme; $\chi\eta\pi\alpha$, شاب; kopt. erhalten im ersten


Theil von $\chi\eta\lambda\text{-}\chi\eta\pi\alpha$, $\chi\eta\lambda\text{-}\chi\eta\pi\alpha$ M. $\chi\eta\pi\text{-}\chi\eta\pi\alpha$, $\chi\eta\pi\text{-}\chi\eta\pi\alpha$ T. $\chi\eta\pi\text{-}$



$\chi\eta\pi\alpha$ B. π. juvenis, adolescens. pe-xal au-ar

lat. arena, eine sandige unbebaute Fläche Landes, "kopt. erhal-


len in ἑλλοτ, ἑλλωοτ M. 7. φάραξ, vallis, vadum, forrens, (eigent-
lich „der Hiesgrund“). S. Beispiel p. 13 l. 5. [immatura.]




u /b /b XelXel [gr. dēm. p. 26], κορ. γελυηλι M. π, ὄμφαξ, uva acerba,




§ b b xaXa, <3> b b xaXaau [gr. dēm. 28, 6.] q. 9  XeX infra.



°° P P xaXa [A. Gr. des Ti],  P P xaXa [ib.] var.  °° (xaXa) [ibid.]


bezeichnet „das abgemähte und zum Ausdreschen bestimmte Korn, le

blé à battre. Daher  P P P P he XaXa „Getreide dreschen“ [l. l.]

 °°  aseX (xaXa) „Getreide absicheln“ [ib.]. q. auch  Xe inf.

 XaX [Lond. St. Horemheb]  XaX [Chab. voy. 300],  XeX [Todd.

162, 3 q. Zeits. 1867 p. 43],  XiXi [Burd. Exc. 45, col. 59],  XiXi

Ros. Mon. St. 114], 1. Form von  Xe q. v. infra, bezeichnet zunächst

weder „agere, agilis“, nach der Erklärung des Hrn Renouf [Zeits. l. l.], noch







„rapide“, nach der des Hrn Chabas [voy. l. l.], sondern „weit machen,

„ausbreiten, ausspannen“ (q. κορ. γεω, γαω, γωω T. M. spargere,







dissipare; ΕΤ-ΥΗΥ Ε-ΒΟΛ M. sparsus, porrectus, se extendens.), éten-







dre, élargir, allonger, نشر, فرد, م, طول. Demotisch 4 3 <1 3 šās q. v.

Dies besonders von dem Ausspannen des Armes beim Kampf, und der
















Füsse beim Laufen gesagt.       reher ā XeX (pat.)

„ein grosser Läufer, ausspannend das Fusspaar“ [Todd. 162-3]. Burd. l. l.:

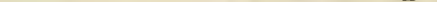
      uste(n) (lot) XiXi (pat.) „weit machend die

„Hand, ausbreitend das Fusspaar“.       XiXi (pat.)

em XeX-u-f „ausbreitend das Fusspaar unter seinen Feinden“ [Ros. l. l.]

               reher ā XeX (pat.) en sebau „die Herrin

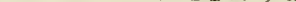
„der Tapferkeit streicht entgegen die Faust den Feinden“ [Todl. 145, 57].


nensi urp-p Xax mestu pat

(pat) u. „nicht ruhet er, sich ausbreitend im Laufe, ausspannend“

„das Fusspaar“ [Mel. Hornet, Lond.]. Hieraus ist naturgemäss die andere

Bedeutung „von schnell, hurtig“ sein für manche Text-Verbindungen

abzuleiten, wie in  so er (nif) "kurziger als der



"Wind" [roy. 300]. Die Caus. form ist $\Delta \text{ } \text{se} \text{ } \text{x} \text{ } \text{x}$ [Canop. 24], welche

erscheint in der Verbindung: $\text{R}^{\text{III}}\text{R}^{\text{II}}\text{R}^{\text{I}}$ em seXax f.t., griechisch:
[subito T.]


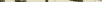
ἔξ αἰφνης [lin. 48], demot. $\frac{1}{2}$ Хер q. v. infra. Cf. κορ. υῆνε repente,

Δ X_{as} [camp. de Toimien III], Δ X_{as} [Karn-], Δ X_{es} v. inf.

caus. $\Delta \uparrow \textcircled{\bullet}$ sexes [Mell. Isle], $\Delta \textcircled{\bullet}$ sexes [L.D. II, 138 a], $\Delta \textcircled{\bullet}$ se-

χ_{es} [Anat. 4^{11/8}] Δ  $se\text{-}\chi_{es}$ [D. hist. Ins. 4], Δ  $se\text{-}\chi_{es}$ [D. Kal. Ins.

107] u. a. m. Auch Gauss in der 3. Form: $\Delta \begin{smallmatrix} \circ \\ \circ \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} \circ \\ \circ \end{smallmatrix}$ se- χ ese χ [Anast. 4, 11]

und in Verbindung mit  as g. v. :  X_{es-as} [Anast.]

I, ²⁸/₄]. Grundbedeutung der Radix (und zugleich der Ableitungen) ist

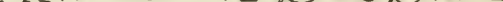
„Schnell laufen, eilen, eilends davon gehen, ein Schnellläufer sein,

„laufen etc.“, aller vite, courir, se dépêcher, s'en aller vite, ركض، ركض.

mitgehalten im Kopf. *UCNE T. repente, subito, continuo*. Beispiele: 1) zur





Wurzel X_{as}.X_{as}: em Xas se-ā-k-t or

ferma-sen „eiligst lieg man sie hineinschleppen in ihre Stadt.“

[Camp. de Tutmes]. 2. Cause: 

⑪ 1720 Ch.




„test du doch legen dein Schreiben in die Hand eines Dieners... und mög-
























^{mm}   Xa-n-fo [Dend. Mar.] zusammengesetzt aus der radix  Xa
„messen“ und  fo „Land“, also „das abgemessene Stück von Land“,


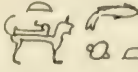

und so auch im Kopt. $\chi\iota\text{-}\nu\text{-}\eta\iota\text{-}\tau$, $\chi\iota\text{-}\nu\text{-}\eta\iota\text{-}\tau$ aber demessus. fo in



Dendera:       Xenph hi Xen er Xa-fo „die



„Überschwemmung steigt über dein abgemessenes Land“ (q. d. Temp.



Inr. I $\delta\theta\text{-}\gamma$ J, und ^{mm}    adur Xe Xa-n-fo-f „das Wasser hat



„inne sein abgemessenes Land.“                       


 Xa-t [Todd. passim],  Xa-t [Stel. 73; Bul.],  Xa-t [ib.





Stel. 58 - D. Temp. J. I 9/3],  Xa [Mett. Stel.] u. a. m. bezeichnet „den Körper, den Leib, besonders aber den Leichnam; le corps, le cadavre, etc.“. Im demot. erscheint als Übersetzung  la-Xau-t



(vide inf.  Xot), wie z. B. in  Xa-f menau em Tūa „sein Leichnam bleibt erhalten in der Tiefe“, demotisch übers.

 lau-Xau-t menau em Tūa-t „sein Körper bleibt dauernd in der Tiefe.“ [Rhind p. 17/3]. Das Wort ist entgegengesetzt als der materielle Teil des Menschen dem  ba q. v. „der




 Xa [Saut. 4 1/7]  Xa [Karn.], mit gleicher Bedeutung wie vor.


 Xau-señ em renu „ihre Leiber sind wie

 Xa-t [L.D. III, 130],  Xa-t [El Kab],  Xa [Karnac], bezeichnet dasselbe wie  Xa q. v. und wird, wie dies


verbunden mit  ar „facere.“  ar-en-honf ā. u. s. Xa-t ā-t em am-señ „es machte J. Maj. mit L.

H. und K. eine große Niederlage unter ihnen.“ [L.D. l. l.]


 Xa-t [Silsilis],  Xa-t [ib.], plur.  Xau-t [L.D. III, 140, 6],

 Xa-t [Zeits. 1867 L. 91 - G. sup. p. 53 l. 14] bezeichnet „Steinbruch,

„Bergwerk, Mine“, „carrière, mine; حجر, مادن. So in Silsilis:


 ar-en-ref ar Xa-t em maui en

šā kot „er ließ öffnen einen neuen Steinbruch für den Anfang der Ar-


„beit.“  ab-en-(ab) ma







Xau-t renu ūs am-señ „er wünschte zu besichtigen die Minen

aus welchen man das Metall us (usam, Kupfer?) hervorzieht.

9  Xabu (oder nur Xab) [L.D. III, 53] bezeichnet allem Anscheine nach,

die „krumme, gebogene Figur“ , welche einen besondern Theil der






allg. Krönigskrone  bildet. f. l. l. und die Wurzel LX_{ab} supra

   Xa-bu var. Hass    Xabu q. v. *supra*.

$\hookrightarrow \{ \}^{\text{sup}} \chi_{abu}, \hookrightarrow \{ \}^{\text{sup}} \chi_{eb} [\text{q. sup. } \chi_{ab}], \text{ eigentlich}$
























„das Krumme, gebogene (Instrumente), daher „die Sichel zum mähen“

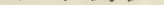
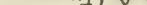
des Gebreides; la faucille, äuss

     unen-señ Xer Xabu-u-señ asex-señ (per-1) em

(se)her-tu-sin „sie sind tragend ihre Säckeln, sie mähen (damit)“

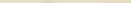
„das Getreide auf ihren Feldern“ [Bonomi pl. 18] γ. Χρὸς & μ. τ. γαλ.



[B. Edfu], plur.  [Karn.],  [Pianthi Heli] Xa-ka plur.

$\chi_{\bar{a}} - \kappa_{\bar{a}} - u$, zusammengesetzt aus $\overline{\chi_a}$ g.v. und $\overline{\kappa_a} \sqsubset \overline{u}$.





L.D. II, 134, ²] bezeichnet so viel als „feiger Leichnam, feiges Aas“, eine

verächtliche Benennung "der Feinde"; l'ennemi, عَدُوّ.  ar-¹

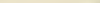
(nem) em χ_{a-ke-u} „vernichtet sind die feigen Aase“ [Presex. Pianh. vers. 10].

 *Xar v. sup.*  *Xar.* Ich lasse hierauf die Reihe der mit

✶ χ_a (? χ_i ?) beginnenden Wörter folgen.

    Xa-t [passim], demot. $\langle \xi \rangle_3$ Ta-Xau-

\pm [sem. gen. Rhind pap.], Kopf. \int HT M. \int HT T. uterus, venter, seden-

set "Leib, Bauch; ventre; بطن  s₂-(nā) em Xe-f. Sohn



„des Rā (und) aus seinem Leibe“ [passim]. Formel: ra su hi Xe-t

„sich auf den Bauch wer-“
 „fen“ (vor Tem. cc. oder q. v.) d. h. „einem König seine Huld-“

„gung darbringen.“ [cf. Pianchi Stele passim]. -ā (101) ui-ā hi- Xe-t-k „ich lege meine Hände auf deinen Leib“ d. h.

„auf dich; demot. uab-t fafa-t hi Xau-k

„ich lege meine Hand auf dich“ [Rhind p. 4/4]. bā-k hi Xe-t-k, demot. repi

pek-bi hi tek-Xau-t „es dauert fort deine Seele in deinem Körper.“

[Rhind p. 8/10. Regel: Xau, als Substantivum wird verbunden mit

pron. person. praefixis, als Substantiv-Präposition dagegen mit

den pron. affixis (im letzteren Falle außerdem Xau, Xa häufig

geschrieben). en-Xau, cc. suffix. en-Xau-t (cf. gr. dem.

§ 341 p. 176] entspricht durchaus dem kopt. Ν Η Τ in q. v. Dasselbe ...

Xa entspricht dem kopt. M. t, T. t modus,

ratio, in der Verbindung en-Xa, mit pe oder

ne ent „ad modum τού, τών qui“, kopt. kata ET M.

kata ΘΕ Ν, ΝΘΕ Ν (an statt ΝΤΘΕ Ν) sicut, sicuti. So in der Rosell.

ma ari nu

„wie die Art des Thun's des Rā“ [lin. 15],

griech. καθάρειν Εγμῆς etc [lin. 26]. ma ari nu

„wie die Art dessen was sie machen dem heiligen Thiere“, [Rhind p. 6, 1], demot.

















ma ari nu

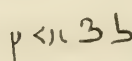





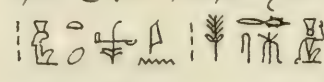
„wie die Art dessen was sie machen dem heiligen Thiere“ [l. l.

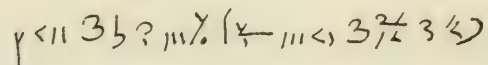
reterāu „wie die Art dessen was sie machen dem heiligen Thiere“ [l. l.

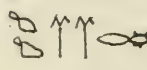
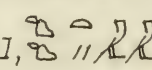
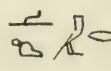

































reterāu „wie die Art dessen was sie machen dem heiligen Thiere“ [l. l.

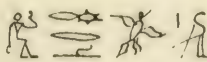
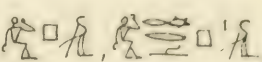
reterāu „wie die Art dessen was sie machen dem heiligen Thiere“ [l. l.

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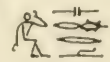

 Xames [Can. dem. T. 62], cf. supra Xames s. 1. „die Aehre“,
 épi; ; .  M. Π.  spica,  T. idem. cf. supra pag. 288.
 (fa) Xemes-u an kemā-t-u „es werden getragen
 „die Aehren durch die musicalischen Damen“ [Canop. 33], demot. [l. 68]:

 em-tu ne-kemā-t-u fī ne-Xames
 „daß die musicalischen Damen tragen die Aehren“, griech. ἀναφέρειν
 τὰς ἰσθὰς παρθένους ὁτάχους [lin. 68].






 Xamem [D. Kal. Ins. 88],  Xamem-ti [ib.
 u. Rhind p. 385],  Xam-t [Efu], bezeichnet: „die beiden Nasen-
 „löcher“; les narines;            
 demot.                     


 Horpe-Xrot „Horus das Kind“, var. 


in seiner griech. Transcription Ἀρποκράς, Ἀρποκράτης. Hieron ein (aus-

gebildet:  se-Xrot „sich vergüngen, sich erneuen, wieder jung wer-
den“, wie in  se-Xrot leb-f em (hib) en paut „er (der

„Gott Lunus-Kroth) vergüßt sich am Neumonds Tage.“ [Kern.]

 Xas, Xes [Rec. IV, 32, 29/30],  Xasi [passim],  Xasi
[Phil.],  Xas [Canop. 6],  Xasi [Rec. I, 30/21] u. s. w.

demot. <1>1111 Xas, Xis [Rhind p. als Uebersetzung von  urku und


 Xaf q. v.] „matt, müde von Arbeit und Ausbengungen sein,


„schwach, kraftlos, niedergedrückt sein, der Matke, Elende, häufig



„in Bezug auf überwundene Völker und Länder gesagt; „être fatigué,

las, faible, sans force, le faible, l'ennemi; تعب, تبا, عجز. Kopt.

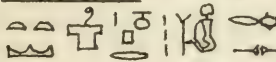
ⲭⲓⲥⲓ, ⲭⲟⲥⲓ M. gice, gace, goce T. gici MB. laborare, operam dare, eniki,
conari, defatigari, pati, fatigare, cruciari, vexari, lassus, fatiga-

lus esse, etc.  Xas-l nen Xer-l „matt, nicht kampffähig“

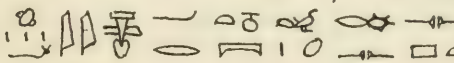
(auf ein subst. fem. gen. bezogen, Met. Pfele).  Xasi [Rec.

I 30/21] var.  Xasi (Tall. 3) „seine Seele wurde matt.“  Xasi

kefi Xasi „das gebrochene, elende Land Kusch“ [Hel. v. Kusan, lin. 4],



 Xas-u nu Persa „die Elenden (Feinde) Persiens“ [Tan.



l. 6], demot. <1>1111/21p3 ne-(rom)u Pers „die Männer Persiens“ [lin. 12].






 Set Xas sa Nen-l her samu-f




















„der elende Set (Typhon), der Sohn der Nen-l, und seine Verbünde-









































„fer“ [Rec. IV, 32, 29/30]. q. auch supra Xaf u. Xas, Xis.

  Xasē, Name einer Pflanze mit Stacheln. Dornenkraut? [s. voc. ân. G. p. 89]













































































































































 Xases [G. supra reb],  Xeses [Rec. IV, 15] bezeichnet „den rechten Winkel, die rechtwinklige Ecke, auch das rechtwinklige Maas“; rectangulaire, coin rectangulaire, équerre; زاوية, قائم الزاوية, مستطيل.





     5-men Xases (äft) an (Xnum) „festgestellt wurden die 4 rechtwinkligen Ecken [sc. des Tempelbaus] durch den Baumeister.“















[Dend. Mar.];                    „die Proportion ist die von 4 zu 4 bei ihr nach der hermetischen Regel entsprechend den Vorschriften über die rechten Winkel“ [l. l.]. G. Funnu pag. 967.



   Xakeses [L. Aes. Texte Taf. 31] Sinn variante an Stelle von                  hab q. v. (Todt. 17, 25), kopt. erhalten als uawbe, uawbe, uooBe T. damno afficere, vulnerari, damno affici, eclipsin passus est (Cienk). Die Stelle lautet:                     an-met-na (ula) Hor em-Xet Xakeses heru jef en Xer „ich habe voll gemacht das Horus-Auge (an Stelle von „Vollmond“) nach der Verfinsternung

















„an jenem Tage des Kampfes.“ [l. l. col. 25-26]



   Xeker [Todt. 142, 22] varr.                  Xaker,                     Xak [Sall. 2³/₁],                     Xakeri-t [subst. Abyd. Mar.],                     Xakeri-t [ibidem],                     Xaker [D. Hal. Ins. 67],                     Xaker [l. l. 53²/₃] und eine Menge ähnlicher Varianten, welche die Lesung Xaker, oder mit abgeworfenem Schluss                     Xak darbieten. Grundbedeutung des Stammes ist:



  Xaš q. supra   Xaš.















  Xašbu [Kam.],   Xašbu [Sall. 3⁴/₂, d'orb. passim],  
hašeb [D. Temp. I. I. 2⁴/₃],   hašbu [Anast. 2³/₃],   hašb
[nach Champ.],   hašeb [D. Temp. I. I. 10²/₂₂],   hašb-š

[subst. fern.gen.], eigentlich 7. Form einer Radix Xaš, welche sich erhalten hat in  Xaš,  Xaš etc. q. v. Bezeichnet „zu Boden fallen, nieder-“
„schlagen, tödten, vernichten und die subst.; faire tomber, abattre, tuer,





موت, قتل. Demot.   Xašeb [gr. dem. 40]. Kopt. ḫwteb, ḫoob, ḫotb, ḫateb m. gwtb, gwtb, gwtb, T. occidere, interficere; occisio, caedes, nex, homicidium.              












  paik-son ā hā er-hā-ul-ḫ Xer-paš-nenu er Xašbu-ḫ „dein“
„älterer Bruder steht vor dir, habend sein Messer um dich zu tödten“


[d'orb. 579].   hašeb-ref (seba)u „er hat zu Boden gefallen die Feinde“



[D. Temp. I. I. 10²/₂₂].              
[Fußsohlen. Med. Abu.










li)ä „(die Feinde) sind verwandelt in eine erschlagene Masse unter meinen






  Xašet q. inf.   Xeš.

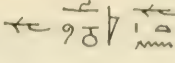










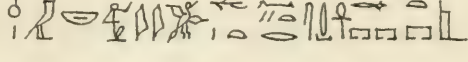

 Xe  Xe-š [q. Zeils. 1865, 96],          Xe-š [D.






Bauw. p. 42], fern. gen., bezeichnet/zunächst „das Holz, Baum“, le bois, l'arbre, شجر, كنج, Kopt. erhalten als wye T. M. B. n. lignum, baculus, planta, silva, crux, compes. Demot.  Xe (oder šen ? q. v.). So z. B.


























   Xe-š nib nofer „alle (Sorten) brauchbare(r) Holzarten“ [L. Ausw.

16/32],   Xe-kam „Schwarz-holz“ [l. l.]        Xe-š

nib „das Vorzüglichste unter allen Holzarten“ [Serapeum]      Xe-n

Kelen [Rec. I 15/11], var.  Xe-n-ke¹nu „Holz des Kelen-Baumes,
 „dieser Baum selbst“, cf. kopt. $\omega\epsilon\text{-}N\text{-}\alpha\alpha\iota$ *Tamariscus*, $\omega\epsilon\text{-}N\text{-}\alpha\epsilon\iota\alpha\epsilon$ *lignum*
cedrinum, $\omega\epsilon\text{-}N\text{-}\alpha\iota\alpha\iota$ *cedrus*, $\omega\epsilon\text{-}N\text{-}\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota$ *palmes*, $\omega\epsilon\text{-}N\text{-}\beta\epsilon\eta\iota$ *lignu*
num palmarum, *palma*, demot.  Xe-n-¹ai², $\omega\epsilon\text{-}N\text{-}\alpha\omega\iota\tau$
lignum, *arbor*, *olivae* [gr. dem. 25];  Xe-n-¹alolai², *palmes*
 [l. l.] 2, bezeichnet das Wort „den Stock“ als bestimmtes Längenmaass,
 perche, $\alpha\mu\alpha\sigma$, entsprechend nach Lepsius Untersuchungen (cf. Zeits. 1865, 97)
 der Orgyia von sechs Fu²s.  tem² ah-²
rai-²ti-²ef Xe XV „Summe der ihm gehörigen Feldfläche: 15 Orgyien“ [LD,
 III, 229.] 3, bezeichnet es im allgemeinen „Maass“ (Längenmaass) in der
 Verbindung  Xe-n-²neh, var.  Xe-
n-²neh,  Xe-n-²neh, kopt. $\omega\epsilon\text{-}N\text{-}\alpha\alpha\alpha$ *M. ὀχρίν ὄχρα*, cf. sup.
 782 s. voc. neh². 4, bezeichnet  und varr. das mystische „Holz“
 von dem auch die Aelken sprechen (cf. Plut. de Is. et O. kap. 42: τὸ δὲ ξύλον
 ἐν ταῖς λεγομέναις Ὀσίριδος ταφαῖς τέμνοντες κτα.) und welches in
 den Tempeln aufbewahrt wurde. Cf. Hal. v. Éone passim.
 5, bedeutet  Xe, Xe-t in der Verbindung  er-Xe-t so viel als
 „unter der Leitung, Verwaltung von“, *sous la direction, l'administration*
de...; cf. Beisp. s. voc.  Xa-to sup. 
 (men) Perā ā. u. s. eni er-Xe-t. raia neb em neh, „das Haus Peras's
 „mit L. H. und K. welches unter der Verwaltung meines Herrn steht, ist
 „in gutem Zustande“ [Anast. 4, 16 verso l. 5]. Cf. auch Birch, in *Mé. II*, p. 332.
 Man wolle auch vergleichen die Bemerkung zu  9. v. infra.

←  1  Xe-L [Toll. 99, 11] ←  ← Xe [q. senk] „das baumähnliche
„Holz im Schiff, der Mastbaum“, le mât, ; kopt.  T. ne malus,
arbor navis. S. Beispiel p. 942 s. voc. Hubau.

⑦ Xe, Stamm von ⑦,  Xe-L [passim] plur.  Xu [Toll. 125, 48],
 Xu [Anast 4^{11/3}],  Xu [Fall. 1^{6/3}] „Sache, Ding, Gegenstand“,
chose; ; kopt. XAI (EN-XAI, NXAI M. NKA T. gehört zu nek-L q. v.),
res, substantiae. Daher , ,  Xe-L  „omnes res,
omnia“, mit dem Nebenbegriff „omnia alia“.   ket-Xu „alia“
[Anast. 4^{11/3}],   ein ket-Xu „alio modo, aliter“ [d'Orb. 7/6].
           

„odum“, herausführen (die Götterbilder), eine Procession veranstalten. Erhalten im Kopt. ⲙⲁⲧⲉⲙⲓⲙⲓⲛⲓ dies festus, ⲉⲣⲙⲁⲧⲉⲙⲓⲙⲓⲛⲓ diem festum agere, celebrare. $\text{ⲉⲃⲟⲩⲁⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ}$ se-xā-ā su em sem-

f er Apet res „ich werde ihn (den Gott Amon) in seinem heiligen Bilde, nach dem südlichen Apet in Procession herausführen lassen“ [Pianchi

H. face 25.] $\text{ⲉⲃⲟⲩⲁⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ}$ em tu en xā hā (hā) u
sic

nu nuber er-fu-señ „am Tage der Procession (demot. ⲛⲁⲭⲁⲩⲁ na-xā-u

„der Processionen“) und der Panegyrien der Götter in ihrer Gesamtheit“

(dem. $\text{ⲉⲛⲛⲁⲕⲩⲩⲁⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ}$ en na-kū-u nuber-u „der andern Götter“) [Canop. l. 30]

[l. 60]

griech. ὅταν αἱ ἐξοδεῖαι καὶ πανηγύρεις τῶν λοιπῶν θεῶν γίνονται.

$\text{ⲉⲃⲟⲩⲁⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ}$ em-tuu-se-xā (kal) seps en nuber piz „daß
sic sic

„herausgeführt werde in Procession die herrliche Kapelle des Gottes Epiphaneos“

[Ros. l. 8], demot. $\text{ⲉⲛⲛⲁⲕⲩⲩⲁⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓⲛⲓ}$ em-tuu-er-xā ta-ka re-nu-

ser piz, dasselbe [lin. 25], griech. τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ Ἐπιφανοῦς... ναὸν βυρεξ-
οδεύειν [lin. 42 ff.]. ⲛⲁⲭⲁⲩⲁ , ⲛⲁⲭⲁⲩⲁ , ⲛⲁⲭⲁⲩⲁ .

ⲭⲁ und varr. wie oben „leuchten, strahlen im Glanz des Diademes,

„geschmückt sein mit...“, cc. ⲭⲁ em. Kopt. ⲙⲁⲧⲉⲙⲓⲙⲓⲛⲓ splendore s. oben. Briller,

être orné de..., briller de..., ⲭⲁ , ⲭⲁ , ⲭⲁ . ⲭⲁ , ⲭⲁ , ⲭⲁ .

ⲭⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ em se-set ⲭⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ „erglänzend von, geschmückt mit Krone

„und dem Federpaar“ [Hel. v. Kuban l. 8]. Daher

ⲭⲁ , plur. ⲭⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ [q. Beisp.], ⲭⲁⲩⲁⲩⲁ [Tur. Hor. Nat.]

eigentlich „der leuchtende, glänzende“, bezeichnet die Kopfbedeckung
des Königs als wie die Krone, den Helm etc. Couronne, casque; ⲭⲁ ,

smen Xāu-f hi-ter-f „aufsetzen seinen
 „Helm auf seinen Kopf“ [Hor's Kas. Tur.]. In Abyd. [Man. pl. 18] befiehlt Seti I
 den ānu-Xenti-u er
smen Xāu hi āp-ā „Geheimeräthen die Kronen auf mein Haupt zu
 setzen“ [Rameses II ist der Sprecher]. Xā ās
un hi-ter (leg. 1) en nuber (soXem) pen „die Krone nun, seiend auf
 „dem Kopfe dieses Gottesbildes“ [Can. 30]. pe-schun² nub ent āu-se-Xā en pe-soXem nuber ām-f „die gol-
 „dene Krone, mit welcher sie das Gottesbild erscheinen lassen“ [Can. 61],
 griech. εἶναι δὲ τὴν ἐπιτιθεμένην βασιλείαν τῇ εἰκόνι [l. 61]. Xā, Xāu
 ist masc. gener. G. [Canop. lin 30-31].

Xā [star. Tafel] bezeichnet entweder dasselbe als Xā vorher oder im
 allgemeinen die Waffen, also die leuchtenden, glänzenden. Die Stelle ist
ker-u-
len sesop² Xā-u-len āu-pu er sehen Xer kenā Xer pef „saisissez
 „l'appareil de vos armes, on va engager la bataille avec cet ennemi.“

Xā [L. Ausw. 16/10], Xā [ib. 11], Xāi [Hel. Riand]

Xāi [groß. Kal. v. Edfu] bezeichnet „alle Art von Geräth“, sei es
 zur Arbeit, zum Kampf etc.; meist mit dem Zusatz: nu
rā „das des Werkzeuges, der Arbeit.“ ustensiles, instruments, outils; Äl.

mer Xāu suben „Oberaufseher des königlichen Geräthes“
 [L. Ausw. 11], Xā-u nib nu rā „alle Werkzeuge“ [l.
































l. 16/10]. Xāu en rā-u un em²ot²u

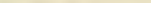
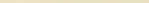

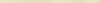
„das Gerath seiend in ihrer Hand“ [L.D. III, 199^a]. *Sele Pianchi* [face l. 16]


Ma-

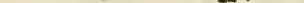
„trossen, Krieger und alle streitbaren Männer Oberägyptens ausgerüstet

„mit Geräth zum Kampfe gegen die Truppen Sr. Majestät.“ G. D'otb. 12/1.

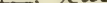


 [Ramesse-],
 
 [Isne],
 
 ,
 
 [Dend-], der


"Processions Saal", in Dend. Name des zweiten Saales; auch   See-7

Xā genannt [l.l.].  se-Xā en Hā_k er useX

χᾶ ἄρ ἄρ νῖβ, Procession des Gottes Hlak nach dem Processions Saale,

„Verrichtung aller Cerimonien“ [Kal. v. Lone].

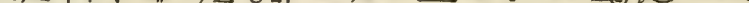
 xā [Todt. 145, 84] identisch mit  xā "schmücken", orner; l.l.


[de Diadem.]
Sop-a Xā-a Xāi „ich empfangе das schmücken-

 χαῖ [Soll. 4^{12/3}] Name eines Thieres (cf. γάγ M. π. felis).

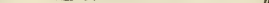
II Xāi [Bul. sarc. 53], I Xāi [D. Temp. Ins. I, 100/5] „Stamm, Säule“










"Stütze", tronc, colonne, appui, جدر, عمود; cf. Kopt. *uay* T. truncus, colum-







na.  nepuk xāi no-



fer em enti em kau er-ken-ten-tu res an se-nib, ich war eine gute

„Stütze für den welcher ohne solche dastand, es lehnte sich Jedermann

„daran“ [Bul.]. Dendera heißt:  „Könige der Sonne“ [D. l. l.].

   Xār q. unsen $\langle \rangle$ Xār.    Xār q. unsen   .

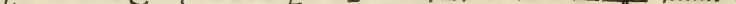
 Xār [Hel. Pianchi, passim],  Xār [ib.],     Xā-

ra [Abusimbel]   Xar(a) [D. hist. J. 2/15] „schnaufen“

„vor Wuth und Aerger, wüthend sein, das Wuthgeschnaufe“ (cf. Kopisch

na-X̄āri-u „wenn sie erwogen die Unglücksfälle“ [Canop. l. l.], hier.

ⁿgedachten der Unglücksfälle [l. 8], griech. ἐνθυμουμένων τὴν νενε-

νημένην καταφθοράν κα. [l. 15].  nen tes en

nüßer am-k, demos. $\frac{\leftarrow}{\rightarrow} \Pi \cdot \angle \angle \xi \theta \gamma$ emmon Xār en nüßer

am-K „Kein Verhängniss Gottes ist an dir“, d. i. wird dich treffen [Rhind]

pag. l. l. j. Vergl. Rec. IV l. 3 und 4, Taf. 30.

$\text{TT} // \underline{\chi \bar{\chi}} [T_{\text{odd}} 163, 5] \text{ var.} \Rightarrow \text{T} \cdot \underline{\chi \bar{\chi}}, \text{T} // \underline{\chi \bar{\chi}}, \text{A} \cdot \underline{\chi \bar{\chi}}, \text{A} \cdot \underline{\chi \bar{\chi}}$

① $\square \rightarrow X_i$ [2. Kal. Ins. 115] ② $\underline{X_i}$ [cf. Beisp. infra], demot. $\lambda_{i,j} \in X_i$ [Rhind

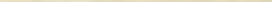
nap. ^{14/1}], 2juž x̄ [dem. Ritual zu Tod. ^{125/29}], erhalten im Kopf. 401 T.

M. P. pars superior, summa, altitudo, bezeichnet dieser Stamm "hoch sein,"

„die Höhe, die Länge (g. ^{40'} Δ ka „Höhe und Länge“), être haut, hauteur,

[illegible]

en Ab en meh XXIV Sop III, 20-IV „ seine (des Niles) Höhe in Elephantine

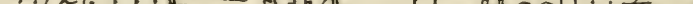
„beträgt 24 Ellen 3 1/4 Palmen“ [s. Zeits. 1865 p. 44]. 

(na4) hi Kont ent Kont er $\text{X}^{\bar{1}}$ „deine Füße stehen auf der Kniege, wel-

„steigt nach der Höhe zu“ d.i. nach oben, Kopf. $\in \Pi$ -уш in allem,

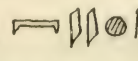

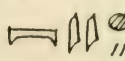

sursum. fu-f (me_h) MMMCCCCC Xi-f (me_h) CCC

CCC „seine (eines ^{II} See's) Breite ist 3600 Ellen, seine Länge 600 Ellen“

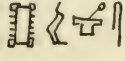
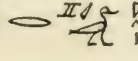


[Ros. Mon. 44, 2]. 

$\bar{h} \bar{a} n \bar{h} o n \bar{f} m a \cdot 5$ em nex-t-u seblet $\bar{X} \bar{I}$ em (kot) em $m a u$, da erkannte Se

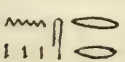
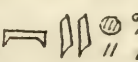
„Majestät daß sie [sc. die belagerte Stadt Memphis] stark war, die Mauern



„waren hoch (gemacht) durch neue Bauten“ [Pianchi St. verso 14]. Die [aus.
Form ist  seχi [Pianchi St. verso 15],  seχi [D. Kal. Ins. 65],
 fu-χit [ fu-χi [D. Kal. Ins. 115] „hoch machen,
„erhöhen, erweitern, vergrößern, aufrichten, emporrichten etc.“ cf. Kopf.

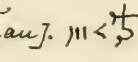
γῆαι, γῆαι m. *produci, protendi, crescere*, und ἐρ-κα-τι-γῶς *elevare*.

  seχi-na sal er sau „wir wollen den Fuß-
„boden bis zur Mauer erhöhen“ [Pianchi St. verso 15].   fi-χi-5 ser 1ef-5 „um sie emporzuheben zu ihrem Vater.“ [Düm. Kal.



Ins. 115, vorher: „die Priester besteigen die Treppe um sie etc.“]

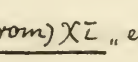
  penā nib-t kōp-na fu-χ
χit er-ro-señ „alles ist umgekehrt, ich bitte, richte du es wieder auf.“

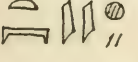
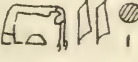
Andere Beispiele:   xe χαχα an (foz oder Sop?) fūg-w

„das Hochwerfen der Getreidekörner durch die Magd“ [Gr. Tis über schau-
felnder Frau].  nen-t fi-χt χur-ti „nicht habe

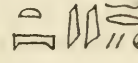
„ich meine Rede hoch (laut, voice, haute) gemacht“ [demot. Rit. II, 26], Ueber-

setzung von   sic mit gleicher Bedeutung [Toll. 125, 29].

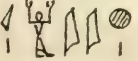
 χit „ein hoher Mann“ [dem. Pap. des Onnophris], das Antigraphon
Gey überträgt dies durch μέγας.

 χit-l [fem. gen. D. Temp. Ins. I, 2],  χit [D. Kal. Ins. 112]

Bezeichnet das „actum“ par excellence d. h. „die Himmelshöhe“, le

ait. low.  fi-f su em Bex su-f er χit
[„höhe“ D. Temp. l. l.

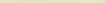
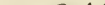

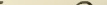
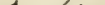
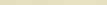

„er geht auf am Berg der Morgenröthe, er steigt hinauf zur Himmels-


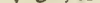
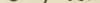
 χit [D. Kal. Ins. 66/8] χit bezeichnet das „actum“ in Bezug auf die

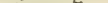
"Land." Xont-nà er Xiū-u enē

an ein höheres " ich (der Nil) steige empor zu den hochgelegenen Land-

„Stücken des Gebietes in Tentyra.“ [l. l.] Buch 7 pp. 1 geschr. 7. 9 H. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841

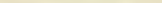
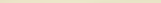
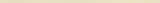

χ [Dendera] Name einer der vier Himmelsstützen und synonym






[*a col. 1.*

mis , , u.  fa-2 q. v. G. Lauth, Jodieg. Taf. III [a col. 1.

 XII [Anast. 4^{10/10} - Fall. 3^{6/9} - 8/1] scheint, als wahrscheinliche Ableitung





von vorherg. Stamme Xii, laut, hoch sprechen zu bedeuten, wenn das

Wort nicht etwa eine grammatische Form ist.

  Lipenpennu [Anast. 4 ¹⁵/₉], wohl verwandt mit  Xe-

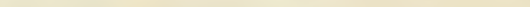
penen (1. und 4. Form einer radice [□] [●] _{mm} Xepen) bez. eine Fischart.

$\bar{\sigma}$ ~~A~~ P ~~X~~ // χ_{Pinaia} [Anast. 3^{3/6}], eine besondere Art von Getränk.







x   =  // Ximla' [ pe, masc. gen. D. Hist. Ins. 23, 27] identisch mit

Υῦπ acer fuit, acerbus fuit (de dolore), vehementer, violenter agit; te =







zeichnetes „das bittere, saure Loos“ einer Person oder eines Volkes, so in

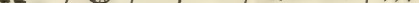

 paio-Ximla p-ensi
 "Wühler" l. l.

rer em tã-na „ihr bitteres Loos ist dasjenige, welches uns selbst durch“

X   " 
 → " " , Δ "  XiXi of supra Δ   Xax.

$\{ \bullet, \frac{\text{se}}{|||} \} \bullet$ Xu q. supra \bullet Xe, \triangle \bullet Xe-L.

  Xu,  Xu [2. Kal. Ins. 66, a]. vide.   Xu,  Xu.

 esc. *axu* g. v. sup. p. 112 fig. 1.

χ_u [D. Temp. J. I, 47/6], verwandt mit der Radix $\alpha x, \alpha x_u, \alpha c$

zeichnet „Gangzitz, Prackzitz“, habitation, demeure splendide. So l. l.

Xuu Xes er Xu-k „das Umraine wird fern ge-
“halten von deinem Glanzsitze.“

Xu [L.D. III, 194/32], Xuau [Todd. 149, 28] var. Xui, Xu, ku; Xu [Hel. v. Kuban, lin. 2],
B: (Xu) [D. Temp. Ins. I, 72/3], (Xu) [Rec. III, 103] (Xu)
[Dend. Papyrus] (Xu), (Xu) [cf. de Rougé, Études p. 96] bezeichnet
1, „abhalten, abwehren“ (cf. kopt. ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲓ M. ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲓ T. percutere, projicere, ejicere, re-
jicere), daher „schützen, behüten, bewahren, eine Person oder einen Gegenstand“
défendre, rejeter, - protéger, conserver; Xu-
-nef Kern em (-nef) „er hat behütet Aegypten mit seinem Flügel“ [Kub.].
[aus. form: se-Xu [Todd. 146, k]. cc. em-So (vor, gegen)

2, das was man behüten, bewahren soll ist daher das was „geheiligt, von
„Ansehen, Bedeutung, vornehm ist“, sacré, distingué; Xu. Be-
sonders von heiligen Thieren, Bäumen etc. gesagt. Demot. Xu [Roselle]
 Xu [Canop.]. na-kau-u
āā end Xu Kern „die andern Thiere welche heilig achtet Aegypten“

[Ros. l. 18], griech. καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ζώοις ἱεροῖς τοῖς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ. (Canop. l. 11:

re-(sop?) āā-u end Xu Kern, dasselbe.

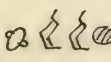

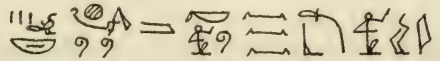
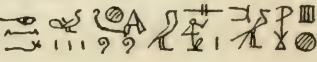
hier: āu (neßer) nib Xu em Bek „alle heiligen

„göttliche Thiere im Lande Bek“ [lin. 5]; griech. τῶν λογίων ἐν λογίῳ ἱερῶν

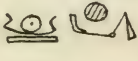
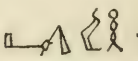
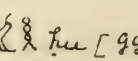
ζώων τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ [lin. 9]. (ām) Xu sen „ihr heiliger Baum“

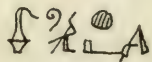
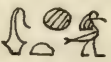
3, das wogegen man sich hüten und bewahren, schützen soll, daher:

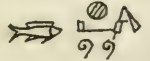
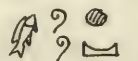
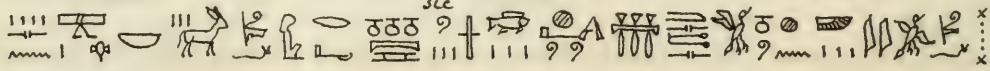
Xuu [Todd. 125, Titel, ib. 125, 63] var. Xuu, Xuu;

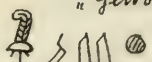
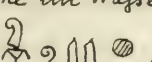

 Xuu [q. Xu „Brachsiß“, supra]  „das physisch und mo-
 „ralisch unreine, unsaubere, also Unreinheit, Sünde;“ *impureté, péché*
كسبة, خطية; kopt. 200v T. gewov M. gar malus esse, malus, malum.
 an-ä-ab-ku-ä em Xuu-nib „ja ich bin
 „reingewaschen von allem Bösen“ [Todl. 125, 63]. 


[Libre.]
pexa sa em Xuu är nef „séparer quelqu'un des péchés qu'il a faits“ [ib.

 Xu [Desc. V, 40],  hu [var. pap. 1428, Berl.],  hu [94.10
 pap. Berl.] „der Lenker, Leiter“, Name des Steuermannes in der Sonnen-
 barke; q. 21H T. M. TE, gubernaculum navis.

 Xuau [Todl. 145, 18] var. von  äXu-l q. v. pag. 112.

 Xuu [Rec. 4^{60/10}],  Xuu [Kal. Ins. 103/9] „Fisch“, poisson, *ῥῶν*.
 rä-ä nef pū-u Xennu em seles Xuu ämu nun rä-ä nef (ääku
 nib fem *hū* (äff)-sen „ich gebe ihm die Vögel, welche sich aufhellen im
 „Gewölz, die Fische im Wasser, ich gebe ihm alle Thiere welche auf ihren Vieren
 „gehen“ [Rec. 4 l. l.

 Xuū,  Xuū [Mél. II, 141]  (Xuū) [d'orb. 20],

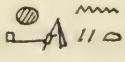
 (Xuū) [Zeits. 1865, 9] „der Feder Wedel, aber auch die Geißel“, häufig


der Titel:  ,  , tai-Xuū „le

„pserophore“, Titel hoher Offiziere und Beamten [q. Champ. gr. p. 358]. Dies

Zeichen vertritt, besonders in der B., das Verbum Xu s. oben, ebenso wie

folgende Varianten der B.:  ,  ,  , am häufigsten in dem Imperatoren



Titel  ensi-Xu „protector.“




 Xui [Hele 1107, Berl.] „scheint nach dem Zusammenhang“ das Weinen,

(pust) er kam hier LXX an Xui „damals als Kaffand der Hieingang zum
„Himmel [sc. des Apis] um zu vollenden die 70 Tage der Trauer.“ [L. l. vor-
hergeht: „Ich blieb in dem Leichenhause meines Herrn Apis, damals...].

4, 12, 13 Xus [Abyd. Mar.], schlachten, abtöten, "tuer, immoler, 𐤁𐤏𐤃",
von Opferthieren gesagt. Dies und vorherg. Verb gehört zweifelsohne einer ge-
meinsam Radix mit der Grundbedeutung, "schneiden, couper, an-

Xeb , Xeb^i , Xubt [sic, cf. de R. Étud. 95] vide Xab .
 Xeb , cf. Xab supra.

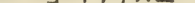
 χ_{eb} [stat. Taf.],  $\chi_{e\beta}$ (gleichsam $\chi_{\frac{e}{\beta}} \cap$) [Fall. 4 $15/6 - 22/1 - 22/11$]

 *Seb* [ʎɛf], subst.  *Seb* [Mél II, 178], dialect.  *Seb*,

[pap. 24, Leid. var. zu Todd. 125, 8:) $\overset{x}{\mathfrak{L}} \mid \textcircled{\bullet} Xeb, \overset{x}{\mathfrak{L}} \mid \textcircled{\bullet} Xeb-L$ [andere Variante]






























"ten u. s. w." cf. *huni* pag. 967. *Хаб-на Хей-и-к*

„ich habe vernichtet deine Feinde“ [Eph. 1:7] Xeba meht-u „ver-

„wüßtes sind die Nordländer“ [Ros. l. l.].  nen Xeb-a

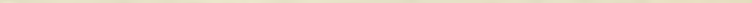
[illegible]

Se. Majestät nahm die Hädke und verwüstete die Län=

"deren dieses Feindes" [L. Ausw. 12/18].                             

(Chabas (Mél. l. l.) "Qu'il ne soit pas dépouillé; munis-le."

☐ → ☿ [Xeba [Sall. 2²/₅, 7¹/₃, 1²/₁] mit gleicher Bedeutung wie die vorherg.]


 ar Xeb-lu ein







put modern Xer her-u aki pot-u, wenn Mangel Statt hat in der

„himmlischen Sphäre der Götter, so ist ihr Anblick das Verderben der

"Menschen" [Fall. 2^{12/1}].

W 10 Xeb [stat. Pap. of Birch, the Annals of Rhemes III] eigentlich "der Fürther"









Bezeichnung des sonst hab. q.v. genannten Fluges.








   Xeb [Toll. 19, 13] var.    Xeb, Xeb-t, Ort der Ver-




«Wüstung, die Wüste, Einöde» (cf. *уаcтн м. пп*, desertum, *уаcтн м. † ερη* =




[illegible]

am-ßen er Xeb ent äbti " es dehnt sich aus der Platy, an welchem sie
weiter bis ~~im~~ östlichen Einnde.

   Xeb [Dend.],   Xeb [Karn.],    Xebes [Champ.








gr. 270], 7. Form:    Xeseb [l. l.],   Xeteb,   Xeseb

[ibid.], 4. Form:    Xebebi [Bul. 58], in Zusammenhang mit

der radice Xab (hebr.   flexit, inflexit, arab. ) „sich biegen,

„sich krümmen“ bedeutet das Verb. „Kunststücke machen, Flanswurst







„sein u. s. w.“, faire le baladin, farceur, danseur, faire des tours de





force.        arsu
sic

nek Xebebi-u nemu ex ro en as-k „Kunstproduktionen werden







[l. l.]

„dir ausgeführt (und) Zwerge sind an der Thür deiner Grabkapelle“ [Bul.

  Xeb [D. II. 35/6]   Xeb [Rec. 4, 94],   Xeb [D. Temp.




Ins. I 52/1]   Xeb [Dend. Mar.]   Xeb [D. Kal. Ins. 101]

bezeichnet „ein bauchiges, kesselförmiges Gefäß, daher Kessel, Bauch-




„flasche, Gefäß etc.“       Xeb-u nu mel







[Dend. Mar.]






henā-ul em Aesop „Bauchige Oelkrüge sind angefüllt mit feinem Oel“

   Xeb em tot-f nu ab „ein Gefäß ist in seiner linken

„Hand“ [cf. D. Temp. Ins. I, 52/1].












   Xebebi v. supra lin. 3.

   Xebēni (Xebēn-si?) [Stele C, 26 Louv.],    Xebēni [Todt.

125, 37] var.    Xebēni, 5. Form des Stammes   Xeb



mit derselben Bedeutung: „das moralisch schiefe, Krumme, das was


„von der Gradheit abweicht, die Ungradheit, Unehrlichkeit etc. C 26 Louv.:





          

(hāti)ā seproi hepu merba em mostet (hāti)-f ā heri-lu em Xebēni reb-




(sonst) em besennu „mein Herz ist eine Richtschnur der Gesezge, ein Zeug-
 „niß gegen den, welcher hasst den Großherzigen, ein Schrecken für den
 „unehrlichen, ein Herr der Furcht für den Gottlosen.“







← ^{mm}  Xeb [Geogr. I N 11] seltnes Wort an Stelle von ^{mm}  heben q. v.

Ableitung gedacht von  Xeb „creuser la terre.“

^x   XebXeb [Tadl. 17, 18 - 75 2/3]   XebXeb [Abyd. Mar.], 1. Form der



Radix ^x  Xeb q. v. „durch hacken, schlagen etc. aufspalten, öffnen.“

ouvrir, être ouvert; فتح.    XebXeb-nek (āui „du hast ge-

„öffnet die beiden Thüren“ [Abyd.]     ^x   XebXeb-nā ka
 [75 2/3.]







Remrem „ich habe geöffnet (oder: geöffnet wird mir) den Tempel des Remrem“ [Tadl.

  XebXeb [Geogr. II, Taf. 9],   XebXeb [Edfu]  ^x   XebXeb [Tadl.



146, a], dialektisch:   SebSeb [cf. bān p. 377 l. 3], identisch mit vor.





und abzuleiten von der Wurzel Xab, „aufklaffen machen, niederschlagen,
 „zu Boden schlagen, zerspalten, die Niederlage, die Schlacht u. s. w.“ (cf.





хот. уеб уоб, уоб уеб M. secari, dissecari); abaltre, baltre, ba-




laille, قتال, حرب, معركة.       „zerschmet-




„tern sind die Griechen durch seine Keule.“ [Geogr. l. l.] In Dend. ist die

var.   nicht Xeb-ti, sondern XebXeb zu lesen.

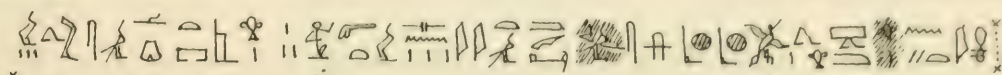
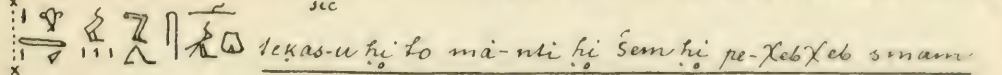
  XebXeb [Pianthi Kel.], 1. Form von Xab, identisch mit   Xeb

q. v. supra.     merk em XebXeb „Öl in einer Vase.“ l. l.


  XebXeb [D. hist. Ins. 15/4] masc. gener.  pe, bezeichnet, im Zusam-


menhang mit    XebXeb, eine zerschneidende, zerspalende, zerschmet-



ternde Maschine, die ich am wörtlichsten durch Schneidebank übertrage.“



 *sic* tekas-u hi to ma-ni hi Sem hi pe-XebXeb senam

Taisēn-umot-u hi (men) tekas-u „die welche sie (sc. die Grenzen Ägyptens) überschritten hatten zu Lande, waren gleichwie wenn man geht „auf die Schneidebank, zerschnitten wurden ihre Weichen (Sehnen?) „an der Stelle wo sie diese überschritten.“ [D. Hist. Ins. 15, 21-22]


 Xeb [D. Temp. Ins. 75, I, passim] in Zusammenhang mit der Radix

 Xeb q. v. „abrennen, abschneiden, losschlagen, loslösen u. s. w.“, *séparer avec force, battre pour séparer, enlever quelque chose. Dasselbe substantiv.*


 Xeb-t,  Xebti [l. l.] „der welcher losrennt, besonders mit Bezug auf die Einsammler des Balsams von den Balsamotau den.


 Xeb-t Xeb hi Xeb en Punt „der Bal-

„samschneider trennt los (sc. den Balsam) auf dem Gebiete des Landes




„Punt“ [D. Temp. Ins. I 75, I]  Xeb Xau nu Nylor




so „einsammeln die (wohlriechenden) Hölzer von Arabia felix.“ [ib. id.]

 Xeb nu Punt „das Eingesammelte von Arabia“ (ib. 4).


 Xebti Xe nen-u-señ „die Einsammler hatten [100.

„ihre Truhe“ (sc. an Weihrauch als Geschenk für den König bereit) [Rec. IV,

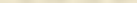
 Xeb [Todd. passim],  Xeb [ib. I, 10] varr.  Xeba,













 Xelbes (7. Form, pap. Neftuamen Berl.),  Xebou;  Xeb





Xeb [Rec. III, 99] u. v. and. Varr. Bedeutung, in Zusammenhang mit














 Xeb q. v. „aufhacken, hatten die Erde, den Erdboden um ihn



„urbar zu machen, den Erdboden, das Feld bebauen,“ daher meist in Ver-























und G-H. $\frac{1}{2}$, hier.  laau, Kopf. Gew. cinnam., also der

9  Xep [Todt. 32, 6]  Xep [LD, 4/26], woraus sich  Sep,
 ,  ,  ,  Sep entwickelt hat q. v., Kopf. erhalten
in $\omega\pi\alpha$ T. M. in der Bedeutung von „palmeus“ als Maas, bezeichnet
„die zugreifende Hand, die zusammengekniffene Faust“ [abzu-
leiten von Xep, Sep q. v. cap-ere, nehmen, fassen]; la main fermée,
le poing; قَبْض .      (p_hti) en Mont em Xep-f „die
„Stärke des Gottes Month ist in seiner Faust“ [LD. l. l.]

←  Xep [Todt. 39, 2], dialektisch  Sep [Pl. el. p. 39],  Sep
[q. Zeits. 1866 p. 86] hat nach dem Zusammenhang des Wortes in den
Texten zu schließen, die Bedeutung von „ausspeien, auswerfen, auslee-
ren, das Ausgespiciene, Ausleerung u. s. w.“  Sepet infra.
Kopf. $\omega\pi\alpha$ amovere,

 Xep [Bul. 53] nach dem Determin. zu urtheilen „Schenkel“ bedeutend,
und zwar „Hinterschenkel“ in Gegensatz zu  Xops q. v.
„Vorderschenkel.“ L. l.            sex-tu nek
Xep sex-tu Xep en-ka-k „abgeschnitten wird (beim Thieropfer) ^{dir.} kein
„Hinterschenkel, abgeschnitten wird ein Vorderschenkel für deine Person.“


















































9  Xepu vide sup. .

  Xepu [Sall. 4⁶/₇],   Xepi [ibid. 2¹/₅],   Xepi-t [Stela V,
38 Leid.],   Xepi [D. Temp. Ins. I, 45, 24-25],   Xepi
(var. zu Todt. 14, 4),   Xepi [id.], dial.   Sep [Pianchi
Stela],   Sep-t [varr.   Sepi,   Sepi, Todt. 14, 1],
  Sepet [D. Temp. Ins. I 40²/₂], und ähnliche Varr., erhalten in

Kopf. $\omega\pi\alpha$ T. $\omega\pi\alpha$ M. B. $\pi\alpha$ pudor, opprobrium, turpitude, bezeichnet





namen Σά-Χηνης [pap. Cas. 33, 2J. Bezeichnung „den Käfer“ (*scarabæus sacer*),

le scarabée, inēn. Besonders auch erscheint das Wort zur Bezeichnung einer durch den Käfer symbolisirten Eigenschaft des göttlichen Wesen, deren Princip das Werden durch Veränderung der Form ist. G. vgl. Xeper, S. p. 980, hi.


 Xeper [Leps. Aelt. T. var. zu]  Xeper [Todd. 163, 18], varr.  Xeperu,
 Xeperu,  Xeperi,  Xeper, und abgeschwächt  Xep,
demot. , ,  Xep [gr. dem. 63, 65, [anop. passim], eine Variante
der B. ist  Xeper, Xep v. Beispiel. Erhalten im Kopt. ⲭⲟⲡ T. M. ⲭⲟⲡ
M. ⲭⲟⲟⲡ T. B. ⲭⲁⲁⲡ B. ⲭⲟⲡⲉ T. B. Erse, existere, fieri, nasci, con-
tingere, accidere; ⲭⲟⲡ M. B. dasselbe und: existencia (ⲡ). Bedeu-
tung der älteren Form „werden, sein, geworden sein, — werden
„lassen, entstehen lassen, sich werden lassen, sich bilden.“ Todd. 17, col. 3:
  [var. ]   nepek nuber ā Xeper tesef „ich bin
„der grosse Gott, der sich selbst werden läßt.“      
nuber nuber Xeper tesef ār entī kema unen-ā-u „(ich bin etc)“ der unver-
gängliche Gott, der sich selbst schafft, der Bildner dessen was ist, der
„Schöpfer des Bestehenden“ [Hele K. 16 Leid.]    nen Xeper
mādet-f „nichts ist ihm gleich“ [L.D. III, 81, c],   nen Xeper māti-f, id.
[l. l. 65, a],       āu-ā-hi-Xeper-u em uā
-n-ka „ich werde sein in der Gestalt eines Kieres“ [d'orb. 14, 5]. K. 14, 8:
       āu-ā-hi-Xeperu em bāa-ā „ich wer-
de sein also ein grosses Wunder.“       em Xeper-u hā
i hi-sa-señ „denen welche (jetzt) existieren und denen welche nach
„ihnen kommen werden.“ Demot. , ,  ne-nt Xep āu ne

135









ὅπως τὰ θ' ἴσα καὶ οἱ ἐν αὐτῇ πάντες ἐν ἀβφαλείᾳ ὥδε [lin. 21], in dieser Weise Xep, Xeper häufig zum Ausdruck einer Partikel gebraucht, ähnlich wie ac-ycwne T. contigil im Koptischen.







 Xeperu [Tod. 165, 2],  Xeperu [var.],  Xeperu [

pa, masc. gen. δ'οτβ. 1571], Demot. T/4b Xaber [Rhind p. 414], Lp. p. 20



5/4b Xaber,  Xareb [Rhind p. 19/8] U re, masc. gen. erhalten in kopt. ΧΕΡΕΒ M. ὁρβ T. π p^hantasma, simulacrum, forma,

bezeichnet „das Gewordene als-sichtbare Gestalt, äußerliche Form,





„auch Erscheinung, Gespenst von den Todten gesagt.“ Figure, forme, apparition, , , .     


    un-an Baau--Xeperu em re-Xeperu à tot- en








païf-son „es war (es wurde) Baau in der Gestalt (eines Stieres), welche

„er gesagt hatte seinem Bruder“ [δ'οτβ. 1571].   in Xeper en




„annehmen die Gestalt von, sich zeigen in der Gestalt von.“ cf. Zeits. 1867 p. 25.






 Xeperer v. supra  Xeper.   Xeperer deogl.





23/2 Xeperet- [fem. gen. gnost. p. 17] Bezeichnung eines Gefäßes.


  Xepes [cf. gr. Champ. p. 494], demot.      ta-Xepes

[Lp. pag. 11] Champ. „le grand casque royal, coiffure royale militaire.“

  Xepo [Gr. v. gizeh] vide  Xepes.

  Xepes [ La, pap. 345 Leid.],  Xepes,  Xepes,

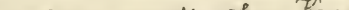
 Xepes  Xepes [Opferlieden, passim], 9   Xepes [Anast.

29/4], dial.  sepas [D. Temp. Ins. II, 32], bezeichnet „den



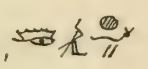
„Vorderschenkel eines Thieres“, besonders häufig bei Tieropfern genannt.









in welcher ein Priester den Vordersehenkel eines Opfertieres trägt. T. L. D. II




















mas-Xes q. v. genannt, vergl. Lepsius, Chronol. Bd I p. 143 ff., wegen seiner [cf. kop. $\mu\alpha\pi\mu\pi$ archurus.
Ähnlichkeit mit der Gestalt des hierischen Vordersehenkels. Todt. 17, 35.]

















I 913] bezeichnet „die Kraft, Stärke“, la force, la puissance, ḫḫ, ḫ, ḫ; das
Gegenteil von ka bu ka bu q. v.  ka-
bu ka bu menti Херо setu „ganz matt, ohne Kraft sind jene“ [Annot.]















en Ken naxel [nach Dec. v. Phil. a] „gebend ihm das Fickelschwert des Lie-





 Xef [D. Kal. Ins. 60],  Xaf [D. Temp. Ins. I 85/3], 

Xefia [Edfu] „anblicken, anschauen“ (erhalten in Kopt. Ⲭⲱⲧⲟⲩ conspectus, q.  Xeft infra); regarder, شاف.       
ʿi-ā nek Xefia en Xi sep-tuau-t „ich (Chonsu) bewillige dir den An-
 „blick des (Sonne=) Kindes jeden Morgen“ [Edfu]

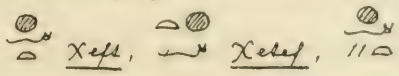
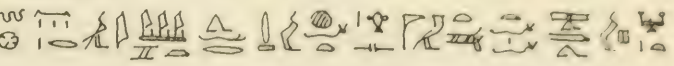
 Xefi [sarc. Huber, Wien],  Xefi-t [Edfu],  Xef [sarc. d'Osmophris, Bul.], dialekt.  Seft [sarc. Huber, Wien], identisch mit dem hebr. שֵׁן, שֵׁן, arab. ^{سوا} سوا littus, bezeichnet „das Ufer, das Gestade am Nil und am Meere“; rive, bord du Nil et de la mer;      āk-k Xefi en pe-mer „du beiratest das
 „Ufer am Hafen“ [sarc. Huber],           (sāh)ā Sep-t (ā-t)
meri „ich habe mich genahet dem Ufer der Pfaffe nstahl.“ [ibidem]

  XefXef „hinschwellen lassen, schwellen, an Fülle strotzen
 „lassen wohin“, 1. Form von  Xefa q. v. Kopt. Ⲭⲁⲓⲁⲓ importa-
 re, congerere;              ār (rif) XefXef
ātur er Xeft-hi-nebo „machen daß der Wind schwellen mache den
 „Krom nach der Stadt Xefthinebo zu.“ [L.D. IV, 3, e q. Zeits. 1863 p. 39]

  Xeft [Dend. Mar.],            Xefau [pt. D. Kal. Ins. 57], im
 Zusammenhang mit der Wurzel  Xef q. v. „Schaubrot.“

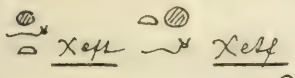
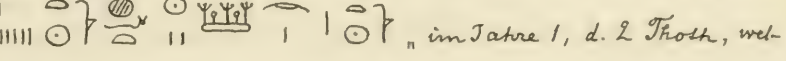
 Xeft,  Xefef [passim], 7. Form von  Xef q. v., durch Metathesis
 gewöhnlich zu  Xeft geworden, und wie Hr. de Rouge zuerst nach-
 gewiesen [tomb. d'Atmès p. 71], Ⲭⲱⲧⲟⲩ T. III conspectus, facies im Kopt.
 geworden, bezeichnet zeitlich und räumlich „im Angesicht, gleichzei-

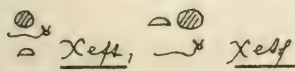
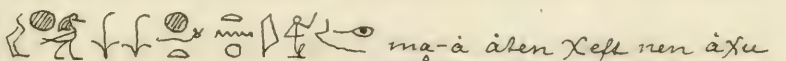
„fig, zusammen, gegenüber etc“ sein, besonders in folgenden Fällen:

 Xeft, Xefef, Xefli [Canop. 8] „wann, wenn, da, also“, *quando*,
si, *lorsque*,  *متى*.

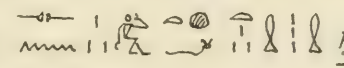
(ua-l) ru Sem lef-f Tum hir-o Xeft ula-f er (soXef) aañaro „das ist
 „der Weg, auf welchem sein Vater Tum geht, wann er sich bezieht

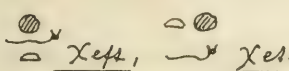
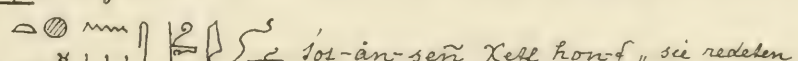
„nach den elysäischen Gefilden“ [To dt. 17, 19]. G. Xarē sup.

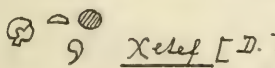
 Xeft Xefef „gleichzeitig von, mit“, *correspondant chronologiquement à* ...,  „im Jahre 1, d. 2 Thoth, welches
 „hier entspricht dem Jahre 19“ [pap. Abbott 8/i; bezügl. auf Doppelregier.]

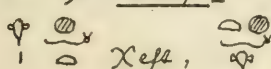
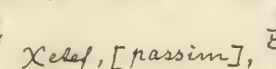
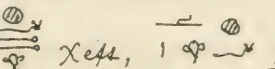
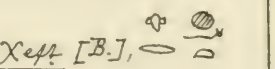
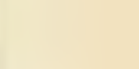
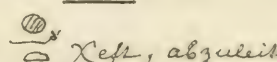
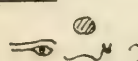
 Xeft Xefef „mit, gemeinschaftlich, zusammen mit“, *avec*, *zo*;
 ma-a älen Xeft nen äxu
äker-u nu nuber-Xer „ich schaue die Sonnenscheibe gemeinschaftlich

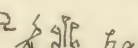
„mit diesen vollkommenen Lichtgeistern der göttlichen Unterwelt“

[Hele Takemsi, Berl.]  kon-u kon-lu Xeft (Xrot)u-
sen „[Taf.]
 „Sklaven und Sklavinnen zusammen mit ihren Kindern“ [Stat.

 Xeft Xefef „angesichts von, vor“, *en face de*, *devant*; *ḫb*,
 soi-an-sen Xeft kon-f „sei redeten
 „angesichts des Königs, vor dem König“ [Stel. v. Kuban lin. 13].

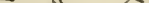
 Xefef [D. Temp. Ins. II, 43/15] und häufiger:

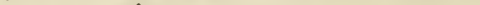
 Xeft,  Xefef, [passim],  Xeft,  Xeft [B.], 
Xeft-hir [s. unten, fehlerhafte Schreibung] und  Xeft, abzuleiten
 von  Xef „anschauen“, bezeichnet „das Gesicht, das Anseht,

„die Vorderseite“, im Gegensatz zu  ha q. v., und also Präpo-

„in Betracht von“, face, partie antérieure, en face de, devant,




vis-à-vis, vu que, vu ; نظرًا لـ، لاجل، قبل، مواجهة، وجدة


 Xetep- \bar{z} nu (rā) „Anseitz der Sonne“ [Titel der Ha-

Thor, D. Temp. J. II, $4\frac{3}{5}$]  sehen muß

rib en Kopf-hir-g, Zusammengezogen sind alle Muskeln seines


"Gesichtes" [Anast 4⁷ 13/6] ☉ L D ♀ ☽ ☾ ☿ ♂ ☼ us Xep en apu, No








„angesichts von Theben“ [Piantri Stel.],    senemeh.

Xeff en Set „anbeten das Angesicht des Königs.“ [ib.] Abg. des: (Mar)

ra-na aš-tu-ri-ben fu se-xer

ensi' Xess-a, ich habe euch rufen lassen wegen einer Idee, die mir

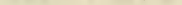
„vorschiebt.“  X'est un „vu l'ordre“ [Todt. 17. 7] u. s. w.

1   Xepi-hi [Rames.], 1   Xepi-hi [Serap.],  // 1   Xepi-hi [gr. Kal.]

v. Edpu lin. 2], demot. 11215⁶ [Panop. 52] Xepia. 11215⁶ Xephe

[Roman], (11) $\frac{6}{4}$ Xefsch [gn. pap. p. 12 & re, masc. gener.] „gleich-

„sah das Angesicht eines Tempels, der vordere, sichtbare Theil des-

"selben, der Dromos des Tempels."  "auf der

„rechts und linken (Seite) im Dromos dieser Heilighumes“ [Canop.

267, demos. 12715⁶ - 4 ~~1111~~ Σ 20 ρ h₀ p-äser... II en Xepa „auf

"den zwei Seiten des Dromos" [lin 52], griech. εἰς ἀμφοτέρων τῶν

$\mu\epsilon\theta\omega\nu$ τοῦ δρόμου. [lin. 52] 14, 18, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50.

$\begin{matrix} x \\ \vdots \\ x \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{a} \\ \text{b} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{U} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{3} \\ \text{r} \end{matrix} \text{em-sa naĩ Xep uĩ hau au Selmau senĩn hi}$

Kessch en Pfah „ nach diesen [Begebenheiten] geschah es eines Tages,

Μενχέρης leht, Menkarā, Menkerā. ^{Lauten} Cf. Ka infra.

Xeft [Todd. 1, 2] varr. Xeft, Xefet, Xeft, Xefet, Xefti; Xeft [Bon. passim], Xefti [Stele Pakemsi, Berl.], demot. Xef [Rhind pap. 3, 5], dial. Xeft

Xeft [Dend. Mar.], Wurzel ist Xef, erhalten im Kopt. $\psi\epsilon\tau$ T. $\psi\epsilon\tau$ M.

sordes, purgamentum, bezeichnet zunächst „das Unreine, dem

„Reinen entgegengesetzte“, dann „den Unreinen, Unlaubern, den

„Bösewicht, Frevler“ gegenüber dem Guten, besonders dem Guten

par excellence d. h. dem Sonnengotte Rā. Impur, impurel',

salile', méchant, mauvais etc. باغي, شرير, نجاسة, دنس, نجس.

Kopt. $\psi\alpha\tau$ T. M. $\pi\iota$, $\psi\alpha\tau$ M. $\psi\alpha\tau\epsilon$ T (cf. Xaref) impius,

improbus, ἀβεβής. bes-u a Xeft pu

im Xa-t „ausbreiten das was unrein ist im Magen“. Pl. éud.

kemā en Xef en ta-ūā-t „fortbringen des

„Unreine des Sonnenauges.“ [Rhind p. 3/5]. se-Xer en āxū-t (mer) k Xefti-k

„geschlagen ist vom Glanze deines

„[sc. des Sonnengottes] Auges dein Widersacher.“ [Pakemsi Stel. l. 9]

seXem.

Xem [Todd. 148, 2], Xem [St. Naophore, Pal.] Xem

Xemū [Todd. 144, 17], woraus entstanden die 1. Form: Xem

XemXemū [Todd. 148, 6] bezeich-

net dasselbe als die kopt. Ableitungen, $\zeta\omega\mu\iota$ M. rumpere, frangere, in der

1. Form $\zeta\epsilon\mu\zeta\omega\mu$, $\zeta\omega\mu\zeta\epsilon\mu$, $\zeta\epsilon\mu\zeta\epsilon\mu$ frangere, confringere, contere, con-

myr-t „die ihr liebt das Leben, die ihr nicht kennen gelernt habt den
 „Föd.“ [Fede in Memphis]. [aus. form ist se-Xem se-Xem,
 auch se-mex [Anast. 4^{12/1}], se-Xem „machen, ge-
 ben nicht wissen, veranlassen dass man etwas nicht weiss, kenn-
 t.“

3. Beispiel pag. 26 sub voc. a-t. Man wolle bemerken, dass
Xemet und se-Xem häufig flgdmassen ge-
 schrieben werden: Xemet und se-Xem q. Xemet infra.

Aus der [aus. form hat sich dem Anscheine nach das kopt. cahem M.
 ἐκλείπειν, deficere, entwickelt. se-Xem [gemacht L.D. III, 195, a.
 „er hat sie zu nichts
Xem, Xem [passim], dialect. sem [Dend.

mar.] eigentlich „die Verleichenheit welche nicht bekannt ist und auch
 nicht gekannt werden soll, daher das Allerheiligste, das Adyllum
 in den Tempeln. Häufiger se-Xem genannt q. v. infra.

Xem, in den Verbindungen Xem-urku „die ruhe-
 „losen Sterne“ d. h. die Planeten, Xem-sek, die bewe-
 „gungslosen Sterne“ d. h. die Fixsterne, erstere auch Xem-urku
Xem-urku, letztere Xem-hap genannt (q. supra hap).

Im demot. na-Xem-en-urku na-Xem-en-saku „die ruhelosen und die
 „bewegungslosen Sterne“ [Lp. p. 8]. q. supra axem und amex.

Xem, Xem, Xem, Xem, Xem [q.
 gr. demot. 34, 70, 76, 77, 92, 174, 181 etc.] „klein, wenig, gering, unan-
 „sehnlich, wenig sein“, etymologisch wohl abzuleiten von Xem

q. v. supra. *Êre petit, minime, un peu, ٲٲٲٲ, ٲٲٲٲ*. Kopf. erhalten in
 ѡѡм ѡѡм ѡѡм T. *tenuis, parvus, gracilis esse, paululum, parum,*
frustulum. In den Rhind-p. ^{13/3} *dînt* 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xem als Übersetzung
 von 𐤀𐤃𐤆 ket q. v. und 𐤀. ^{13/2}, Todt. ^{125/9} als Übersetzung von . . .

𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 neXen q. v. Häufigst 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 pe-Xem-Xel, der kleine
 [dîmot. 104.

„Knabe, das Kind,“ plur. 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 na-Xem-Xel-u, die Kinder“ [gr.

𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemā [Todt. 126, 3], 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemā [ib. 126, 5], Kopf., so scheint es,

erhalten als ѡѡм ѡѡм T. M. *comminuere, comminui*. So liest man Todt.

126, 5: 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 ema-
ron fer-na lu-u-y nîb Xemā-na dîfel-u-y, komme nur, wir verja-
 [126, 6.

„gen alles üble an dir, wir verringern alles fehlerhafte an dir.“ Todt.

𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemū [Champ. gr. 113], 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xem, 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xem, 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemū

𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemū, 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemū [Stundenlieden d. Zeils. 1865, 1 Taf. 1/11]

plur. 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemū [Bon. 14, C], „l'ignorant, celui qui est con-
 traire au bon, qui nie le bien, l'ennemi, le mal qu'on ne reconnaît
 pas ou qui est difficile à reconnaître. So heisst die tiefste Nachstunde

l. l. * 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xesef Xemū „welche zerstreut, verbreit die schwer

„zu erkennenden Uebel,“ wegen des eintretenden Zwielichtes.

𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemū „der Pelikan“, le *pélican*, 𐤀𐤃𐤆; cf. Kopf. ѡѡм, ѡѡм,


𐤀𐤃𐤆, ѡѡм, 𐤀𐤃𐤆 M. *pelicanus*. Hiero. 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆, also gen. fem. Siehe Stelle u.


Beispiel s. voc. nehes pag. 798 supra. Vielleicht aber ein Insect.












𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xemū [Sall. 3⁵ii] particip. von 𐤀𐤃𐤆 Xem; „nichts wissend

„von, nichts Theil nehmend an;“ l. l. 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 𐤀𐤃𐤆 (ur-od.

ser-u) Xemī Xera „die Grossen einheitlich am Kampfe.“




→  Xemāu (Xemu?) [Sall. II, 5, 9-5, 7] wahrscheinlich verwandt




mit  Xem, Xemā q. v. *supra*. L. L. 5, 7 lautet so:


          



se-hāu-f em ān-x-u Xemāu en su er šau er šāu „er lebt dahin
[„šāu.“


„unter den Menschen, geringer erscheint er als ein Weinstock für die

→   XemXem [Toda. 134, 2] und var. q.  Xem, *supra*.



 Xem-nij, ,  Xem-nij, kopt. ḥamniqī difficultas


spirandi, asthma, q.  nij pag. 755.




 Xemo [D. Kal. Ins. 103] q.  Xames, *supra*.

 Xemo [pap. Harris, mag. 82 fe.], Zeitwort das sich auf eine bestim-

te Schifferarbeit bezieht, etwa wie rudern oder dem ähnliches bedeutend.









III  Xemt, Xomt [s. Beispiel], I  Xomt [Sall. 3¹/₁₀ u. monumentaler












Text q. de Rouge, Zeits. 1864 S. 49],  Xomt [q. die folgenden Gruppen

in  Xomt] und selbst ,  Xomt [l. l.] „die Zahl

„drei“, trois, ḥlō; kopt. erhalten in ymēnt, ymēt, ymōnt, und in der

5 Form ymnēt, ymōnēt, ymōment M. yamēt, yament B. *les*; fem.






ymōnt M. ymōnte T.        

           4a-u em nuber Xer āu Xomt er pel

Xer (rā) āu son-t er šo Xer paul-ti „5 Brode sind in der Unter-














„welt, und zwar sind drei bestimmt für den Himmel an Rā und

„zwei für die Erde an dem 2x9 Götterkreis“ [Sele Nekt's Bulag, q.

das Duplicat in D. Kal. Ins. Taf. 36.]      āu-señ

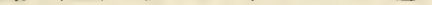
em Xoms rot-u „ sie waren zu drei Mann (auf dem Kreitzwagen; &

nnn, $\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ n \\ n \end{smallmatrix}$ [passim], hieratisch: 12, 1, 1 habe sicher die Aussprache

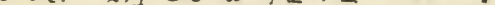
            

[L.D. IV. 74, 6], $\begin{smallmatrix} \circ & \text{nnn} \\ \circ & \square \end{smallmatrix}$ (Xomb-u) [Todt. 115, 4] bezeichnet zunächst "Dreieck"

ca, tridento, culter tricuspid, stilius ferreus acuminatus. To g. Beisp. in






 (am)-ref Komt seli-7 er
















(lent) en Nab „er hat ergriffen den Dreijack, er schleudert (ihn) nach der

„Nase des Nilpferdes.“ [D. l. l. 36/24]  „zer-

„stoßend die um Gnade flehenden Feinde mit seinem Speer“ [Edfu.]















nnn \square
 $\rightarrow 15$ (am)na (Xoma-u) „ich habe ergriffen den Speer“ [L.D. l.l.]

    , [varr. zu Todt. 125, 30 cf. Zeits. 1867, 12],  [Philae],


















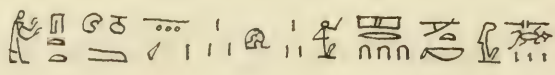
Pylon am Chonsu Tempel] und ähnliche Varr. Bezeichnungen nichts anderes

als „einen Dreißiger, einen Mann von 30 Jahren, einen Mann im besten Lebensalter“, un homme de trente ans, un homme en meilleur âge, un

bonne. Die Stadt  [Tod. 125, 30] var. , , , , , , , , , , , , 

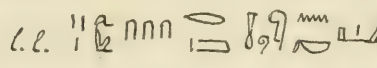
u. s. w. ist dieselbe, welche die Griechen Ἀρδῶν πόλις nennen, zum Saïu-

schen Nomos gehörig, daher die var.  sae = Sae. In Philae:

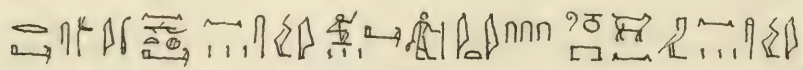
 se-ās-ā mer-tek Ser (Xomb-u)

sep-u nek em telet „ich mehrere deine Liebenswürdigkeit bei den Män-

„nern, die Allen preisen dich“ [cf. Zeits. d. D. Morg. J. Bd IX Taf. I, 8]. Karnac

(l. l.  xi-ā nek mā-Xeru er-(ist?) Xomb-u „ich

„gebe dir Lob und Beifall bei den Männern.“ [l. l. Pap. Anast 5 9/5 :

 au-señ em

Xennu Xombis-u au-señ nek-tā üser „sie befinden sich unter

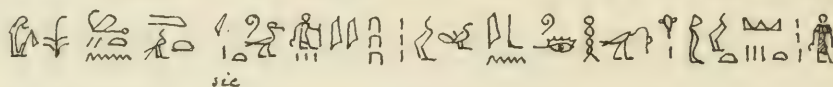
„der Zahl der Männer, sie sind kräftig und stark.“ Weder die Uebersetzung.

„les-trente jüges“ des Hrn Chabas (voy. 278, woselbst auch die von mir

mit *Ἀνδρῶν τριάς* verglichene Zahl bezeichnet ist als „le lieu où ils

„tenaient leurs séances“¹⁾ noch die des Hrn Pleybe: grands, anciens,

„nobles“ [Zeits. 1867 p. 12] ist an allen mir bekannten Stellen betreffend.

 „die Gros-


„sen (d. h. die Aeltern) unter den Völkern waren versammelt, damit man

„sehen sollte ihre Schlechtigkeit und die Männer waren gebrochen

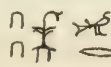
„von der Stärke des Königs“ [Burt. l. l.]. Im Kopf. der ehemalige Sinn

erhalten in *uom M. connubia contrahere* (der 30 jährige ist gleich-

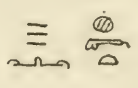
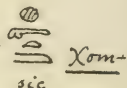
fallo der heirathsfähige) „sich verschwägern“, woher *uom, ucom T. M.*

socer, gener, woher, möglicher Weise  „des Königs Schwager“, obschon
















 häufig  res geschrieben erscheint, so daß der Titel (z. B.

Bile Nefi, Bul.]  ur res Xomb-u „der Bedeulendste unter














„den Männern des Südländes“ wäre.


 Xomb [Saut. 371, 2 2/3, cf. Zeits. 1866, 59; 1867, 88]  Xom-
sic

„sich nicht von der Stelle bewegen“; sarrêler, arrêler, stationner; وقف,

قام, دق; [aus.               

„quae sunt secundum condiciones huius panegyridis“ (p. Mel. 2, 31).

   Xennu [Tod. 163, 17] varr.   Xennu,   Xen,   Xen ^{sic}
[Dend. Mar.],   Xen [D. Kal. Ins. 57^a],   Xen [Dend. Mar.]










demot.  Xen [Rhind p. 18/5] „mit lauter Stimme rufen, sei es aus


























„Freude, oder um zu klagen, eine laute Äußerung thun, der laute

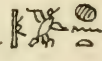
„Ruf, das was Veranlassung giebt zum lauten Rufen u. s. w.“ *crier*,

pour déclarer sa joie ou une plainte, le cri, la cause de crier etc.

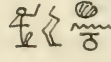
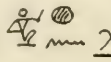
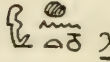
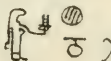
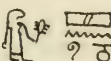
ح, ع, ج. Kopf. erhalten als *uYINE T. uYINI M. nuntium, rumor, fa-*

ma, auditus; dicere, salutare, exigere.          ^(?)

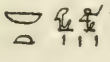
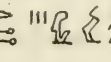
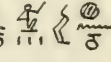
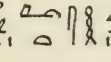
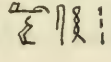
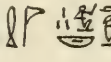
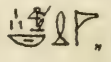
                        

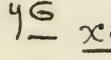
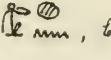
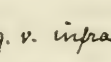
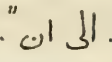
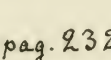
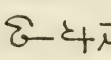
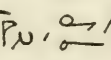
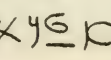
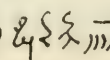
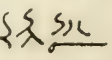
„alle guten Dinge wovon ein Gott lebt“ [Rhind pap. 18/5]. vergl. oben 

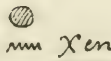
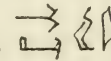
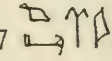
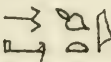
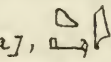
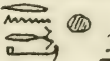
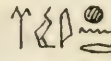
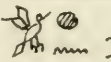
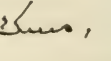
Xen-1 „das Erforderniss“, uYINE, uYINI *conditio*.









 Xennu [Stele V, 6 Leid.]  Xen [Edfu]; *femin. gen.*  Xen
[Leid. t. l.]  Xen [Edfu], *dialekt.*  Senmu [D. Bauwerk. 8].



erhalten im Kopt. uYINE T. uYINI M. *vaticinari*, *vaticinatio*, PEQ-uYI-
NET T. PEQ-uYINI M. *π* *vales*, *propheta*, *pytho*, *ventriloquus*, bezeichnet
„Prophet, Seher, Prophetin, Seherin“, *prophète*, *prophétesse*, *نبيّة*, *نبي*.

       „alle
„Propheten, alle Priester, Prophetinnen, Sänger, Sängerinnen, Seher, Seherin-
nen, alle Leute (ausserdem, Leid. Stele V, 2 lin 5-6).“




 Xen [gr. demot. 175], =  Xen, bezeichnet „bis dafs“ (eigentlich „hast an,
bleib stehen) Kopt. uYAN *usquedum*, *donec* (ein anderes uYAN = *quando*,
cum ist  seXen q. v. *infra*). „Jusqu'à ce que...“  an. q. Beispiel
supra pag. 232.       an-r-k
ās en pū ās enl hīr Xan ma-k en pe nyder en pek pehu „Sprich
„aus diesen Spruch, welcher oben (steht) bis dafs du schaust den
„Gott hinter dir.“ [gnost. pap. 33, 30]



→  Xen [L D. II, 106, 6],  Xenau [Todd. 113, 7]  Xenā
[ib. var.]  Xenā [ib. 16, a],  Xenā [Stele Rit., Berlin],
erweiterte Form:  Xeren [D. Kal. Ins. 41, t. l. 76],  Xenrau
[Abgd. Mar. v. inf.] var. → (Xenā) und (Xenā), bezeichnet, im Zusam-
menhang mit der Radix  Xenā „halten“, – „festhalten, ein-
sperren, einschliessen Fem. „arrêter, enfermer, emprisonner“;  Xen,




خيس; einsperren in wird cc.  er.         


  „er geht auf in der Lichtregion, nicht eingesperret, nicht ausgesperret“




„seiend“ [Stele Rii Berl.]                

Λ  Xen [Abgd.] Δ  Xennu [s. Mel. II, 263] q. Δ  Xun *inpa.*

□  Xun [Todd. 144, 8-Sall. 3¹/₇], □  Xennu [Todd. 126, 6-Sall.

3⁵/₅] var.   , □  Xennu, demot. 1λ2 , 1λ2 , 102 ,












1)  Xennu, Xun [gr. demot. 63, 64, sp. [anop. passim], sehr seltene

Schreibung: □   Xennu [pap. mag. 167] hergeleitet von dem Stamme  „anhalten, festhalten, einsperren“ q. v. supra, bezeichnet






den gesperrten d. h. „den innersten Raum, das Innere“, l'intérieur,

جوانى , kopt. erhalten in ḥovN M. ɣovN T. parō interior, und ab-














geschwächt mit praepos. Bedeutung ḥEN M. ɣN T. in, cum. Im

kopt. häufigst: □    , □    , □   , □    em

Xun, em-Xennu (mit oder ohne folg. em, toṣ), „in interiore





„parke toṣ.“ i. e. in, kopt. Ḥ ḥovN intus. □      to-


sep-k em-Xennu āXū-k „du gehst unter in deiner Lichtregion“








[Hele V, 70 Leid.],              au-f-ḥi-āk em-Xennu












pe-Xeru „er drang mitten in die Feinde ein“ [Ramessum]. In dem

Rhind pap. dient das demot. 1λ2 Xen = kopt. ḥEN, ɣN als Uebersetzung

von äst.  em,  ām,  āmi, □  Xennu em, ausserdem





in [anop. (lin. 29, 30, 49 etc) als Uebersetzung von  em-Xond q. v.





□    pe-Xun [Dend.] „das innere Gemach“, □     Xun en (se-





la) [D. Temp. I, I, 113/7], □            Xun en (seta) „das innere Gemach




„des Geheimnisses“ [l. l. 92, 14-15] bezeichnet eines der neben dem Adytum

gelegenen Gemächer der ägypt. Tempelanlage, mit manchen Vari., wovon
















 Xun, □    Xennu die ältere. Das Wort ist masc. generis, q. z. B.

  Xen und varr. q. supra   Xanen.





  Xenr [L.O. III, 143, d]   Xenr [D. Temp. I. 44/15 - 91/22],

dialektisch   Senr [l.l. 101/12], 5^{te} Form von  Xer, Bedeu-








lung des lat. „admove“, daher „herbeibringen eine Sache um sei dar-
zubieten, darreichen, anbieten“; offer, presenter; J p 30, коп. ууууу



T. tradere.                heben-nef












ka-u-f em (apet) u lot-u er Xenr (soph)-u-señ er ka-nuler „er hat
„angefüllt seine Teiche (Kanäle) mit fettem Geflügel, um darzubieten

„ihre Heulen dem Tempel“ [D. l.l. 91/22]     Xenr (kebh)







[l. 101, 12.





„darreichen eine Libation.“ [Bon. 3, D]        Senr (kebh), idem. [D. l.










  Xenr [Toll. 17, 65] „amovere“, „fortnehmen, wegnehmen“, enle-

ver, ôter; قام, شال.            Xenr kañi-u u! Ka-u

„forttragen die Herzen, wegnehmen die Leiber“ [l.l.].




















    Xenr und varr. (s. den folgenden Artikel) bezeichnet ein als Opfer
dargebotenes (q. vorher   Xenr) Kind. Der bereits von Goodwin

statuierte Zusammenhang zwischen   Xenr und   Xer



















q. v. wird auch durch die Gruppe          Xenr bewiesen, der eine ent-

sprechende              Xer q. v. mit gleicher Bedeutung gegenüber steht,

so daß Xenr eine Abschwächung von Xer sein könnte.

    Xenr [D. Kal. Ins. 65],            Xenr, dialekt.     Se-

nen [Nellisten] und and. varr. besondere Bezeichnung für das Wasser
der Nilüberschwemmung. Un des nomos pour l'inondation du Nil; نيل.

                  Xenr [D. Temp. Ins. I 44/5 fl.] bezeichnet, zufolge des Determin.

Xenem oder dial. Senem feststeht durch die oben pag. 813 sub voc. neSenem aufgeführten Varianten, im Einklang mit den griech. Transcriptionen: $X\upsilon\upsilon\beta\epsilon\varsigma$, $K\upsilon\upsilon\beta\epsilon\varsigma$, $K\upsilon\eta\phi$ für den Xneme, Xnum genannten Gott. Das Wort bezeichnet zunächst was sein Bild, einen Krug, eine Kanne darstellend, besagt:

Xnem, Xnum „Kanne, Krug“, cruche, جرة. (i) Xnum ur-1 „bringe, nimm einen grossen Krug“ [Rec. II, 20 col. 118].

Xnum ur-1 „ein grosser Krug“ [l. l. 82/6] var. in Idfu:

ta-Xnum ur-1 iof-er-ennroX „der „grosse Krug genannt Enroch“ [q. Zeits. 1865, 68]

Xnum [Todt. 146, 13] var. Xnum bezeichnet:

„vereinigen, verbinden, zusammenfügen, anfügen, versehen womit“,

unir, conjoindre, attacher, appliquer etc. شؤ , قرن , شؤ . Kopt.

erhalten in ϣωνϥ T. B. ϣωνΒ , ϣονΒ T. conjungere; consensus, con-

junctio; aptus, conjunctus. Demot. ⲁⲓⲃ Seben, ⲉⲓⲃ Se-

benau q. v. (vergl. Rhind-pap), und ein synonym. von sam q. v.

und wie dieses cc. em „vereinigen mit.“ Xe-

num-ten se em anX us „ihr versehen ihn mit einem reinen Leben“

oder, mit den Zeichen des Lebens und der Reinheit [Karnac]


Bisweilen, doch seltener, mit Xer, oder den blossen Accus. construiert.

Xnum-j atum sam-f em




ast-u „er ist vereinigt mit Atum, er ist verbunden mit den Vorfahren“



[Rhind pap. 18, 10]. Aus der Bedeutung „vereinigt sein mit Tem.“ geht die fglde



„ter, der sich selbst geschaffen, der Bildner der Menschen, der Former

„der Götter“ [Philae]. Cf. auch supra s. voc.  Xases Dem. 1032


Xneme [q. gr. dem. 45]. q. auch ΠΕΤΕ-ΧΟΥΡΗΣ C. J. graec. N° 4854.


 Xnum [Todd. 163, 13],  Xnum-1 [Ins. v. Kuban l. 9] 

Xnum-1 [ La, fem. gen. Geogr. I, N° 703],  Xnumt











(leg. Xnumt-1, Karn.),  Xnum-1 [D. Temp. Ins. I 102/13] 

Xnum [Nilioten] u. a. Varr. „der Brunnen, die Cisterne“, auch im poetischen Sinne vom Nil gesagt: „der Brunnen“, welcher alles trinkt,

le puits, la citerne; , kopt. vielleicht ZONBE T. NE fons, scate-




bra.  Xnum-1 ent s-āb ka-nefer „der Brunnen wel-



„cher (dient) zur Reinigung des Tempels“ [D. l. l. Name des Tempelbrunnens]































          ra-nef set-tu Xnum-1 en



















[B. v. Kuban l. 21.

maḥ CXX em totu „er ließ bohren einen Brunnen von 120 Ellen Tiefe“










 Xnem [Todd. 140, 12],  Xnem [ib. 156, 0],  Xnem-1






[Champ. gr. 90]  Xnem-1 [L. D. III, 117]  Xnem [Rec. IV, 9],














B.:           Xnem,           Xnem,           Xnem,



dialekt.          Senem,          Senem [q. Geog. III Taf. 10, 8] eine be-






sondere Edelsteinart, Champ. l. l. jaspe rouge, die auch imitirt wurde,

daher:          Xnemem en mā „äthler X.“ [Rec. IV, 97]. Der Stein



























ist identisch mit dem hebr.      לXX ἀμέθυστος, der Amethyst,

von der Wurzel      sonniavit =         kopt. gNIM dormire










  Xnem [Rec. IV, 87/16] bezeichnet einen bestimmten Körperteil. l. l.











heißt es von dem Weitrauch XesXes:      (nir) em Xnem





sel „(er) kommt heraus aus dem X. des Sel.“ Letzteres wohl der Name der Pflanze. cf. $\chi\lambda\omega\mu$ T. π herbae specios, Zoëga: malva (?).










  Xenem [Stele 551, Lond.],   Xenem [ib.],   Xenem [pap. T. 2 Leid.],   Xenem [D. hist. I. 17],   Xenem [L.D. II. 26/8],   Xe-nem [B. cf. aber], in der 4. Form:   Xenemem [Todd. 64, 10] Fall. 4^{2/3},   Xenemem [sarc. Paise], Berl.],   Xenemem [Pianchi Stele,  missverständlich, statt , entstanden aus dem hierat. ,  = , demot.   






Xenemem [Lp 13] „riechen, der Geruch, besonders wohl riechen, der „Wohlgeruch“, sentir, flairer, odeur, odorat; ريحة, فاح, رائحة, شم; коп. $\chi\eta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\mu$, $\chi\eta\omega\lambda\epsilon\mu$ M. $\chi\eta\omega\lambda\mu$ T. odorari, olfacere, odoratus.

     Xenem-k er (sep) en fent-k „du riechst, mit der Spitze deiner Nase“ [T. 2 Leid.],     Xnem nib-t Punkt „alle Wohlgerüche Arabiens“ [Stel. 551 Lond.] D. hist. Ins. 17, ¹⁵/₁₆:



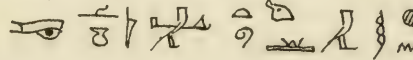
     Ḥaut. u nib nosem Xenem „alle Arten süß duftender Kräuter.“      Xet Xenemem em ānsi nosem „Feuer duftend vom lieblichen Weihrauch“ [Fall. 4, 21 lin. 8].

    „süßer Geruch für deine Nase“ [Rosell. Mon. civ. 64, 2].

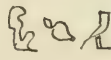
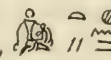
         schūia-señ (fent) ka em Xenemem „stinkend sind sie geworden, die Nase ist ohne Wohlgeruch“ [Pianchi Stel.]

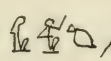
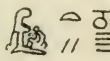
   Xenemem [Chab. voy. 136],   Xenemem [ib.], Bezeich-

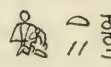
net nach Hbn [Chabas so viel als das Koptische $\text{gINH}\beta$, $\text{gINH}\eta$ T. gINIM M. dormire, dormire, somnium capere, somnus, obdormitio.

Ich stelle das Wort zusammen mit dem hebr. , arab.  som-
niavit.  Xenemem-tu em-!ot ket-nen


„assoupi par le sommeil.“ (Chab. l. l.). Davon ist abzuleiten das flg.

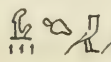
 Xenemem [Anast. 3, 6/],  Xnemem [Wiener Stele],

 Xenemem [Anast. 5^{17/4}],  Xenemem(ti) [Dend.]

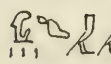
 Xenemem [ib.] eigentlich „die welche (ein Kind) in den

„Schlaf bringen, einlullen“, daher „Kinderfrau, Wärter, Wärterin eines

„jungen Kindes“, *boune, gouverneur, gouvernante d'enfant*, ,

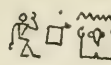
 an-tu hi ket nef menā-t Xe-

nemem-u, „man gab ihm eine Amme und Wärterinnen“ [D'Orb. 18, 8].

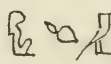
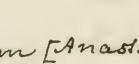
 na-nti em kenāu nasē-Xe-

nemem-u, „die welche sind an dem Busen ihrer Wärterinnen“ [Anast. 4,

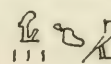
10, 3]. Auch die Wärter der jungen Gottheiten führten diese Bezeichnung

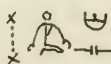
 „Prophet und Wärter des jungen

„Thons, Prophet und Wärter des jungen *Heka*“ [Hek. *Xāḫapi*, Berlin Lin. 3/4]

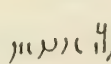
 Xenemem [Anast. 4^{12/3}], demot.  Xenembāu-t [Ro-

man] eigentlich „Kinderfrau“, dann im sabelnden Sinne „alles Weib,

„Pottel, alle Hese“, 

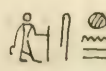




 kems em ta-fut-u an kot-nem-tu na-Xenemem-u (du)



„sitz da in der Wohnung, es umgeben dich alle Potteln“ [Anast. l. l.].


 rek-k ar-k-

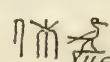
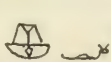
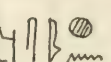
te āāu tai-Xnemāu-t en Xel am (ar-k)-le āu-t „lass ab zu




„reden zu dieser kleinen Hese, komm, rede mit mir!“ [Rom. 3 l. 6].



  Xnemo [Karn.],    Xnemmes [Toth. 78, 39 - Sall. 2^{5/6}],




 Xnemo [El Kab, Gr. des Phir],  Xnemmes [Leiss. (sic)]

bezeichnet einen besonderen Verwandschaftsgrad, und zwar wie ich vermuthete „den Onkel mütterlicherseits, der Bruder der Mutter, l'oncle père de la mère; , kopt. $\mu\epsilon\eta\mu\alpha\gamma$, $\mu\iota$ cognatus ex parte matris.





Dann überhaupt der ältere Verwandte. So im Grabe Phir's neben Onkel des Vaters genannt:    „sein Onkel ist der Xerheb Frothmosis.“






 Xnemo [L.D. II, 35],  Xnemo [ib. 147],  (Xnemo) [Opferst.




Berl.],  Xenemo [L. Ael. Text. 40],  Xnemo [D. hist. Ins. 35],






 (Xnemo) [L.D. II, 145 a],  (Xnemo) [ib. 69-70],  (Xnemo)












[D. Kal. Ins. 46, 1] in den Verbindungen   ,  ,




   , u. s. w. hek-2 Xnemo, bezeichnet eine besondere Art von Bier „Onkel-Bier, altes Bier, Lagerbier?“

    Xenemmes [Anast. 4^{12/9}]  pe, masc. gen. bezeichnet, nach altägyptischer Auffassung einen Vogel, und zwar „die Mücke“, moustique, cousin; cf. hebr. $\square\prime\prime\prime$ culiceo, arab. $\mu\epsilon\eta\mu\alpha\gamma$ (gleichsam entstanden aus $\mu\epsilon\eta\mu\alpha\gamma$)



























































kopt. erhalten als $\mu\epsilon\eta\mu\alpha\gamma$, $\mu\epsilon\eta\mu\alpha\gamma$, T.M. \dagger $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\psi$ culiceo.   





























































     pe-Xenemmes $\bar{a}k$ en $\bar{e}u$ „die Mücke spielt im Sonnenstein“

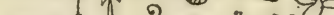
[l. l.]            soj-wif hi arl smannu en-Xenemmes-u, „seine Hände lösten ihm die Mücken“ [Sall. 2^{5/6}].

   Xnemmes-ter [B. Dend. ?] „die beiden Nasenlöcher“, les deux

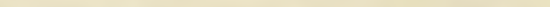
narines“, abzuleiten von der Wurzel Xnem „ziehen“, q. v. supra.

^{mm}   Xeneri [Toth. 154, 5],  ^{mm} Xen [ib. 147, 4-130, 18],  ^{mm} Xenen
 [de Rouge, Tomb. d'Akhmès p. 25],  ^{mm} Xennu [Desc. de l'Ég. V, 40],
  ^{mm} Xennu [ib.],   ^{mm} Xennu [ib.],   ^{mm} Xennu [Sili-
 lis],    ^{mm} Xen-t [Tomb. d'Akhm. p. 23], plur.   ^{mm} Xennu [Bost.
 Sels Aï's],  Xen [Canop. 28, 32],   ^{mm} Xennu [Pianchi St. face, 16],
 demot.   Xen [Rhind pap. 26, 5],   Xenau [Canop. 56],
 2'  Xen-t [U pe, masc. gen. ib. 65], bezeichnet, im Zusammen-
 hang mit dem Stamme  Xen, Xun „hineingehen lassen“
 sc. das Ruder in das Wasser, daher „einlegen (das Ruder), rudern,
 „zu Wasser fahren, die Wasserfahrt, besonders die der Gottheiten in
 „ihren heiligen Schiffen, der Ruderei, der Matrose u. s. w.“ Ramer,
 naviguer, navigation, ramer etc. في البحر, نوتي, قذاق, قذق
    ^{mm} Xen user „einlegend das Ruder“ [Anast. 2, 7 l. 2].
    ^{mm} Xen-tu amu-Xu „es fahren dich zu Schiffe
 „die Lichtwesen“ [Mile 551, Lond.],   ^{mm} Xen-t „Admiral“
 [Gr. Pfr's, El Kab.],   ^{mm} Xen [Kal. v. Loe, Dendera],
   ^{mm} Xennu [Rhind p. 26, 5], demot.     ^{mm} Xen
 „der Tag der Fahrt zu Schiff.“    ^{mm} Xen
 er art Xen am-s „das Wasser um zu thun die (heilige) Fahrt in
 ihm“ [Thothmes III Stel. Bul. Magag. lin. 8].    ^{mm} Xen-t Xen osiri
 demot.     ^{mm} Xen osiri, griech. πρὸ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου
 τοῦ Ὀσείριος [Canop. 28/65/65].   ^{mm} Xen (uä) „Ausfahrt
 „der (heiligen) Barke“ [D. Bauwerk. 13]. q. supra f. voc.   ^{mm} Xäi.







  Xenni [Todt. 164, 3],   Xenen [q. supra s. voc. Xenen],
  Xenen [L.D. III, 46, a],   Xenen [q. behen p. 411],  
Xenen [Todt. 154, 10]    Xennenu [Sall. 4 18/6],   
Xennun [Todt. 107, 3],    Xennu [Sall. 2 2/5] u. a. mehr,
 demot.    Xanānūn [Ep.] bezeichnet das Gegenstück von 
ḥotep und ist ein Synonym von   Xera; Bedeutung ist dem-
 nach, übereinstimmend mit dem kopt. ϣϣⲏⲛⲙ disputare, ϣϣⲏⲛⲧ pla-
 ga, — „streiten (besonders mit Worten), zanken, sich opponieren, Streit,
 „Zank, opposition.“ Disputer, quereller, faire la guerre à, dispute,
 opposition; جاد, حاق احدا, جادة     
Xeneni-u ḥotep-u em Xefā-t „Streit und Friede ist in deiner Faust
 (Gewalt)“ [Todt. 164, 3].      nen Xeren ref (für) em
ro-f „nicht ist Zank ihm herauskommend aus seinem Munde.“ [L.D.
 III, 46, a^{2/2}].     Xenen se-u-f „der dessen Worte zänkisch
 (sic) „sind“ [Stele C. 67 Louv.].         
tes Xera Xenennu men-nešni ān (Sel) „angeregt wird Streit,
 „Zank und bleibendes Haarsträuben durch Typhon“ [Sall. 4, 18/6]. So-
 wohl meine eigene frühere Auffassung des Wortes als „impur“, als
 auch die Erklärung des Hrn Chabas (p. 98 *Mélanges* II) ist, wie es scheint,
 [zu berichtigen].
  Xenru [L.D. III, 166],    Xenru [Anast. I, 28],  
Xenru [Kann.],   Xenel [Kat. Taf.], formell die 5. Form einer
 Radix  Xer, demot.   Xār q. v. kopt. ϣⲁⲣ T. M. ϣⲁⲣ T.
ϣⲉⲗ B (q. supra Xe-n-el), ⲡⲓ, ⲡ pellis, corium, vestis pellicea, saccus



coriaceus, bezeichnet „die Haut, das Leder, das aus Leder gefertigte
 „z. B. den Lederkoller (Art von Harnisch der alten Ägypter), die Leder-
 „men, des Lederzeug u. s. w.“ La peau, ce qui est fait de peau p. ex, la
 cuirasse, harnois; جلد, دِرع, بدم.  la Xenu







noßer „den schönen Lederkoller nehmen“ [L.D. III, 166]. Anast. I, 25 l. 8:







naï-u-x Xēno-u
 [q. Xār.

5a) em pe-kekui „dein Lederzeug ist zerschnitten worden in der Nacht.“ [cf. kar.





Xeñrau (?) v. supra →  Xenä „das Hebsweib.“

Δ  $\chi\epsilon\tilde{n}r\epsilon$ vide supra Δ  $\chi\tilde{a}\tilde{n}o.$ [n 1095.]

Δ  XenXen vide supra Δ  Xen, desgl.  ,   XenXen.

Δ  Xeno [Todd. 157, 1], Δ  Xeno (v. Sa), Δ  Xeno [Rhind
 pap. 12],  Xeno [Zeils. 1865 p 42], dialect. Δ  Sen [Leid.]

Mar.] heisst, wie Lepsius durchaus richtig bemerkt hat (Zeits. f. l.).

„durchstreifen“ eine Gegend, und zwar, wie ich hinzusetze „um et-

„was zu suchen, etwa wie der Jäger das Wild, Isis ihren verlorenen

John Hogg: "Parcourir une contrée pour chercher," طاف, دار; коп.

erhalten in Ψ_{INI} M. Ψ_{INE} T. visitare, visitatio, $\overline{\text{SM}}$ - Π - Ψ_{INE} T. Π .

quaerere, visitare, etc. Dann aber auch allgemeiner „gehen wohin“,

aber mit dem Nebengriff von „aus freien Stücken, oder weil man

"begehrt wird; Xenox nuber-Xer

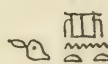

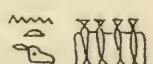
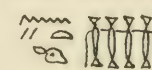




an (hāti) * h₂i' h₂eh-f „du bist eingegangen in das heilige Unterland,



„indem dein Herz danach verlange“; demot. $\text{انتم تريدون ان يرضى قلبكم}$

33 me^sā-k en āment āu (kātī)k āb-ſ, du bist gegangen na^{ch}

Xons su er schu-l rerem-u „stinkender sind sie (die Finger) als

„Fischeier“ [Sall. 2 4/8.]

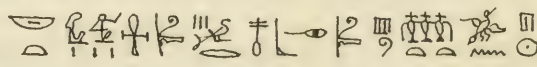
 Xenset [Tod. 138, 2] varr.  Xenti,  Xent,
 Xenti,  Xent,  Xent,  Xenset,  Xent,

demot.  Xent [Rhind p. passim],  Xent [gr.

demot. p. 181] bezeichnet zunächst „die Nase, oder Nasenspitze“,

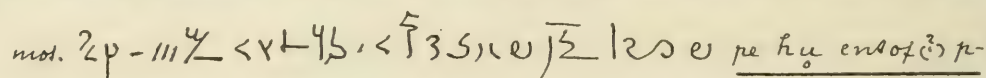
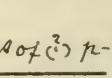
cf. Kopt. WANTE nasus, dann aber noch folgende Begriffe:

1, „die Spitze, der Anfang, die oberste, erste Stelle“, le commencement,

„premier, premier ordre.“  Kau pen

Xontet pu en ar bu-nofer en anx-u nit-l „dieser Tag das war der

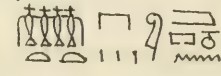
„Anfang zahlreicher guter Werke für alle Lebenden“ [Canop. l. 13], de-

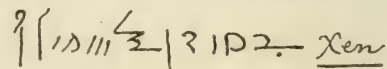
mot.  re hu ensof  re

an-er ta-ke-l en ti-(n)-nofer-l asē en (uon) nit „der Tag

da, der welcher ward der Anfang zahlreichen Gutes für Jeder-

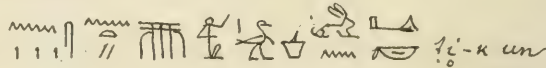
„mann“ [lin. 27], griech. ἡ καὶ πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀρχὴ γέγονεν πάντων

„ἀνθρώπων“ [lin. 26].  em Xun en mā-pe-u Xenset [lin.

25] „in den Tempeln ersten Ranges“, demot.  Xen

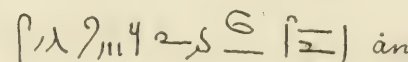
nā-ānpū-u meh-(uā) „in den Tempeln ersten (Ranges)“ [lin. 49], griech.


ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις (ἱεροῖς) [lin. 50].



2, „wo, da wo“,  ti-u un


ba-ā Xenti-sen „du gibst, daß mein Geist sei da wo sie sind.“
[Hele Pakemsi, Berlin.]

3, „Im Innern von, innerhalb von, in“, dans, en, wie in



 ānep Xent sūh „Anubis in der Halle.“


Üebersetzung des hier.  Xont (sich) „der in der Halle“ [Rhind pap. 14, 8]

4, verbunden mit em:  em Xent,  em-Xenti,

 em Xent, u. s. w. „im Innern von, von Innen heraus, von

„innen aus,“ in dieser Verbindung demot. meist durch 1/2 Xen

g. v. wiedergegeben (cf. Rhind pap. 6/2 - 9/7)  em Xent,  em-Xenti,


 em (ān)u au sa-u enti er sef-señ em Xent-señ „in

„ihren Eintragungen in die Phylen, in welchen ihr Vater sich be-

„findet“ [lin. 15], demot.: 1/2 Xent ar-u ut „sie lassen sie eintragen


„in die Phylen, in welche eingebracht ist ihr Vater“ [lin. 29], griech.

καταχωρίζουσαι εἰς τὰς αὐτὰς φυλὰς ἐν αἷς οἱ πατέρες εἰβόν. [l. 30]


 em Xent mersef „Preislied dieses Gottes, wenn er heraustritt aus

„seiner Mutter“ [Bibl. et Mol. Gr. Ramses VIII.].

5, „Besitz, Macht, Gewalt,“ pouvoir, possession. Decret a l. 4 von Philae.


 em Xent (āu) mon X-2, die welche sind in

„der Macht seines Königthums“ d. h. seine Unterthanen. Pianchi Kel.

face 22:  em Xent mersef „Preislied dieses Gottes, wenn er heraustritt aus


Xent Xerū „man sagte ihm die Stadt Hermopolis wäre in

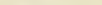
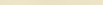
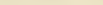
„Besitz der Feinde“.

 Xenti [cf. Xāu p. 1055], im Zusammenhang mit dem koptischen


ḤENT, ḤWNT(ΠΙ) M. GNT T. GANT id. proximus esse, proximitas, vici-

nia, bezeichnet das Cabinet am Hofe Pharaos, zu welchem nur

 amu-Konti-u „geheime Cabinets-Räthe“ wenn man will. 3. Beispiele l.l. Häufig identisch mit dem verwandten.

II   Xensi [Geogr. I № 293],  Xons [R.R. 135] u.



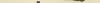
„der Anfang, je nachdem). Vergl. oben Xent „der Anfang.“ g. d. R. R.




ten" sein Gebiet schildert:  Xen
 em äbu mehet em (hesep) āā-1 „die Spitze, der Anfang (Oberägyptens)“

„war Elephantine, der Norden am Nomos Sebopolites“ (de Rouge: „en remontant jusqu'à Elephantine“, was zu verbessern sein dürfte).

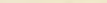
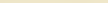
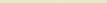
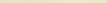
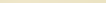
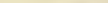
Las-ſ resi er Xenbi so pen
„seine Südgrenze war an der Spitze dieses Landes.“



Xens und varr. bezeichnet adjectivisch „das obere, nach oben hin,
„bezüglich Aegyptens, nach Süden hin gelegene Land, das Vorderland“
im Gegensatz zum Q² pek² 119 pekui [cf. pag. 492 lin. 10 fl.] „dem
„nach unten (nördlich) zu gelegenen Hinterlande.“ Man vergl. die



































































































































































































































































Nomoslöten z.B. in Oberägypten: , ,  ägypt. Xent

„der vordere Nomos Lykopolites, und , ,  ist"

Xenos „der hintere Nomos Lykopolites“ [13, resp. 14 Nomos]. Daher auch

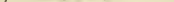
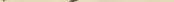
  Xens [Tos. 146, c]   Xensel [ib. 145, 81]  

Xunnet [ib. n. 5, 38],  Xentut [Hal. Taf.], 

[Geogr. I, N^o 293],  11  Xensi [Dend.],  Xent [Pianchi St. face l. 3],  11  Xentist [Sall 2, 3 lin. ult.^a], substantivisch  11  Xentist [L. Ausw. 16, col. 4] bezeichnet, wie zuerst Hr. de Rouge' mit gewohntem Scharfsinn gesehen, im Gegensatz zu  Xet [mit herabgenommenen Rängenwerk.¹] „abwärts fahren“, „aufwärts, nach oben hin fahren, mit vollen Segeln flussaufwärts fahren“; wie in                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          

[L Ausw. 16, 4. ^{*})

Tren lassen. Abyd. Mar.

"Halue" [Dend.].   [Eren lassen. Abyd. Mar.
"Amon nach Apet hin auf fah-

„Schreiter“, als besondere Bezeichnung für „das Bein“; jambe, ساق.

Xentet-k (sōh)

sen (ha) sem urot hi (hi) maten-sen „deine Beine sie berück-

ren die Himmelsstern, nicht ruhen sie auf ihrem Weg.“ [D. l. l.]

Xenti [Todt. 125, 67], Xent [Champ. Not. desc. p. 506], Xent-4

[L.D. III, 177] „Thon“ oder Porzellanerde, „argile, glaise, جليظ,

تراب الفخار. Man verfertigte daraus Gefäße, q. s. voc. neh 692, Fösterfiguren, Amulette etc. Siehe auch seXer inf. „aus sich klemmen.“

Xent, Xenent [Mél. ég. II, p. 263] erweiterte Form

des Zeitwortes Xen q. v. Xent-4

Xent-4 ren-u an ri-u nib-u Xenent-u em tot-f ^{die} „Menschen, Vierfüßler

„und Vögel bleiben stehen auf sein Wort“ [Tel-el-Amarna]

Xent q. supra Xen, Xen. [gleiche Xent p. 1109 lin 3 v. und.

Xenti [Todt. 146, 39], q. supra Xent „Bildwerk“ p. 1112 und ver-

Xent [Todt. 149, 47], varr. Xent, Xent, Xent

Xent; B. Xent (s. Beispiele), dial. Xent [D. Kal. Ins. 94]

Grundbedeutung, in Zusammenhang mit Xent u. varr. Xent „vor-

„wärts, aufwärts“, „vorwärts, aufwärts gehen, steigen, besteigen

(cc. Acc.), aufwärts steigen nach (cc. or oder an) „aller-

en avant, aller en haut, monter, monter sur etc.; Xent, Xent, Xent

Xent „die Stiege besteigen“ [D. Kal. Ins. 115],

Xent hi Xent er sep-ha „Steigen auf der

„Stiege nach dem Dache“ [ib. 114], Xenti an sep-ha-4 „auf das

„Dach (des Tempels) steigen“ [ib. 114]. Kop. das Verbum erhalten in ZENT

$\frac{1}{2}$ WNT M. INT, INT T. accedere, appropinquare. Davon abgeleitet:

Xent-u [L.D. III, 99], Xent [*Der-el-Med.*], Xent [*Sacc. Horemhib, Wien*], Xent [*s. vor. Artic.*], Xent [*Dend.*],
(Xent) [*D. Kal. Ins. 112*] „die Stiege, die Treppe, der Treppenhör-
ning gebaute Stuhl, der Treppenthron u.s.w.“, l'escalier, siège, chaise,
frône; كرسى, كرسى. → Xent-u he-mo-a hi Xent-u
osiri „ich sitze auf dem Thron des Osiris“ [L.D. I. l.]. Gf. vorher Beispiele.
Xent [Tods. 109, 9], Xent [Gf. Heb., supra], Xent [RR p. 121] Xenti [ib. 120], Xenti [Geogr. 837],
Xenti [ib.] (Xent) [RR. 141], dial. Sent [*Dend. Mar.*], trotz der var. Xentes [*s. unten*] muss dieser nicht
seltsame Stamm doch wohl nur Xent und nicht Xentes gelesen wer-
den, da □ nur ein Determinativ (bewässerte Umkezung) ist. Sinn
des Wortes ist „eine durch Wasserberieselung gepflegte Baumanlage“,
daher Garten, Plaine, jardin, plantation d'arbres, forêt; لبنان,
أرض, حش, خرش. Kopt. erhalten in wta B. silva, oder in
wynht.m. wynet.tē.t hortus; nem-f Xent „er führt dir zu das Ueberschwemmungswasser“,
„er sucht sich den Weg zum Gartenlande“ [*Dend. Mar.*]. Gf. supra Xeb-:
ap-t-u Xent-u Xeb-su „Garten- und Acker-
landerein“. ap-t-u-Xent „Gartenlandschaften“ [Tods. 109,
9]

er lehrt er-of, er ist erzückt über die Annahme des Kampfes, er ist voll

Ref. 5 en Texa-ut-5 "es freut sich ihr Vater bei ihrem Anblick" [D. Baunack.

Die Causatiform se-Xent „sich in Freude, in frohe Stimmung versetzen“







z. B. in se-ten! nu-b-t em ar-ker us



„in einen Freudenrausch hat sich die Goldene (Göttin) versetzt durch den
„frischen Most“ [D. Kal. Insch. Tag. 109].

mm Xenet' [Stele Neph̄i Bul.] var. zu *mm* Xent in D. Höf. Insc. Tag 36 in

24c. , Stele Nekt. } es ist dieser Stamm
col. 29. } erst noch näher

24c. , in der Publ. D. } zu bestimmen.

  Xer, B:  ,  ,  Xer, Xar, Xa, dial.  Ser, demotisch

15. 15 Xer [Rhind pap. passim] bezeichnet 1, adverbialiter: „nun, dann,
 „also“, ähnlich dem griech. δὲ; or, ainsi; 9, 9, Kopf. 2d unique, revera,
 häufig, in fortschreitender Erzählung in der Verbindung   Xer
 ar „da war, es war nun“ [s. d'Orb. 1, 8-2, 2-2, 5-2, 7 etc.]; so z. B. in d'Orb.

10, 4 : Xer är em-Xel heru


kennu hi-sa-nen „es war nun nach vielen Tagen nach diesem“ (sc. Geschehenen). 1 1 1

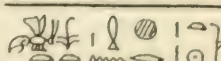
üben-ſ Her

so kāa-u Ker Ket-u nib-t em reu „er (der Ueberfluthungs-Nil) erscheint,
„dann ist das Land voll Entzücken, dann ist jeglicher Baute erfreut“ (Sall.

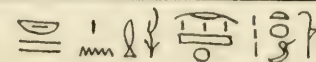
2^{12/2-3J}. 2, als Präposition: „zu, nach, gegen, hin, bei etc.“ cf. Kopfsch

Ha M. & T. adversus, contra, usque ad, erga, pro, super, sub, ab, in, c. suff.


Ḥapo-t, Ḥapo-q, Ḥapw-TEN etc.  Ḥ-na Ḥaro-k neb-ā

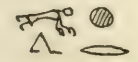
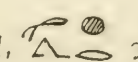
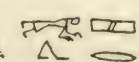
„ich bin gekommen zu dir mein Herr“ [Todt. 125, a, 1]. 


(renpi)t 2 Xer hen en sušen-sel „anno 2 unter der Majestät des Königs“



[Karn.],  (unpi)t XXXIII (Epipti) Ḥa hon en neb-tou
r im Epipti

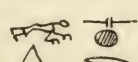
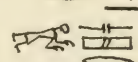
„im Jahre 23, unter der Majestät des Herrn beider Welten“, [L. Auswahl, 16/6].

In Demot. gewöhnlich verstärkt  en-Xer s. Rhind p. 11, 6-7-8.




 Xer [passim],  Xer [To dt. 29, 2], dialect.  šer [B.

Edfu] „fallen, niederfallen, niederstürzen“, tomber, être renversé; ; wo-




her die V. Form  Xer q. v., die VIII.  šer q. v. und die

caus.  seXer [passim],  sešer [Edfu],

„fällen, niederschlagen, zu Boden schlagen“, faire tomber, renverser, batre,

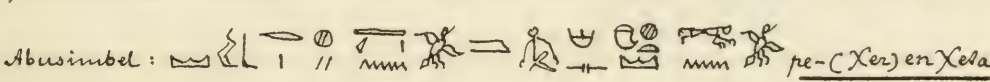
jeter par terre; , , . Das demot. v. s. Xār; kopf. $\gamma\alpha\rho$, $\gamma\alpha$ -

ape, $\gamma\omega\omega\rho$ T. $\gamma\alpha\rho$ M. percutere. Beispiele, massenhaft in den Texten.

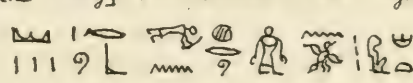
 Xer [passim],  se, masc. gen.],  (Xer) „der Fallende“, gewöhnliche

Bezeichnung für „den Feind, der in der Person seines Königs häufigst aufge-


führt wird.“ L'ennemi, un roi ennemi, . In der Inschrift von


Abusimbel:  pe-(Xer) en Xeba

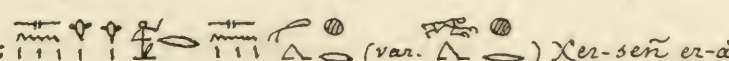

hemt em pe-to en Xirobu „der Feind [eiche König] vom Lande Cheba sitzt

„in dem Lande von Haleb“ [lin. 8]. 

hemt-u en p(ür) Xeru en Lebu „die Weiber des feindlichen Königs der



„Libyer“ [D. hist. Ins. 5, 57]. Häufigst in den Texten  mit Bezug auf







„den gefallenen Feind“ gemeint, statt , welches „das fallen“ allgemein


auffasst, wie in:  (var. ) Xer-señ er-d



















[auch Xer-]

hür hür-señ „ sie fallen nieder [vor] mir auf ihr Angesicht“ [ToH. 29, 2], cf

 Xer [Saut d Meilin] Name eines Schiffes, dessen man sich bei den Götterprocessionen bediente. L. L.  Xer er Xer-men-t „ das Processions Schiff für den (Gott) in der Unterwelt“

















 Xer [Abyd. Mar.],  Xer-t [ib.],  Xer-t [cf. Zeits. 1867, 53] her-
guleiten vom Stamme  Xer und in engstem Zusammenhang
mit der 8. Form  äXer g. v. bezeichnet das Wort, in ähnlicher
Ideenverbindung dasselbe als unser deutsches „ gefallen“ (tomber sur
le même point, coïncider), schätzen, werth erachten, werth halten“
plaître, être agréable à, estimer; الحب احدا, ارا, koph. erhalten
als yap aestimare.  xi em tes em

Xer suben en suben-t hün „ gegeben auf den Befehl, welchen beliebte
„ der König, der Königin etc“ [Passalacq. 506, Berl.].  en Xer-t(äb)



















„ nach dem Belieben des Herzens“ [Zeits. 1866 p. 91]. Abydos (Ramses Ins.):
                  šepes-na re-kat-k mek em

Xet-u em Xer-t (äb) „ ich habe herrlich gemacht dein Schatzhaus, welches
„ mit allem angefüllt ist, was das Herz werth hält“ [lin. 83]. Ibidem l. 79:

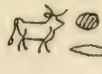

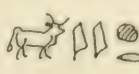
                  äru-ä su Xer-k Xer-u (äb)-k nḫ-

t „ ich habe alles das gethan für dich, was deinem Herzen angenehm
„ war.“                 ša-š ket Xer-(äb)-f tes-f „ er ließ Bau-

„ ten ausführen wie es ihm selber gefiel“ [Abyd. Mar.]. Cf. auch sup. s. v. hōt.

cf.                   äXer äker hür (äb) en hōn-f „ ein voll-




„ ständiger Beifall für das Herz Seiner Majestät“ [RR. Taf. 7, 7]

 Xer [Rec. IV, 11],  Xer-1 [RR. 96],  Xerī [Todd.




112. 6], bedeutet „Farre, junger Stier, besonders ein solcher der zum


[cf. mer-1 pag. 676.

„Opfern bestimmt ist“ (q. yaap-mac occisor vitulorum i. e. lario).











 Xer [Edfu],  Xerī [Rec. I, 15/9], demot.  Xel [gr. dem.

p. 26], Kopt. μαλ T. M. Π. Myrrha [cf. Diimichen, Rec. Text p. 59].








 Xer [ pe, masc. gen. pap. Abbott, passim],  Xerī [Rhind

pap. 8/11], demot.  emhuāu q. v. „Grabmal, Grabkammer“;

Sombeau, tombe, chambre funéraire; q. abzuleiten von Xer, fal-




„len“, wie Sombe von Somber. (          un-













nu-ā em pe-Xer en sūlen hūm-t Ise-t „ich war in der Grabkammer



„der Königin Ise“ [Abb. 4 l. 2 v. und.]        rem-





[Rhind p. l. l.

κ ānX em Xun en Xerī-k „du lebst ein neues Dasein in deinem Grabe“

 Xer [gr. des Tē, s. Beisp.],  Xeru [Anast. 4 5/5],  Xeru

[Desc. V, 40],             Xeru, Xerau, Xer [q. R. Étud.













98], hier.  Xeru, demot.  Xer, oft von den Schreibern ver-

wechselt mit  le, hier.  le, demot.  le,  le,  le q. v. „die Stimme

„erheben, reden, sprechen; die Stimme, die Rede, der Spruch; élever















sa voix, parler, dire, la voix, le discours, la parole; تَلْكَ، نَطَقْ،

حَكى; صوت، حسن، كلى; Kopt. erhaben als ḥpawon M. gpoov T. ni vox, so-



nus, clamor.            













































ān-ā-hi-nās nek em rerau er ka en (peb) ān-selem-k Xeru „ich




„rufe dir unter Thränen nach der Himmelshöhe zu, du hörst die Stimme“

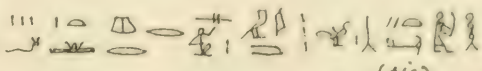
[pap. Naï, Berl.].            nelbu-7 Xru-na, dem.   

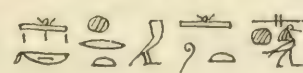
selem-f Xer-na „er hört unsere Stimme“ [Rhind p. 16, 7-8]. em
(ās) Xer-k „rede nicht so viel.“ [Gr. Ti's]. G. Xaño p. 1035. In Bezug auf
mā Xer q. mā. mā Xeru Osiri N. N. „Wahrheit ist
 „die Rede des Osiris N. N.“ [Todt. 125, 65], demot. fi-mān Xer-k „ich mache wahr deine Rede“ [dem. Rit. Par.]. Hier, wie
 oft, nimmt diese Lage an.
Xer [rap. Murray], Xeru [Philae q. Georg. III N^o 288] pl. Xru [l. l. Rec. 28, 9-7-15], Xer [L. O. II,
 136, k] „Feind, Feindschaft, Dämon, dämonisch etc“, ennemi, démon,
 inimitié, démoniaque; عدوة, عداوة, عفریت, q. Kopf. pēq- uyaap dæ-
 mon. Xer pāf Xerut-u „töden seine
 „Feinde“ [Rec. l. l. 16]. sem fet Xerut
er fet- sen „nicht werde gemacht Feindschaft zwischen ihnen“ [l. l. 9].
Xer [passim] var. Xri, Xer, B: Xer, Xe, Xa, Xer, Xa, hierat. Xer, Xer, demot. Xer, Xer,
Xer, [gr. dem. 65, [anop. Ros. passim], nichts zu verwechseln mit
Xer, hieratisch, Xer, Xer, demot. Xer, Xer, wie dies unterschiedslos geschehen
 in Chabas Aufsatz: „Le verbe égyptien se faire“ [Mél. ég. II pag. 165 fl.].
 bezeichnet, im Gegensatz zu Xer „oben“ q. v. – „unten, unterhalb.“
 Stammwort ist Xer „fallen, eigentlich „untern, von oben
 „nach unten hin gelangen.“ Kopf. erhalten in ε ἱρηι, ν ἱρηι M.
 infra. Die mannichfachen Nebenbedeutungen s. in der Grammatik.
 Davon gebildet ist die adjectivische Bedeutung nämlich:

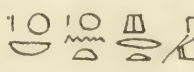
rib-l „Schreiber des Herrn beider Länder, Verfasser der Briefe zu Memphis
„allerorten wo der König sich befindet.“ G. ¹   s. voc. se.

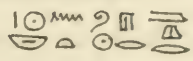
  Xer [Canop. 35],   Xer-t [q. hun, accedere],   Xer-t
 [s. Beisp.],   Xar [D. Temp. Ins. II^{31/2}], fern. gen., dem.   Xer-t [3, ta, fern. gen. Rhind pap. 16/6, 21/5],   Xra [dem. Toth.
 zu Kap. 125, 21],   Xer [Canop. 71] bezeichnet „den Unterhalt, die
 „Nahrung“; embreien (de la vie), äßb. Kopf. erhalten in ḫpe, ḫph m.
 †. ḫpe, ḫph T.B. TE, cibus, alimendum. Das Kopf. † ḫpe T. cibum
 dare, dare manducandum, ist demot.   ḫa-Xer, hiéro.
  ḫi-Xer-u [Canop. 35¹⁷ dem.], und   ḫi-Xra-t
 [q. gr. dem. 191]. q. auch   ḫotp.        
tu-señ er to-n-kem er uḫa Xer-qu en to „sie kamen nach dem Lan-
 „de Aegypten um zu suchen Nahrungsmittel für den Mund“ [D. Text. Ins
 3/22].               au emü-ḫi-u Xer-u en
mesu ḫim-t nu (āb)u „daß möge gegeben werden der Unterhalt den
 „weiblichen Kindern der Priester“ [Canop. 35]. q. griech. Text lin. 72.

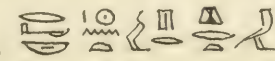
 Xer-1,  Xer-2 [q. Bon. 8.D; Zeits. 1865, 7 fl.] bezeichnet, im Zusammenhang mit der Radix  Xer „fallen“ q. v. „das was zufällig ein-
-trifft, gleichsam hereinfällt, hereinbricht, sich zuträgt, daher das Herein-
„fallen, Eintreffen, die Begebenheiten, die zufälligen Ereignisse u. s. w.“

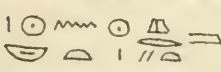
daher auch alles das was Jem. betrifft, was ihn und sein Wesen, Treiben und Handeln angeht.  he-ti-se-
(sic)

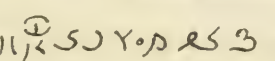
set u. äm em sa er Xer-t-uf, „abgeschlagen sind die Widerwärtigkeiten
„dort von der Person in allem was sie betrifft“ [Toth. 6, 2] - Bon. 8,
D. 5  se-Xu-tu em Xer-t-u-K, „du bist verherrlicht

„in dem was dich betrifft.“ G. ibid. col. 8 u. col. 34. Unendlich häufig
die Verbindung:  em Xer-t (heru) ent (rā) nib „beim

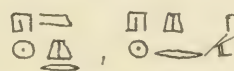
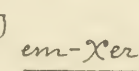
„Eintreffen des Tages jeder Sonne“ [L.D. III, 30, 6], var.  [Toth.


17, 24],  em Xer-t heru ent rā nib [L. Recl. Texte 31, 2]

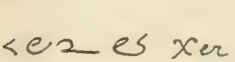
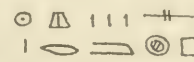
 em Xer-ti (heru) ent (rā) nib [pap. Berl.], demot. (Rhind

pap.)  em-Xer hau ent ar nib au, u. a. m., mit

der allgemeinen Bedeutung von „alltäglich.“ Ähnlich sind folgende Verbindungen:

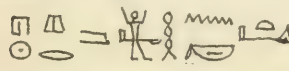
 em-Xer ha „täglich“, demot.  Xer-

hu „täglich“,  em Xer-t (renpi), „jährlich“ [L.D. III, 30, 6], dem.

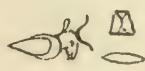
 Xer (renpi)-t, „idem“ [Ros. passim].  sop (Xe-

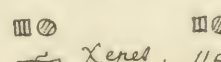
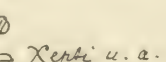
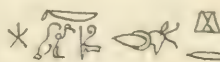
met) em-Xer (hau), dreimal täglich, demot.  sop (Xem)

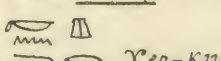
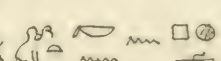
Xer-hau [Ros. 7-23], griech. τρις τῆς ἡμέρας [40]. Champ. Not. Desc. p.

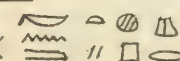
112:  set ney hā em-Xer ha „gegeben sei dir

„Freude alltäglich,“ und so viele andere Beispiele.





 Xer [Dekanlisten. Bib. el Mot.], bezeichnet „den Hinterschapel eines

Stieres“, daher var. mit  Xeret,  Xerpi u. a.; 



Xer-knum, varr.:  Xer-knum,  Xeret en


knum,  Xer Xerpi knum; u. s. w. griech. ΧΑΡΧΝΟΥ =


mic, ὁρακνοyme [q. Goodwin, "Sur un horoscope" in *Mélanges* II, 294 fig.]. *Tot.*


^(sic)  Xer-ser-1,  Xer-ser, varr.  Xer-ser,  Xer-Xept-ser. Griech. Transcription nicht erhalten.

 Xer [L. Aeth. Texte T. 31] var. plur.  Xeruu [Tot. 17, 26] ander.


varr.  Xerui, demot.  Xerui [gr. demot.

28]. Weibl. q.  Xer-tu [Tot. 90, 4-5]. "Die Hoden", les testicules,

äuss.  te-en-Hor Xeruu en (Set), "es
"hat fortgenommen Horus die Hoden dem Set [Tot. 17, 26].





Bevor wir die Wurzel  Xer, Xar verlassen, wollen wir noch auf
folgende Bildungen mit Hülfe derselben aufmerksam machen:

 (unter) Xer, wohl nur Xer ausgesprochen, var.  Xer,  Xer,

auch  ä-Xer u. a. varr. bezeichnet "die unter der Erde, unter

dem Erdboden befindliche Region, die Region der Toten und - der Berg-

teufe." Région inférieure, souterraine, كِنْت الْاَرْض. Daher auch das Hg.












 (unter) Xer-ti [Anast. 5²²/1],  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti (unter)-












Xer-ti [Ins. v. Wadi Magharah, unpublicirt] "der Bergmann" (gleichsam

der Unterirdische, Unterweltliche), le mineur, كَمِيْن. In einer Inschrift


vom Jahre 2 Königs  Xer-ti neben den Türkisminen von Wadi Ma-

gharah werden eine Reihe von Personen bezeichnet als  ab "Arbeiter,

"Werkmeister", oder  Xer-ti "Bergmann".  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti.










 Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti,  Xer-ti.

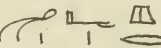
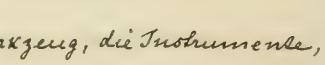
Xer-ti, der Bergmann Sommer etc. [Wadi Maghara].

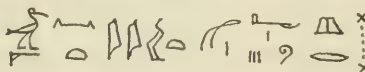
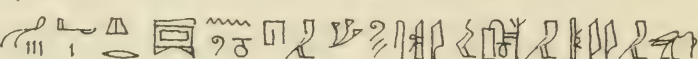
 Xer-ti [Aeth. Nels II, 13, Bul.], eigentlich "Lichtbringer", daher

[illegible]




„nach dem man an ihm vollbrachte Kasse alles was zu vollbringen
ist um auszufüllen die Epoche der 70 Tage der Handarbeit des Anubis.“



(aus. form \rightarrow   ) se-Xer (Tot) [Anast. 1st Teil. q. Chab. voy. 38]. Nicht sei
bemerkt der Titel       ar Xer (Tot) seb en hon-f „der thätigste
„Lehrer seiner Majestät“ [Champ. Mon. 105].




Xer-(fo?) „die Handhabe, das Handwerkzeug, die Instrumente, deren man beim Schreiben sich bedient, Schreibutensilien“, les instruments dont on a besoin pour écrire, tels que les plumes, l'écritoire etc., tout ce qui est nécessaire pour écrire;
 


nen-ä emses nen-ä peo Xer-(fo?)u sui ens
Tchuti „ich bringe an die Schreibtafel, ich bringe an den Farbennapf (das Tintenfaß) das sind die Handwerk-Zeuge des Proth“ [Todt. 94, 2]. Médic.p.
 15/; : 
keim em änu
änu em kannu Xer-(fo?)u „(das Buch etc.) ward gefunden in alten
 „Schriften in einer Kiste mit Schreibmaterialien.“

$\leq \lambda \dot{\gamma} z / G$ Xrā (xerz) [Rom. 3, 29] Ort der mit dem Feuer in Verbindung steht,
und erst noch näher zu bestimmen ist. Die ganze Stelle lautet l.l.
 $\leq \lambda \dot{\gamma} z / G$ $\leq \lambda | r$ - λz - $y i v | \dot{\gamma} z$ - $i k e p$ $| h \dot{z}$, $\dot{s} y s$; en ar Sernān
nēhesān ān-f Xem (men)¹-Xerā-t „also Sernān aufwachen befand
„er sich an einem ...²... Orte.“ Vielleicht etwas ähnliches wie „Ofen“,
„geheizter Raum, Feuerloch.“

 (Xer) [Aeth. Stela 2.7 Bul.],  (Xer) [Todd. 17, 25],  (Xera)

[L.D. III, 13]  (Xera) [Med. ab.]; varr. Todd.  Xera,

 Xerau,  Xerau [R. Christ. p. 110] u. a. m. bezeichnet

„kämpfen, streiten, kriegen, zunächst mit den Waffen in der Hand,

„dann auch mit Worten, und die Subst. Kampf, Krieg, Streit, Kämpfe.





Faire la guerre, se battre, disputer; guerre, bataille, dispute, guerrier.



حارب, حرب, حربي, حائق, مجادلة. Demot. übertragen durch $\langle \text{G-b/3} \rangle$

meleX q. v. pag. 683 fl. Kopf. erhalten in ḫer , Xer perdere, vadare, in







der 1. Form: ḫelḫel , ḫelḫol , ḫolḫel jugulare, machare, cornu


perdere; jugulatio, machatio, transfixio, victima (jugulata). Besonders






in folgenden Verbindungen   tes(Xer) [Pianchi Stel. 8] oder   ,

  ser(Xer) [l.l. 10, 11] „vorbereiten den Kampf, sich kampffertig





„machen.“   ke en(Xer) „der Tag des Kampfes“ [l.l. linke S. lin. 39],


      ker pefi en Xer ḫor ḫenā sel „dieser








„Tag des Kampfes des Horus mit Typhon“ [Todd. 17, 25].  (Xer) er

„kämpfen gegen....“;      ḫān-señ(Xer)er ḫa-bennu
















„da sie gegen Habennu kämpften“ (n. diese Stadt angriffen, so etc. Pi-
















anchi St. face 29].     mer nu kot(Xer) „Aufseher der Arbeit







„der Schlacht“ [ib. 15, Fikel des Königs].  (Xer) [passim] ist „der

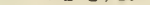

„Kämpfe, Streiter, Krieger“        nen(Xera)pu

ḫenā-kū „nicht Kämpfe (er) mit einem andern“ [L.D. III, 13]. Med. Abu-ḫ.

               emūna-u [zußen] ker ro-u ḫāut mā sebt

\rightarrow  Xera [Sall. 24/7], \rightarrow  Xerau [Anast. 4 17/2], \rightarrow 
 \rightarrow  Xera [D. hist. Ins. 1 - 4], \rightarrow  Xer [v. Saron, inf.], \rightarrow  Xer


mer pe-Xer [R.R. 91],

mer pe-Xer [L.O. f. l.],

"Zeughaus Inspector," dagegen H. de Rougé lt. lt. "Chef de la demeure du combat, de la flèche et de l'arc". Pfeil und Bogen sind aber nur Deut-

"Waffenschmied" [Sall. 2^{7/4}]. cf. hebr. אָרמאָנענטאַריום "armamentarium".

„Bogen, entblößen das Waffengezeug“ [Pianchi Stele, face l. 12]. Wie man erkennt bezeichnet Xer vor allen den Pfeil, das Geschöpf. Cf. D. hist. Ins. 4/36.

wohl zu lesen XerXeru „streiten, der Streit, streitbar“, disputier,







dispute, belliqueuse; حربى، تقاؤل مع. (sic)




„ein Zank unter ihnen täglich“ [D'orb. 10/10].




"ischen Götter" [LO III, 146]. Cf. supra corp. θεληθολ.











↳ Xer „stossen“, vom hier gesagt, q. kopf. $\zeta\epsilon\lambda\zeta\epsilon\lambda$ kommt mehrere, $\rho\epsilon\gamma-\zeta\epsilon\lambda$






[hελ








cornipeta saurus.    (sopt) sep Xer, er bereitet sich vor mit dem
„Kopf zu stoßen“ [Karnac, vom Stein gesagt, dessen Augen in seinen Hör-
nern sind:   ].





   Xerū-t q. sup. Xārū. Andere Wörter, welche geschrieben sind:





  Xerū v. sub  Xer supra.



     Xeru,     Xerū v. s.  Xer.

   Xorpu [Sall. 2¹¹/₉ - 14¹/₁],   Xorpu [Toth. 130, 14] varr.

  Xorpu,   Xorpu,   Xorpu [q. Zeits. 1864, 76];  (Xorpu)

[R.R. 59 fig.],   Xorpu [Sall. 3⁵/₉],   Xorpu [subst.

Sall. 2¹²/₇],   Xerpet [Abyd. Mar.],   Xerpet [L.D. III, 115]

u. a. m. demot.   Xerp [q. gr. dem. 194, 179] Grundbedeutung:

„der erste sein, an der Spitze stehen“, daher „den Vorrang haben, über-






treffen, etwas zuerst thun, früher thun, u. s. w.“, subst.: „der Erste,

die Spitze, der Vorrang, das Erstlingsopfer, die Frühe etc.“, q. kopt. uorpu





T. M. B. uorpu M. uorpu T, uorpu M. uorpu, uorpu, uorpu B. uorpu M

uorpu B. primus esse, praevenire, prius facere, prae.... in compositis,





primus, principium, initium, antiquitas, tempus malubrium, mane.




     sep-u-seu Xorpu-seu „ihre Häuptlinge an ihrer

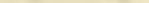
„Spitze“ [Canop. 7], griech. τοὺς ἐν αὐτοῖς δυναστεύοντας [lin. 12]. Rev.

arch. 1861, 134:     uā nib Xorpu (son) nen-f, „ein jeder wollte

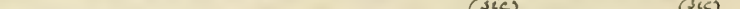
„zuvoorkommen seinem Nachbar“ (Goodwin: „chacun primant, surpass-

„sans l'autre“).     Xorpu kal-u „chef des travaux“ [2^e Thoth-

mosis III Stele, Bul. t. 4],    Xorpu en (BuX) „Fürst des Aufgangs“








 äpu-4 (ān) em-ent of Xepu beku-t-u en be nit, die

„Arbeit des Gelehrten, sie ist vorzüglicher als die Arbeiten aller Men-

"siken" [Law. 16/8].  (sic) (sic)


un an kon-f a. u. s. en Xorpu as k'ānen-f k' āk or pe-

Xrui „es machte S. Majestät einen Anlauf zum ersten Male gegen den

"Feind andringend" (nachher: beim sechsten Male etc.      ).

[Saw. 357g]. 426/ — 100 80 25 4 2 1 0 au-er-k-ās-f en tru re-vā

en Kopf, recitire es angesichts der Sonne am Morgen" [p. gnost. 9/14],

Eine besondere Bedeutung dieser Wurzel, verwandt mit \rightarrow  Xe-
nep q. v., ist „ein Erstlingsopfer darreichen“, dann überhaupt „opfern“.

"Opfer", auch die als Erobtlinge geweihten Diener oder Gefangenen. So in

tu-à nek res-u fi Xorpe er nuler-

Ha-1-k " ich habe dir die Südbewohner gegeben als Erbtums-gabe für deinen

„Tempel“ (oder „um zu opfern die Erstlinge etc) [Abzd. Mar.]. G. Maspero, Essai, 53.

[illegible]

sethii-u nā Xorrel-u-q temt-u em bu-uā rāu er-Xe nūler kōn en

rope-y, ich habe versammelt deine Erstlingsgeschenke an einem Orte

„gebend sie unter die Obhut der Propheten deines Tempels.“

Ferner, vom Wasser gesagt, bezeichnet der Stamm, „das Wasser zuerst

„hin-leiten“ oder „das erste Wasser (der Überschwemmung) wohin cc. \bigcirc hin-

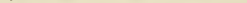
"teilen" = (Hoch) - f (Kette) - 5 or (Pete) and, er

"Leitet ihr frisches Wasser zuerst nach dem Hintersee Ab" [Lth].

„Bündel Grönung“ [Hel. v. Jahre 2 Ramses' I Louv.]. Gewöhnlicher geschrieben:

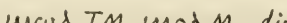
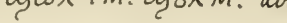
[D. Kal. fus. 13, B. 14]. Das Verbum *Xers* erscheint demotisch als





[demot. Todt.], Übersetzung von $\text{III} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{Z} \\ \hline \end{array} \text{II} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{P} \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \text{set}(\text{kes})u$ [Todt. 125, 22^a].

l.p.  Xe-(n)Xer-Se(ran)? (anom)? (user)










// Xirokatala [Anast. 1^{25/9}, ♂ ♀, fem. gen.; Chab. [roy. 262/8]

וס/ג kerē [Rom.] erhalten im Kopt. ⲕⲣⲉⲧ T. fascia (wohl verwandt mit
kerē „zusammenbinden, zusammenbündeln“ cf. supra.) Das Beispiel lau-
 tet [l. l. 2, 19]: ⲕⲣⲉⲧ ⲕ, ⲕⲣⲉⲧ ⲡⲓⲗⲉⲓⲕ tu-f-nen-u uā-Xort
en (hebs) suten „er ließ sie bringen eine Binde von Byssus Stoff.“

16 Xel [Rom. 2.6], κορσ. uγωλ T.M. uγωλ M. diripere, auferre, deprædare, spo-
 liare; spolia, præda.  hier.
 franc.  „er ist nach
 „meiner Wohnung gekommen, er hat es (das hermetische Buch) geraubt,

ordre prescrit des cérémonies religieuses; قطب. Häufig in der Verbindung   sem Xes,   sem-Xeñs „leiten den

„Ritus, die Ceremonien ordnen, regeln.“ So in Dendera (q. D. l. l.):



        

(ān) (šā) nuber nu Pe-rex-1 sem Xes Xont To-n-āum em ro-u





Selo-u nu āx (hā) Sepō-1 „der Schreiber der heiligen Schrift (Microgram-

„mat) von Tenlyra teilt den Ritus der Stadt Akum's nach den

„verhüllten Pforten (Kapiteln) welche betreffen das Betreten das Haus

„der Herrlichen“ (sc. Hathor).   em sem Xesu „nach dem








„Gesetz der Vorschriften, rite“ [Rec. l. l.].




  Xes-as q. supra   Xas.



<1>, <5>, <6> Xesāu-1 [gen. fem. 3 1a, Rhind p. N^o 369] „die Unterwelt,










„die Grabregion, das Grab, der Leichenaiker“, l'enfer, région funéraire,


sombeau, nécropole; قبر, قرافة, سقر. Dient f. l. als Übersetzung

der f. l. d. hier. Wörter:   (q. Xer),   oder   sel, 






nofer,    āx-keh-u q. v. mit gleichen Bedeutungen.


 Xesbet und var. vide inf.  Xesleb.





 Xesef, Aussprache des Zeichens , var. , , , , , , ,














 nach de Rouge [Chrest. ii7] „bouton ou feuille de lotus“, erscheint

in folgenden Gruppen:


















 Xesef [Tod. 17, 4] var.   Xesef [q. L. Berl. T. 30],  

 Xesef [Hel. eines Rameses, Berl.],   Xesef [Bon. 3, C, 32],































 Xesef [passim],   Xesef [Gr. des Ti]  Xesef [Jall 2 8/1].

 (Xesef) [passim], bezeichnet zunächst „fortbringen, wegbringen, nach einer andern Richtung bringen“, daher auch „abwehren“ in feindlichen Sinne (von cc. 1  hi); écarter, faire passer, éloigner, se defaire de...; , ; cf. kopt. cage, cagw., cagw.. T. avertere, amovere, recedere, declinare ab.          nen Xe-
sef-a mu em ler-f „nicht leitete ich ab das Wasser (sc. des Stromes)

















„zu seiner Zeit“ (sc. der Heberjochwimmung). [Tods. 125, 10]. Bon. 3, C,

col. 32:                  Xesef sb a hi aXu-ti „fern hat-

ten den Erzfeind, die Schlange, vom Lichtgott.“ Häufig die Redensart:

                   Xesef (tot) oder            Xesef (tot-ai) „amovere manum“

(inimici) d. h. „abweisen, zurückweisen, abwehren.“ Stela Bianchi, fa-

ce lin 6:                 Taf (neX) 2 em

le en hi-f nen kemf Xesef (tot) „Tafrecht nahm was ihm be-

liebte, nichts fand er einen der ihn abwies.“ Cf. Mel. II p. 92.
















Aus der letzten Bedeutung „nicht abgewiesen werden“ entwickel-












te sich die von „ein Paroli bieten, gleich sein, ähnlich, gewachsen

sein“, wie z. B. in               nenxi Xesef em nuber-u. kei-

„wer ist ihm gewachsen unter den Göttern“ [Tods. 17, 4]. Cf. Varr.

                   de (q. L. Aeth. Texte 16, 30, 1).



Häufig die Reflexive Form            Xesef-su (var.     Xesef

su) „amovere se, recedere); z. B.            Xesef su (ra)

em ämentes „es zieht sich zurück der Gott Ra (sol) in den Westen“





[entstanden:]

[Tods. 17, 42, v]. Aus der Bedeutung „sich wohin zurückziehen ist

 Xesef [Abyd. Mar. T. 53/19],  Xesef [Stel. Rameses, Berl.], in B.:







  Xesef-t, der Ort oder die Person welche einen Zufluchts-

„ort (cf. Kopt. Cagw T. II. recessio, recessus) darbietet, die Zufluchtsställe,





„Zuflucht, Zufluchtsnähe, Nähe u. s. w.     nu-


ter nib nuber-t nib-t hāu em Xesef-u-k „alle Götter, alle Göttinnen

„freuen sich ob deiner Zuflucht gewährenden Nähe“ [Abyd. Mar. l. h.].






      „die Bewohner der Westgegend sind

„erfreut ob der Nähe deiner Majestät“ [Stel. Rameses, Berl.]. Dend. (Mar.):






    Xont-ut em Xesef-t-s „man ist ergrückt


„von ihrer (der Isis) heilbringenden Nähe“,    

hāa Xuti em Xesef-t-s „es freut sich der Lichtgott ihrer Nähe“ [l. h.].

     Is-sen āani em Xesef hon-k „sie

„sagen Preis beim heilbringenden Nahen deiner Majestät“ [Tot. 1539].

   Xesef-t [Stel. 91 Wien],   Xesef-u-t [Saut-el-Maitin]







 u. , die Deutzeichen, weisen genugsam darauf hin, dass












man es in diesem Worte mit der Idee „Schiff“ zu thun hat. In der

That muß man darin den Namen einer besonderen Art von

Schiff, und zwar „des abgeakelten“ (cf. Xesef „amovere“), vaisseau












dont on a ôté les agrès, navire dégréé, désagrée, besonders von

der Fahrt der Verstorbenen gesagt.      

           ā ānxu sep so sūa-ti-sen hi

āo pen en nuber Xer em Xet em Xesef-t „o die ihr lebt oben auf

„der Erde, eintretend in diese unterirdische Kapelle auf der Strom-


Xesteb [B. Dend. Mar.], Name eines Leuzstoffes von der Farbe des
 Lapis-Lazuli Steines; z. B. in          
ānem-1 en Xesteb en Xesteb-1 ār-ut em 1er (neken) .. tenā tūj
mu nu ānēr „das blaufarbige Kleid der Göttin Xesteb wird her-
 „gestellt mittelst der Pflanze Terneken (q. v.) zusammengerührt.
 „(?) mit Wasser vom Flusse“ [D. Temp. Ins. II, 19/9].

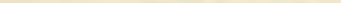
$\Delta \textcircled{\text{X}}$ Xel [L.D. III, 144], $\Delta \textcircled{\text{X}}$ Xel [passim], $\Delta \textcircled{\text{X}}$ Xel [q. Xu p. 1061],
 $\Delta \textcircled{\text{X}}$ Xel [Med. Abu], woker die 1. Form $\Delta \textcircled{\text{X}}$ Xel q. v.
 infra., bezeichnet „hinter Jem. oder einer Sache gehen, nachgehen,
 „hinter etwas sein, hinten sein“, être après, aller après, suivre.
 caus. $\Delta \textcircled{\text{X}}$ Xel, $\Delta \textcircled{\text{X}}$ Xel, nach hinten hin setzen

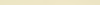
rejicere cum impetu). *Ka' Kelt-a-t*

f.f.j. Lu-Xet salet-u „zurückdrängen die“

$\frac{\text{de}}{\Delta} \int$, $\frac{\text{de}}{\Delta} \int$, $\frac{\text{de}}{\Delta} \int$, $\frac{\text{de}}{\Delta} \int$, $\frac{\text{de}}{\Delta}$. em-Xed [passim], $\frac{\text{de}}{\Delta}$ em Xedi

vor. Radix, bezeichnet „in der Folge, hinter“, daher 1, als Conjunc-

 Xer ar em-Xer koth Xer, nachdem

 em Xes nen „nach diesen“ [Camp. 26], ^{VII 2} demot. VII 3 em sa
(sic)

besondere Bedeutung ist die von „hinter“ einer Person, indem

γ. κορ. ἡαθουο *juxta*, *prope*; ἡαθουω *particeps*, *consors*; ἡαθου-

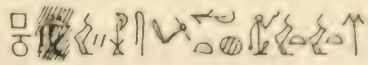
"che' au pharaon, Ptahkotep" [Rec. I 7/8]. 1 □ Δ ² ⊙ ⊙ Xes-4 per

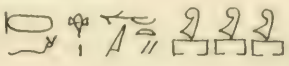
em-Xet-u „les attaches, les servants“ [L.D. II, 43, d]. Adjektivisch:

[passim], auch nur  Xes, plur. |  Xes-u.    am-Xes

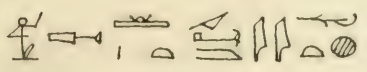
Osiri, ist „ein dem Osiris ergebener, einer der bei dem Osiris ist“ [Desc. V, 40]

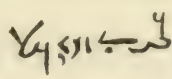
in dem Leb-See ne-nuler kots " gib doch (dass) eingegraben werde in

„Schrift die Tempel-Donation“ [L. D. III. 55^a]. 



em-tubu-Xet seXain pen „daß eingravirt werde dies Decret“ [Deut. von Philæ, b, lin. 17.]  pe-u-mā Xet i hi-ran-f „die

Tempel sind beschrieben auf seinen Namen“ [Edfu]. Daher


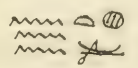

 Xet-i-em-(Sä) „der Steinschneider in Schrift“,


le graveur d'écriture, [4byd. Mar.], demot.  pe-ul-

Xetau (?), [pap. AX. 18 lin. 3], in Antigraphon Grey übertragen ζωγράφος.

 Xet [med. pap. 3, 11],  Xet [Rec. 1, 36 ad 1] eine noch näher

zu bestimmende Baum- oder Strauchart.



 Xet [Sall. 2^{5/5}],  Xet [Anast. I, 19/1 u. passim],  pe, masc.


gener.] ist keine Var. von  Xet, wie Hr. Chabas annimmt [voy.

104] und heisst, substantivisch, auch nicht so viel als „pont, bac,

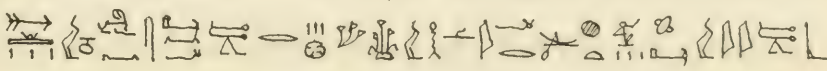
gué“, wie derselbe Gelehrte l. l. meint, sondern bezeichnet „fließen,

„fortfließen, sich auf einem Floß mit der Fluth treiben lassen, das

„fließende Wasser“, (q. kopt.  M.  T. subst. π, fluere, effluere,

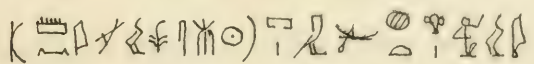
fluentum, fluxus, fluxio, Μα  gate alveus, π); couler, fluer, le

courant, le fleuve, aller avec le courant; جريان, جرى, سال, ساح, الجرى.

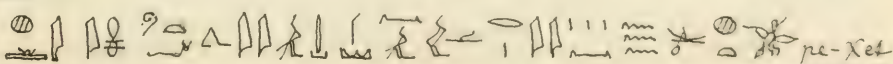

















betū Xet-f er āpku er te nef sunnu „der Töpfer er geht mit der

„Fluth nach dem Marschlande, um Geld einzunehmen“ [Sall. 2^{5/5}].

 au-ā-hi-Xet em pe-Rāmesou

mer-āmen „ich ging mit der Fluth von der Stadt Ramses aus“ [Anast.

4^{7/6}].  pe-Xet
















 au-sa-pi-jet

*) Wir warnen vor Thabas Copie (voy. 107), worin sechs Charaktere vollständig fehlen.

② $\varphi \in \underline{C}^1(X; \mathbb{R})$ [Totd. 72, 8], $\varphi \in \underline{C}^1$ [mit abgenommenen Mast!]

Kont], demot. K^{t} K^{t} Kel [Roman], verwandt, aber nicht identisch

"in die Fremde gehen, verreisen," ähnlich wie Xort "stromaufwärts"

$\mathcal{H} \omega_T M, \mathcal{H} \omega_T M.T.$ (verbunden mit $\epsilon p, \bar{p}$ -) navigare. Beisp. s. voc.



















em Xet er fenna ens Un „nachdem Se Majestät auf der Fahrt
„stromabwärts, nach der Stadt Hermopolis gekommen war“ [Pianiti]




















„Stieg zum Hafen hin, er schiffte stromabwärts“ [Rom. 2 l. 17]. Hb.














$\langle 1 \rangle, \sum \chi_{\text{elau-1}} [\text{pap. AX.9 Berl.}] \langle 1 \rangle, \sum \chi_{\text{elau}} [\text{var.}], \langle 1 \rangle, \sum \chi_{\text{elau}}$






Xeli-2 [Anast. 5^{16/3}, Pall. 4, verso], Xela [B. Hist. Ins.















„ von 100 □ Ellen Inhalt, die in den griech. Papyren sogenannte


  Xelem [Pianchi Stela, verso, 23],   Xelemu [Anast. 5
13/6],   Xelem [ re, 111 asc. gen. Geogr. I, № 1266] bezeichnet
„Schloß, Burg, Citadelle, citadelle, äel.      
re-Xelemu ensi em talu „die Citadelle welche im Lande Talu“ [Geogr. I, №
1272],      seš-señ Xelemu, sie öffneten die Citadel-
„len“ [Pianchi l. l.].

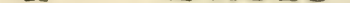
  Xelem [Canop. 12],   Xelemu-1 [ re, masc. g. q. pag.
993 s. vor. hesau],  Xelem [Ros. 12]. „Siegelring, Siegel“, q. hebr.
             Xet (äau) hon ruherui Monx
ui hix Xetern äri tot-señ „eingraben die Prophetenwürde der Götter
„übergeben auf den Siegelring an ihrer Hand“, griech. καὶ ἐν τοῖς δακτυ-
λίοις οἷς φοροῦνεν προσεγκολάπτεσθαι [l. 23].

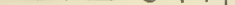


   Xet-u-Hor [Rhind pap. 11/5],   Xet-Hor [D. Kal. Ins. 67] bezeich-
net dasselbe als    hesmen q. v. pag. 997 lin. 3. In D's Kal. Ins.
die Rede vom      ab em Xet-Hor „Reinigen mit Ni-
„trumsalz.“ vergl. Rhind pap. l. l.

   Xet-Xau [Materiaux pl. 4], eponymische Bezeichnung des 5ten
Monaltages. Auch   Xet hi Xa [L. Ausw. 16, unkl. l. 13].

  XetXet [Toch. 125, 21] var.   XetXet,    Xet
Xet;     XetXet [L.D. II, 149, c]    XetXet [Philae]

1. Form von  Xet, bezeichnet „hinter gehen, rückwärts gehen, nach
„hinter wenden, hinter einer Sache her sein, dieselbe suchen, nachspüren,



 XesXes-2 nen kern-2 (embrenne) „du

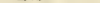
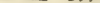
 (varr. ab. , ) sekell-f em Xet-

Let „er wandert vor- und rückwärts gehend.“ 1 0 0 0 0 nen

Xet Xet (leo) "nicht wenden den Rücken" [L.D. II.] von tapferen Solda-

ten gesagt. $\Delta \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \end{array} = \Delta \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \end{array} \Rightarrow$ neben-tür-pir em-XetXet_n, der

„Flammenkopf, welcher umgekehrt heraustritt“ (Ist so gestaltet: ).

Var. 11  = em-Xel (bis) d.i. em-XelXel,  em-XelXel, —

[illegible]

(sta)u er Talu „rückwärts treiben (abfassen, abwehren) die Feinde“

„von der Stadt Busiris“ [Philae].

$\begin{array}{c} \text{X} \quad \text{X} \quad \text{X} \\ \square \rightarrow \square \quad \square \end{array} \quad \underline{\text{XelXel}} \text{ [pap. Abb. 4/]} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{X} \quad \text{X} \\ \square \rightarrow \square \end{array} \quad \underline{\text{XelXel}} \text{ [Tods. 28, 2], die 1. Form}$

von $\square \xrightarrow{A} \bigcirc \textcircled{\bullet} \text{Xes}$, bezeichnet „zerhauen, zerschneiden, vernichten,

„zerstören, zu Grunde richten“, г. хос. ует уот Т.М. Caedere, concide-

re. - Casser, briser, rompre, broyer etc. قطع, كسر. Im pap. Sale. 1⁹/₁₁

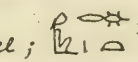
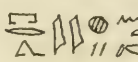

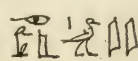
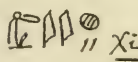
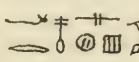
su su paik-ba XesXes-su, ca(cao

"Bir macht deinen Geist gebrochen."

are-

u XesXet nāu-nebu em nāseñ uti-u lebūt āu-u-Xāā hī
kañro „sie [die Grabschänder] hatten geschlagen ihre [der Gräber]
 „Herrn [sc. die Mumien darin] in ihren Särgen und Sarcophagen,
 „sie lagen im Schmutze [des Erdbodens] da.“ [Abbott p. 4/2-3].

Nachtrag

PP 11 Xi [Maspero, Abgd. 8, 34, 38] bezeichnet, doppelt gesetzt, „so wie...“
 sel.... quel;  =  PP 11 Xi „wie du so ist der welcher aus mei-
 „nem Leibe hervorging“ [p. 8].  PP 11 Xi „wie der Sohn so der
 „Vater“ [p. 34],  PP 11 Xi „wie du so ist der Sohn des Osiris“
 [p. 38]. Das oben p. 1060 in Frage gestellte  PP 11 Xi hierdurch erledigt,
 Bedeutung: „Art und Weise, so“, kopt. ⲭⲉ ⲙⲓ , ⲭⲉ T. B. *modus, ratio, sicut,*
sic, ita.  PP 11 Xi pe-sop nofer „so ist die Tugend vollendet“
 [Sall. 3^{6/8}]. Die von Hrn Maspero (l. l. p. 8) gegebene Auffassung „personne“ ist
 [nicht zutreffend.]

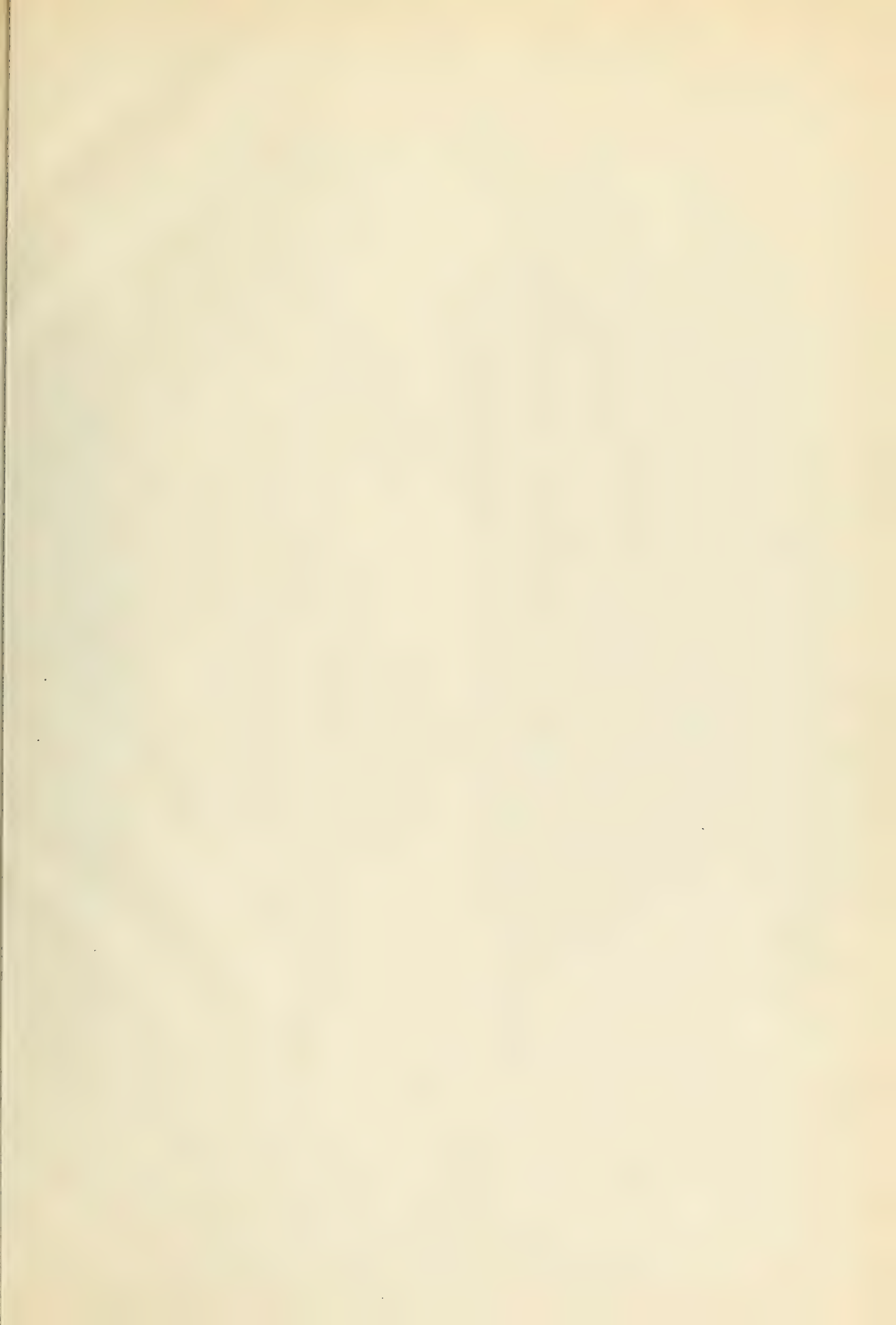
Σimmerische Heberlist der bis hier besproch. Wörter

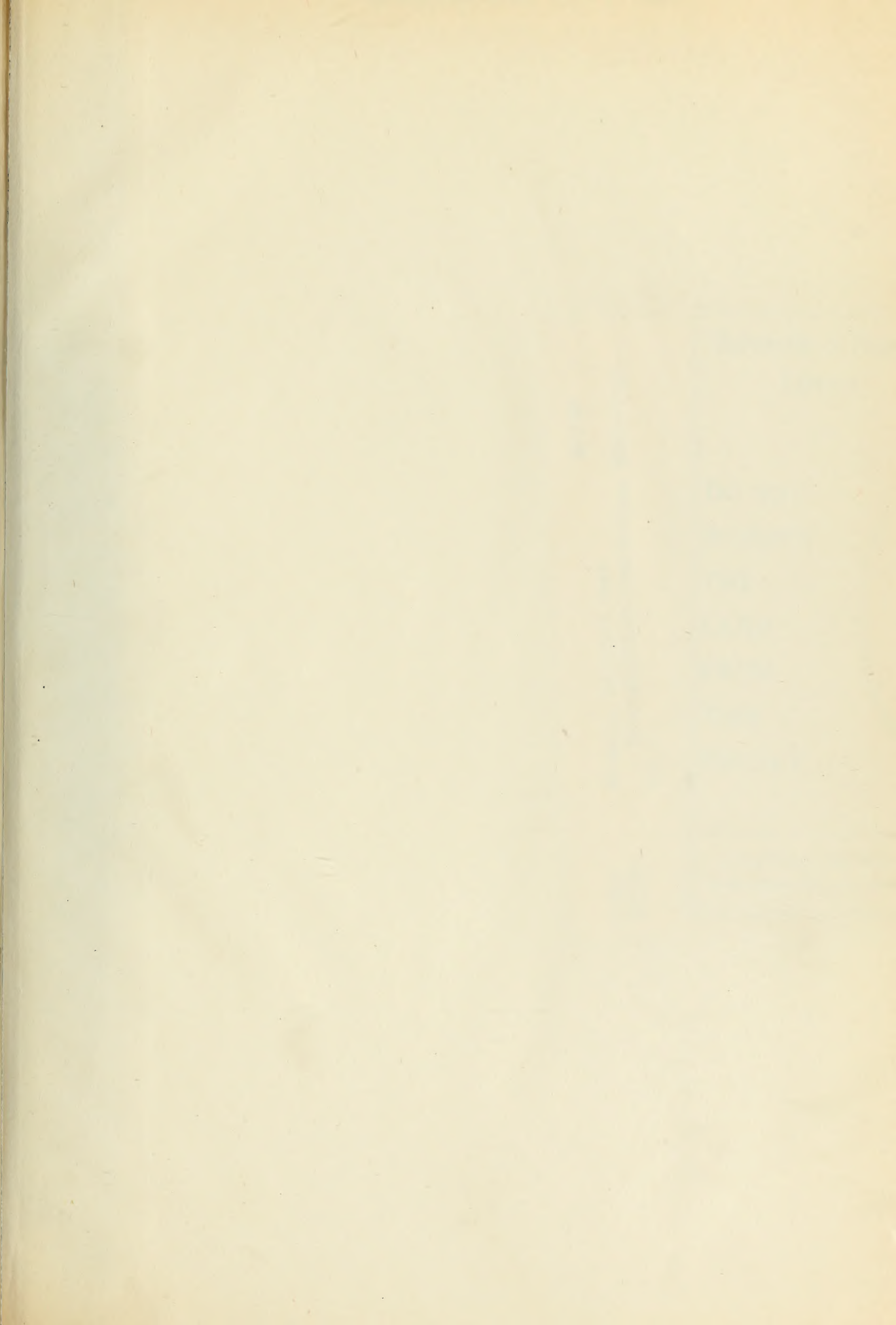
ΣWörter von Eittera ⲁ bis ⲙ .. 2582

desgleichen sub Eiter ⲙ .. 365

Zusammen ΣWörter 2947

Schluss des Dritten Bandes.





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